

HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

1888

CONTAINING

*ABOVE 3000 CONCISE AND EXPLANATORY ARTICLES, ON
EVERY TOPIC OF CURRENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL INTEREST
REFERRED TO BY THE PRESS AND
IN DAILY CONVERSATION.*

REVISED TO JANUARY 1st, 1888.

*No 142
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EDITED BY

E. D. PRICE, F.G.S.,

ASSISTED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE
MOST EMINENT SPECIALISTS OF THE DAY.

THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE.

London:

HAZELL, WATSON, AND VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE;

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1888.

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PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES WHILE BINDING.

German Army Bill will add, it is now estimated, 700,000 men to the war strength of the Army, the initial cost (apart from annual charges) being not less than 280,000,000 marks (£14,000,000). (Berlin, Jan. 26th.)

London, New Suffragan Bishop of. The *Times* (Jan. 27th) states that it is informed that the new Suffragan Bishop will take his title from **Marlborough**, and not, as previously announced, from Guildford. Dr. Earle received the hon. D.D. of Oxford University, Jan. 26th.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race has been fixed for Saturday, **March 24th**.

Rochester, Very Rev. The Dean of (designate), D.D. conferred by Archbishop of Canterbury. (Jan. 26th.)

Udarpata jaisi shada ruoni hilaat;
Accn. No. 30229.....Date 7.8.03.

EDITORS' PREFACE.

THE cordial reception accorded to HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, and its extensive circulation last year, encourages the proprietors to persevere in their aim to render this work increasingly reliable, and of yet greater interest to readers of all classes. This object having been kept in view, the present edition will be found improved in many important respects.

Many new subjects are included this year, and all articles previously existing have been carefully revised and brought up to date by specialists in their various departments.

In order to supply the maximum of information, without inconveniently increasing the size of the volume (the primary idea of a **convenient book of ready reference** being kept constantly in view), articles which have previously appeared, but are not of **present** public interest, will be found to be, in most instances, briefly epitomised, and the reader referred for further details to the edition for the year in which they appeared. An increased number of new topics will thus annually be included, and the earlier editions, if preserved, should form a handy record of contemporaneous knowledge.

As illustrating the growth of the CYCLOPÆDIA, it may be noticed that whereas the 1886 edition contained some 2,000 articles, the **present volume** numbers over 3,000. This result has been secured by a judicious **system** of condensation and abbreviation, which has been consistently carried out, so far as practicable, without impairing its efficiency.

Numerous valuable suggestions—which in the majority of instances have been acted upon—have been received from correspondents in all parts of the world, and are cordially acknowledged by the Editor, who also expresses his indebtedness for much official and other information courteously furnished him.

The Editor again invites communications from all classes of readers, and will be obliged if any error which may have escaped his notice is pointed out to him. Suggestions made with the view to increase the utility and accuracy of the CYCLOPÆDIA will also be appreciated.

E. D. PRICE.

EDITORIAL OFFICE,
5 & 6, KIRBY STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.,
January 23rd, 1888.

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For Occurrences during Printing see page 621.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

1888.

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Abbreviations, List of. See **LETTERS OF DISTINCTION**.

A. B. C. Sewage Process. So called from the fact that Alum, Blood, and Clay are used as the purifying ingredients: see **Sewage**, ed. '86.

Abduction. The law takes cognisance of the abduction of (1) child, (2) ward, (3) wife, (4) females in general. With regard to (1), the parent is held to suffer no wrong as such, but the law assumes the relation of a master and servant between parent and child, and he may sue for loss of services. In the case of a man's daughter enticed away and seduced, he is not called upon to prove the services, and the jury take his dishonour into consideration in assessing damages. (3). May be either by persuasion or violence (though as she cannot legally consent the law always supposes force). The husband has a common-law action for damages (not for recovery), and the offender may be imprisoned for two years, and be fined, at the pleasure of the Crown. (4). See ed. '87, also **PRIMAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT**, and consult Sir James Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law," Articles 261 and 262.

Abd-ul-Hamid II. Sultan of Turkey. Is the fourth son of Abd-ul-Medjid; b. August 6th, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (August 31st, 1876). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has experienced reverses through her last war with Russia. The results of that conflict, which led to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878 (q.v.), are well known. Since then the Sultan has been alternately under the influence of one or other of the Great Powers. The war in Egypt and the Sudan and the recent Bulgarian crisis are in the public recollection. In each case the diplomacy of the Sultan has been guided largely by that of the foreign representatives at his court.

Abecedarians, a sixteenth-century German anabaptist sect, who, claiming direct inspiration from God, denied the value of all human learning. See ed. '87.

Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. 1827, is chemist to the War Department, chemical referee to the Government, a member of the Royal Engineers' Committee, associate member of the Ordnance Committee, Past President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Chemical Society, and Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians; Royal Medallist for researches in explosives, member of the Royal Commission on accidents in mines, and hon. member of the Institutes of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. He was commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in 1883, and was knighted in that year. He is a

vice-president of the Society of Arts, and the secretary of the Imperial Institute (q.v.).

Aberdeen University. See **UNIVERSITIES**.
Absentees. Landlords who draw their rents from estates on which they do not reside. Ireland has especially suffered from these. Dean Swift, in his "Drapier's Letter" (VII.) and "Short View of the State of Ireland," and Bp. Berkeley in the *Querist*, specially denounce the practice. See more fully ed. '87.

Abyssinia. Called **Habesh** by the Turks, **Mekdash** and **Ethiopia** by its inhabitants. A country of North Africa, occupying a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area 150,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000. Capital **Gondar**. The country is made up of many semi-independent small states, belonging to three great divisions: **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** central, **Shoa** in the south. The capital of Shoa is **Ankober**, and its outlet the Gulf of **Tajurah**. Abyssinian trade passes through **Adowa**, capital of **Tigré**, to the port of **Massowah**, now Italian. Contains the sources of the Blue Nile, **Atbara**, and **Mareb** rivers, the first of which flows out of great lakes **Dembea**, of **Tsana**, 60 miles by 25. Surface tablelands, 6,000 to 9,000 feet, broken by deep ravines, summits rising to 15,000 feet. Three distinct zones of elevation, roughly to be described as tropical, temperate, and highland. Temperate zone chief scene of industry and habitation. Government monarchical, and of a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a curious Judaized form of Christianity. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports are ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. Imports are arms, Persian carpets and silks, French velvet and broadcloth, Venetian beads, etc. The language of court and commerce is **Amharic**. People a mixed race. Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and Jews called **Falashas**. The last profess descent direct from King Solomon. They are exclusive, more moral than the rest of the population, number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers of Abyssinia. There is a despised aboriginal race called **Waio** dwelling round **Dembea**. The country has possessed some civilisation from ancient times, but has retrograded. The families of **Mohammed** and his partisans took refuge here after the **Hegira**, and were hospitably received. In the sixteenth century Portuguese colonists obtained a footing, introducing some arts, but were expelled 1633. The fine castellated palace of **Gondar**, now a ruin, was built by them. In 1866 the tyrant **Lij Kasa**, of **Theoderus**, gained power over the entire country.

He imprisoned Englishmen, and a force under Lord Napier was sent to chastise him. It reached the fortress of Magdala, where a decisive battle was fought (1868), resulting in Theodore's defeat and suicide. Prince Kasa, of Tigre, then obtained British assistance, and now, as Johannes II., rules over Tigre and Amhara. Shoa, till lately virtually independent, under King Menelik, is now under the suzerainty of Negus Johannes. During the Soudan campaign Admiral Hewitt and others visited Johannes, and an understanding between him and the British Government was arrived at. He sent an army under General Ras Aloula to the relief of Kassala. A battle was fought at Kufit, Sept. 23rd, 1885, when Osman Digma's army was broken up by the Abyssinian forces. During 1887 various conflicts took place between Abyssinian forces and those of Italy at Massowah (q.v.), and further difficulties are ('88) to be expected. Consult De Cosson's "Abyssinia."

"Academy." A weekly review of literature, science, and art (q.v.); estab. 1869. Its chief characteristic is that the articles are signed by the writers, and it has always devoted a large proportion of its space to branches of unremunerative learning, especially philology and oriental studies. Its founder and first editor was Dr. C. E. Appleton (d. 1879). Its present editor is Mr. J. S. Cotton (q.v.).

Acadia. The name of Nova Scotia while it remained a French colony.

Accumulators. See ELECTRICITY.

Act of Union with Ireland. See IRELAND.

Address, Forms of. See FORMS.

Addresses to the Crown are from either the parliament or the people. Both houses regularly move addresses to the crown in answer to the royal speech at the commencement of the session; and the debate on these addresses has grown into being the formal occasion for expressing approval of or dissatisfaction with the ministerial policy put forward in the royal speech. Addresses from individuals (usually petitions for pardons or for redress of grievances), have been tendered to the monarch from the earliest times, though there seems to have been no precedent for addresses on political points until 1640 (Charles I.). The right of petition, limited by an Act of 1662 against tumultuous petitioning, was confirmed by the House of Commons in 1710, when it was voted that petitions to the king from any subject were admissible, "for the calling, sitting, and dissolving parliaments, and for the redressing of grievances." This law is still in force.

Adelaide. Capital of S. Australia (q.v.); pop. (including suburbs) 128,377; on St. Vincent Gulf.

Aden, an Arabic word signifying "paradise." Is a town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and is a British dependency. Total area 70 sq. m.; pop. about 35,000. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus. The town is here, occupying an ancient crater, surrounded by rocks rising to 1,776 feet, and is strongly fortified. This, the original possession, has an area of 5 sq. m. The opposite peninsula of Little Aden, territory stretching 3 miles inland, and the village of Shaik Othman, now form part of the dependency. It is a hot and arid place, but the climate is not unhealthy. Rain falls about once in three years, and is stored in vast reservoirs. But there are copious wells at Shaik Othman, and water is now being

conducted (hence to the town.—A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subsidiary to the Government of Bombay. The fortifications, which are to be strengthened, are garrisoned by an adequate force. The harbour is a very fine one, and is touched at by 1,500 ships annually. It is a coaling station for our navy. Aden has a large commerce, being the entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries. The chief articles are coffee, spices, gums, perfumes, dyes, feathers, etc. Average value of imports £2,000,000; exports £1,500,000; revenue £83,000; expenditure £133,000.—Subject to Aden are the islands of Perim, Kuria-Muria, Sootra, and the port of Berbera with the adjacent Somali coast.—Historically Aden possesses some interest. For several centuries prior to the discovery of the Cape route to India it was the emporium of immense commerce. Its prosperity and fine climate then gained it the name it bears; but afterwards it fell into ruin and decay. In 1838 the East India Co. arranged to purchase it from the native ruler, but owing to his treachery were obliged to capture it by force the following year. Little Aden and Shaik Othman were acquired in 1882. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Adler, Hermann, Ph.D., M.A., Delegate Chief Rabbi, son of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Nathan. M. Adler was b. in Hanover, 1839. Educated at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. University '50, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Baywater in '64. Dr. A. has contributed much to periodical literature, and is the author of several works of a controversial character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith."

Administrations and Ministers of Great Britain. See MINISTRIES.

Admiralty, The. A department of the executive Government for superintending the building, maintenance, and manning of the Navy and Naval Reserve. It is supplied with funds by the vote of the House of Commons appropriated to its several needs. The arming of the Navy was, till 1886, in the hands of the Ordnance Department of the War Office; but, owing to the inconvenience and scandals arising, it was last year transferred to the Admiralty. The office is administered by a First Lord (Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.), First Naval Lord, four Naval Lords, a Civil Lord, a First Secretary, and a Permanent Secretary.

Admiralty and War Office Sites. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was (Mar. 4th, 1887), appointed to reconsider the plans and proposals for an Admiralty and War Office, and to report whether some or all of the existing buildings might with advantage be retained. In their report (presented June 15th), the C. set forth that the execution of the designs for the proposed buildings for a new Admiralty and War Office, selected in '84, involved the demolition of the present Admiralty and all the other offices and houses standing on the Spring Gardens site. Upon the land thus cleared it was proposed to erect a lofty stone structure, capable of containing under one roof all the departments both of the Admiralty and War Office, which edifice was estimated to cost £700,000. The carrying out of the scheme would

have incidentally secured the great benefit of providing a roadway which would have carried the Mall forward into Charing Cross. The C. having taken evidence, came to the conclusion that the scheme should be abandoned. They were satisfied that by making additions to the present Admiralty all the requirements of that department might be suitably provided for; that this work, including some repairs and improvements to the existing buildings, could be done at a moderate cost, and might be completed within two, or at most three years; that a **very large reduction of expense** for buildings would thus be secured; and to this must be added, as against the cost of erecting a new War Office, the value, estimated at £266,000, of the portions of the Spring Gardens site which would be preserved after providing for the suggested additions to the Admiralty and for the opening of the Mall into Charing Cross. The C. therefore recommended that the entire official staff of the Admiralty and War Office respectively should each, as soon as possible, be placed under one roof; and that the two buildings should be situated at no great distance from each other; but they thought these recommendations could be carried out, and a great saving of money and time could be secured, by adopting other plans instead of those which had been referred to them for consideration, and they found that the main buildings of the Admiralty might with advantage be retained. They further recommended that steps should be at once taken to insure greater economy and efficiency by bringing the clerks of each department to work together in greater numbers and in fewer rooms, and that the estimate of accommodation required for the staff of the two offices should be based upon such rearrangements. The proposal to abandon the building scheme was adopted, and compensation was granted by Parliament in respect of the plans. See FINANCE (Civil Service Estimates).

Admiralty Courts. The Court of Admiralty was erected by Edward III. for the trial of maritime causes, and had jurisdiction to try and determine all such causes, causes arising wholly upon the sea and not within the boundaries of any county, as well as to decide upon prizes made at sea and booty taken in war. From the sentence of the Admiralty judge an appeal lay at one time to a court known as the Court of Delegates, and at a later time to the sovereign in council. The principles of the law administered by the Court of Admiralty were drawn largely from the civil law and from the laws of foreign maritime powers. By the Judicature Act of 1873 this court was merged in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. From judgments given in that Division the appeal is firstly to the Court of Appeal and secondly to the House of Lords. In the year 1863 a limited jurisdiction in Admiralty causes was conferred upon the county courts held in the neighbourhood of the sea. The Admiralty Courts are practically confined to hearing civil causes, their criminal jurisdiction having long since become obsolete.

Adowa. Capital of Tigre, in Abyssinia (*q.v.*).

Adulamites. A derisive comparison with the refugees who went to the cave of Adullam, first applied by Mr. John Bright to the forty Liberals who, in 1866, opposed the majority of their party on Earl Russell's new parliamentary reform proposal. See *ed.* 87.

Adulteration Acts. These may be classified

as follows:—(a) General statutes relating to the adulteration of drugs, food, or drink. This head comprises the **Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1875**, with the amending Act 1879. The former of these repealed all previous legislation on the subject, and was itself based on the report of a Commission issued in 1874. The two Acts (1875 and 1879) taken together prohibit the mixing of food or drugs with injurious ingredients for the purpose of sale, under a penalty not exceeding £50 for the first offence, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for a subsequent offence. They prohibit the sale of any food or drug not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding £50. But this provision is subject to certain special exceptions, and to a general exception in favour of the seller who informs the purchaser of the true quality of the article sold. The Act provides (a) for the appointment of public analysts, who upon payment of a small fee are to analyse any article of food or drug submitted to them by a purchaser or by an officer of health, inspector of nuisances, of weights and measures, or of markets, or a police constable acting under orders of the local authority. The local authority referred to is, in the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers, in the Metropolis a vestry, and elsewhere a town council or a court of quarter sessions. Upon receiving the analyst's certificate showing that an offence against the Act has been committed, the person who caused the analysis to be made may take summary proceedings against the vendor of the defective article. It is no defence that the vendor sold the article as he bought it, unless he had a written warranty that it was such at the time when he bought it, and had no reason to believe that facts were otherwise. It is no defence to say that the article was purchased expressly for analysis. (b) Statutes relating to some particular article of food, &c. Of these the most important is the **Bread Act of 1868**, which punishes the adulteration of bread, corn meal, or flour. These statutes are numerous, and in parts obsolete. (c) Statutes relating to the adulteration of seeds. This head comprises the **Act of 1869**, and the amending **Act of 1879**. By these Acts to kill or to dye any seeds, or to sell any seed so killed or dyed, with intent to defraud, is an offence punishable with fine.

Advocate, The Lord, *alias* King's or Queen's Advocate, is the chief legal officer of the Crown in Scotland. He corresponds to the Attorney-General in England. His earliest functions are obscure, but since the sixteenth century he has filled the post of public prosecutor in Scotland. The duties of Secretary of State for Scotland were transferred to him when the special office was abolished in the reign of George II. In the House of Commons, in which he always—though not *ex officio*—sits, he replies to all Scotch questions and takes charge of all Scotch measures. He has a title of Right Honourable by courtesy, and sits within the bar (otherwise confined to peers of the realm and the Solicitor-General) in the Court of Session. The present Lord Advocate is Mr. J. E. A. Macdonald.

Advowson (Latin *advocatio*, "calling to") is the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice in England and Wales. The original founders of benefices were the lords of the manor, and where the right of patronage had descended with the ownership of the property,

the advowson is said to be "appendant." Where the right of presentation has been severed from the ownership, and is personal or official, it is said to be "in gross." Advowsons in gross are "presentative" when, as is usually the case, the owner presents his candidate to the bishop for institution, if canonically a fit and proper person. They are "collative" where the bishop is the patron and "confers" the benefice by making the presentation and institution a single act. "Donative" advowsons, which are now very rare, are where the benefice is wholly at the disposal of a patron without presentation or induction. They can only arise when the Crown, or a subject by licence of the Crown, founds a church or chapel on these conditions. The transfer of advowsons by sale has been the subject of much heart-burning, though there has never been much objection to the transfer of an advowson with the estate to which it is appendant. The sale of presentation to a vacant benefice is forbidden. It is generally admitted that the sale of next presentations should be altogether forbidden, as well as the evasive bargain by which an A. is sold on condition of repurchase after one presentation. With regard to patronage it is thought that a stronger right on the part of the parishioners to object to incompetent or unfit persons, and further powers of the bishop on refusing to institute, would remedy most of the scandals complained of. But to forbid the sale altogether would be to bring the right of presentation often into the hands of very poor persons; and, as Paley long ago pointed out, their strong temptation to make corrupt presentations would be an unquestionable evil. The whole subject is fully treated in the report and evidence of the Royal Commission which met a few years since (Spottiswoode & Co.).

Adye, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John M., G.C.B., b. at Sevenoaks, 19. Entered the Royal Artillery '36. He served throughout the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Sitana campaign, and was chief of the staff and second in command under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He received a C.B. for his services in the Crimea, and was created K.C.B. in '73 and G.C.B. at the conclusion of the Egyptian war. He became major-gen. in '75 and lieut.-gen. '79. He has held many important military offices, including the directorship of artillery, the governorship of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the surveyor-generalship of Ordnance. During the recent agitation on the subject of the supply of defective cutlasses and sword bayonets to the army and navy, an attempt was made to fasten the responsibility upon Sir John Adye, but a parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the matter exonerated him from blame. Sir J. A. was appointed governor of Gibraltar in succession to Lord Napier in '83. He has been a frequent contributor to military literature, and his works include the "Defence of Cawnpore," "A Review of the Crimean War," "An Account of the Sitana Campaign," and "The British Army in '75."

Affidavit. A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths. It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject. It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false.

When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact. When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent's belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief. It may be sworn (a) in England, in court or before any one of the judges, or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits; (b) elsewhere in the Queen's dominions before any person authorised to administer an oath; (c) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul. Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course; but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused. (See Foulkes, "Action in the Supreme Court.")

Affirmation. The law of England requires an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—e.g., a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth; a member of parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance. But by several statutes, beginning with the early part of the reign of William IV., and ending with the early part of the present reign, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and persons who had seceded from any of these bodies, but retained a conscientious objection to taking oaths, were permitted to make an affirmation upon every occasion on which they would otherwise have had to take an oath. By the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, § 20, every person called as a witness in a civil action who might refuse, on conscientious grounds, to take an oath, was enabled to make an affirmation instead. By an Act of 1861 persons called as witnesses in criminal trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead. By the Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869, explained by an amending Act of 1870, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply. By the Parliamentary Oaths Act 1866 it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either house. In the case of Clarke v. Bradlaugh (vol. 7, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr. Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of 1854, 1861, or 1869, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead. Thus an atheist may give evidence upon affirmation in a court of justice; but he cannot by making an affirmation qualify himself to take his seat in either house.

Afghanistan. A country (about 300,000 sq. m.) separating the Russian empire from India. It is not a state, in the European sense of the term, and although the Afghan race exercises more or less control over it, there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as an Afghan nation. Formerly, most of the country was under Persia. Early last century the Afghan tribesmen began to emerge from the chaos then

prevailing, and in a few years achieved such successes over the degenerate Persians, that their leader, Dost Mahmoud of Candahar, became Shah of Persia. After a short while, however, the Afghans were expelled from Persia proper by the Turcoman Nadir Shah, and their operations were subsequently chiefly directed against India. The growth of the British rule greatly curtailed their movements in this direction. The English entered the country in 1839, and a series of political and military errors on our part resulted in disaster to our army (1841-42). After the war of revenge and the retirement of the British army, the agitation of the country continued up to the time of Shere Ali, whose friendly relations lasted till 1878, when having refused to receive a British Mission a war ensued (1878), and his son, Yakoub Khan, succeeded him. The British Resident, Sir L. P. Cavagnari, having been murdered, British troops again occupied the country, and Cabul (the capital) was taken. Abdur Rahman, grandson of Dost Mahmoud, succeeded to the throne, and is the present ruler. In March 1885, in consequence of the annexation of Penjdeh, a serious strain ensued between England and Russia. A commission for the delimitation of the frontier was appointed, and in June 1886 the Frontier Commission partially settled all the questions in dispute. Last year the commissioners resumed their labours in St. Petersburg, when Sir West Ridgeway succeeded, in conjunction with his Russian colleagues, in finally settling the boundary question. A formidable rising of the Ghilzai tribes against the authority of the Ameer took place; but the revolt, after some severe fighting, was suppressed. The escape of Ayoub Khan from Persia gave rise to some alarm, but fortunately Ayoub was unable to make his way either to the Russian headquarters or to his friends in Herat, and ultimately surrendered. He will probably be interned in India. In connection with Afghan affairs and the defence of India, it may be mentioned that Quetta is now incorporated with India, and new plans are being prepared for extending the railway system towards Candahar. For Agent to Gov.-Gen. of India, see DIPLOMATIC.

Africa. Under various headings will be found items dealing with every country, district, or feature of current interest relating to the continent. This gradual partition of Africa among certain European Powers will chiefly interest the political student, who is here referred to CONGO FREE STATE, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and each of the said colonies under its proper title, as well as other countries and regions under their respective names.

Africa, Central. A term applied in its widest sense to indicate all of the continent lying between the parallels of 15° N. and 20° S. lat., comprising an area of possibly 8,000,000 sq. miles, with a population roughly guessed as 100,000,000. The term is more closely connected with the regions lying between the Suaheli coast and Lower Guinea, comprising the Congo valley, the Great Lakes, Equatorial Africa proper, and the native states north of the Zambesi. See AFRICAN EXPLORATION, CONGO FREE STATE, MOZAMBIQUE, SOUDAN, ABYSSINIA, SOMALI-LAND, ZANZIBAR, ZAMBESI, NYASSA, BLANTYRE, KILIMA-NJARO, ANGOLA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, GERMAN COLONISATION, GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CO., etc.

African Exploration. For progress in this

direction in '87 see GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, and for a detailed history see ed. '87.

African Lakes. The great equatorial chain consists of the following, as well as sundry lesser ones:—**Albert Nyanza**, lying under equator, 2,500 feet above sea-level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864, now the scene of Emin Pasha's labours; to east of it, **Victoria Nyanza**, 3,800 feet above sea-level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by Speke, 1858, explored by Stanley; between this and the Congo is **Muta-Nzige**, now being explored; southward of Nyanza is **Tanganyika**, 2,700 feet above sea-level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by Burton, 1858, explored by Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron; south-east, **Nyassa**, 1,500 feet above sea-level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1859; south-east, the small **Shirwa**; far to west, **Moerokata**, 65 by 60 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1867; and south of it, **Bangweolo**, or **Bemba**, 3,600 feet above sea-level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1868. North and west of Moero are other lakes, **Lanji**, **Kassall**, **Lohemba**, etc., not yet fully explored. See CONGO FREE STATE, NYASSA, etc.

Agnosticism. A term generally adopted to express the doctrines of a certain school of English thinkers of whom Professor Huxley and Mr. Herbert Spencer are the chief exponents. The term, "invented" by Professor Huxley, was first used and popularised by the *Spectator*, and now the Agnostics are "assuming the position of a recognised sect." According to Professor Huxley, Agnosticism "simply means that a man shall not say he knows or believes that which he has no scientific ground for professing to know or believe. . . . Agnosticism simply says that we know nothing of what may be beyond phenomena." See ed. '87.

Agricultural Colleges. The only two purely agricultural colleges in England are those of Cirencester and Downton. Scotland has one, in Glasgow. The **Albert Memorial College**, Framlingham (founded 1864), devotes a portion of its curriculum to agriculture.—1. **The Royal Agricultural College**, Cirencester, incorporated by royal charter in 1845, has six residential professorial chairs, and grants certificates of proficiency and a diploma of membership and associateship. In 1870 a supplemental charter, with new powers, was obtained, and in March 1880 the College, by command of the Queen, was styled the "Royal Agricultural College." It is a handsome institution, admirably equipped, and offers valuable and practical advantages to students at a moderate cost: in-students pay £135, and out-students £75 per annum (with a few extras). The college course embraces a sound practical education for home or colonial agriculture and estate management. Attached to it is a large farm for practical instruction; and it has also a chapel, library, museum, botanic garden, lecture theatre, laboratories, veterinary hospital, meteorological station, and workshops. Instruction is by means of lectures, outdoor classes on the farm, practical work, laboratory work, etc., and there are weekly examinations, and the course prepares for the examinations of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Institution of Surveyors. The farm, which is of a mixed character, consists of about 500 acres, of which 450 are arable, so variable as to admit of experimental treatment. There are several scholarships and prizes open to the students. Secre-

tary or Registrar, E. B. Haygarth, Esq. Prospectus on application to the Principal.—2. **The Downton College of Agriculture**, near Salisbury, was established in 1880, with the object of supplying sound and practical instruction in agricultural subjects, to qualify students to be land agents, farmers, or surveyors. The method of instruction consists of field classes, practical work, and catechetical lectures. Weekly examinations are conducted on the farm, in the laboratories, and by printed papers. Each student keeps a farm journal, which is inspected and reported upon at regular intervals. A complete two years' course prepares for examinations of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Institution of Surveyors. There is a farm of 535 acres, and students are expected to take part in field operations and to assist with live stock when required. Young men over twenty-one years of age are received as out-students. The fee for in-students (including board, lodging, tuition, and laundry) is £120; for out-students, £60 per annum (with extras for private rooms, etc.). A scholarship of £10 is offered for competition among the students who have completed their first year, and prizes are awarded for proficiency. Instruction in agriculture is also part of the course at the Royal School of Mines.

Agricultural and Dairy Schools. A Royal Commission was recently appointed by the Government to inquire into and report upon agricultural and dairy schools in Great Britain which may properly receive Government grants. The commissioners are: Sir Richard Paget, M.P., chairman; Professor Brown, C.B., Mr. J. A. Kempe, C.B., Col. Donnelly, C.B., R.E., Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P., Mr. C. W. Gray, M.P., and Mr. M. J. Stewart, M.P.; Mr. E. F. Eardley-Wilmot is the clerk to the Commission. The evidence taken by the C. is in favour of the proposal that dairy schools subsidised by the State should be established in various districts, that the children of the poor may be instructed in the operation of cheese and butter making.

Agricultural Holdings. This term is applied to farms occupied by tenant farmers, who pay rent to the owner for the privilege of cultivating the land and reaping the produce, under certain conditions. These are prescribed by lease, or recognised by custom; and their object is to insure the management of the holding according to the "rules of good husbandry." See AGRICULTURE, and i. 87.

Agriculture. The United Kingdom must be regarded as a great agricultural as well as trading country. The intelligence and skill of its farmers, the average yield of its productions per acre, as compared with other countries, the early maturing, prime beef producing qualities of its live-stock, are universally admitted to be the distinguishing features of British agriculture. This country has only 22,250,000 acres of arable land, and 25,600,000 acres of permanent pasture; but it possesses a population of 36,000,000, and practises a system of free trade which invites the whole world to compete in its markets on the same terms as the home-producer. British agriculture, therefore, only constitutes a portion of the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the kingdom. Portugal, Holland, Spain, France, and Egypt contribute largely to the import supply; and nearly the whole of the vegetables and raw fruits imported (excluding apples), valued at £3,324,226, come from France and Spain. The

vast pastoral territories and fine climate of Australia enable that island-continent to send nearly three-fourths of the foreign supply of wool to the British market, the aggregate value of which, in 1887, was £24,280,593. Cattle and sheep, too, are so cheaply fed in Australia and the United States, that thousands of carcasses are boiled down for the sake of the tallow and stearine, which is imported to this country; of the total value of these two articles imported, £1,074,028, in 1887, three-fourths came from the two countries just mentioned. From the beginning of this century up to the repeal of the corn laws, there had been several periods of depression in agriculture, which were supposed to be caused by over-production, high rents, low prices, and excessive local burdens. Parliamentary inquiries on the subject were held in 1804, 1815, 1822, 1833 and 1836, which resulted in the imposition of duty on foreign wheat when the price at home fell below a certain figure. For instance, in 1822 an Act was passed fixing the limit of price at which importation should be permitted at 70s. for wheat, 73s. for barley, 25s. for oats, per quarter; and also imposing a new sliding scale of duties on foreign wheat when prices were from 70s. to 85s. per quarter. But farmers and the public generally began to recognise that protective duties on grain did not remove depression, and that agitation commenced which led to the repeal of the corn laws. A long spell of prosperity for the British farmer ensued, due not so much to the repeal of the corn laws as to the outbreak and continuance of Continental wars, which threw out of cultivation large areas of wheat lands, and turned countries for the time being from being exporters to importers of grain. This condition of things led to increased demand and unusually high prices for grain in Britain; but the causes having passed away, the reaction came. Its effects, now felt for several years, have been aggravated, among other causes, by increasing taxes, the low prices obtained for agricultural produce, in consequence of the increasing competition, arising from importations from abroad, and by a succession of unfavourable seasons. A Royal Commission sat in 1885 to inquire into the causes, and suggest, if possible, remedies for the removal of the depression in agriculture, and various recommendations were made which met with the general approval of the agricultural community. But only one or two of these have had impaired to them the vitality or force of legislation. The **Agricultural Holdings Act** was, in 1883, however, made compulsory; and now the landlord, or tenant, is prevented from contracting himself out of the Act which entitles the tenant, on quitting his farm, to compensation for unexhausted improvements. Apart from the numerous proposals made for the reform of the land laws, such as the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the curtailment of the system of entail and settlements, the adoption of a better system of land transfer, the more immediate remedies suggested for the removal of agricultural depression are "a general revision of existing rents, complete security for the tenant's capital, by granting him continuity of tenure, with free sale of his interest in his holding, the landlord having a right to pre-emption, together with freedom of cropping, reduction of local taxation, relief from excessive railway charges, the extension of fruit and vegetable, dairy and poultry

farming. In many cases a generous effort has been made on the part of landlords to assist the tenant by a reduction of rent from 10 to 20 per cent.; but an unusually large number of farms in the kingdom are, and have been for the past two or three years, empty, or are being cultivated by the landlords. The varied character of the climate in the kingdom has much to do with the particular system of agriculture pursued in any district. In the eastern counties, which comprise the comparatively dry and sunny districts of the country, the cultivation of wheat and barley largely prevails; while in the humid climate of the western counties, dairy farming, stock breeding and rearing, and root-growing, are the dominant features of agriculture pursued. The humid climate of Ireland lends itself very suitably to the rearing of cattle and to dairy farming (*q.v.*). In the uplands and hilly districts sheep farming with a little corn growing is generally carried on. In colonies where the area under cultivation is vast compared with the population, and where, too, the land is cheap, the payment of rent the exception, not the rule, and almost every owner the cultivator of his own land, one of their most important industries consists in the sending of their agricultural products to the British market. The general consumer is thus benefited, though the home farmer has to be satisfied with a smaller price than that obtained before for his produce. The United States, Russia, British India, and Australia, and other countries send to Britain annually over £40,000,000 sterling worth of wheat and wheaten flour, other grains and meals; £6,149,056 worth of live cattle, sheep and pigs, were imported in 1887, the larger number of which came from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Germany; £14,357,234 worth of fresh-preserved and salted meat of all kinds were imported from Australia, Canada, the United States and other countries; £3,080,561 worth of eggs came principally from France, Belgium, and Germany; while nearly two-thirds of the foreign supply of butter, including butterine, amounting in value to £11,886,717, was sent from Holland, Denmark, and France; four-fifths of the cheese imports, with a total value of £4,508,937, came from the United States, Canada and Holland; and Belgium and France exported to this country nearly the whole of the foreign supply of poultry and game, including rabbits, the value of which was £721,049; and a considerable portion of the shipment of potatoes, valued at £974,133, came from the Channel Islands and France. The extended use of machinery in the operations of agriculture is borne out by the fact that, according to the census of 1881, though the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands has since 1871 decreased 9.3 per cent., the number of attendants on agricultural machines has considerably increased. The area returned in '87 as under cultivation of all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land and of woods and plantations in Great Britain, was 32,615,000 acres. These figures compared with the returns of '86 show an increase in land under cultivation of about 24,000 acres, the respective additions in each division being about 6,800 acres for England, 8,700 acres for Wales, and over 8,500 acres for Scotland. Notwithstanding the depression in agriculture so frequently noticed in the reports of collecting

officers, there are in certain localities, such as parts of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Lancaster, and the North Riding of Yorkshire in England, and others in Wales and Scotland, several instances of land newly reclaimed and brought under cultivation since '86. The total quantity of land returned under wheat last year was 2,317,324 acres, or 31,419 acres (equal to 1.4 per cent.) more than in 1886. The area under barley in '87 was 2,085,156 acres, the smallest acreage yet recorded for this crop, the decrease being no less than 156,008 acres or 7.0 per cent. from last year. Oats were sown on 3,087,989 acres, only 6,393 acres or 0.2 per cent. in excess of '86; but it is worthy of note that they covered a larger breadth last year than has ever been returned under this crop. The acreage under rye showed a slight diminution of 700 acres. Beans, compared with '86, decreased by 10,000 acres, while peas increased by 15,000 acres. Altogether the total area under corn crops in Great Britain in '87 is thus brought up to 8,145,900 acres, or 114,200 acres short of that in '86, a decrease of 1.38 per cent., the average area of the preceding ten years having been 8,767,000 acres, or 621,000 acres more. Of the area under green crops in Great Britain in '87, potatoes were planted on 559,600 acres, an addition over the quantity of land so returned in '86 of 5,600 acres. Turnips and swedes declined. They were returned as grown on 1,072,200 acres, compared with 2,002,400 acres in '86, a decrease of 30,600 acres. Mangolds increased by 11,400 acres, and cabbage, kohlrabi, and rape increased by 1,800 acres, while carrots, vetches, and other green crops unenumerated, together decreased by 5,100 acres. The total 71.4 of green crops was thus 3,463,700 acres, a diminution of nearly 17,000 acres from the figures of the preceding year, mainly due to the lessened quantity of land sown with turnips and swedes. Flax was grown on 3,700 acres, an addition of 600 acres only. Hops decreased last year, as compared with '86, by 6,400 acres, nearly 4,000 acres of this quantity being in the county of Kent, where much of the land has not yet, it appears, been otherwise utilised. The collectors state that hop plants on important quantities of land both in Kent and Sussex hitherto so occupied have been grubbed up in consequence of the unremunerative character of this crop, from the prevailing low prices due to foreign competition. It would appear, however, that the tide of increasing imports referred to in '86, which has been influential in thus diminishing the acreage of hops, has for the present turned, since the quantity imported during the first eight months of last year compared with '86 decreased by 22,000 cwt. Bare fallow in Great Britain decreased in much greater measure than has been usual. The diminution, which is chiefly in England, was from 552,893 acres to 485,874 acres—a smaller area by 57,000 acres than that of any year since the returns have been collected. Clover and rotation grasses showed a considerable increase in Great Britain, their extent being 4,781,000 acres, or 91,800 acres more than in '86, distributed in an addition of 73,400 acres to clover for hay and of 18,400 acres to that not intended to be so used. The movement in the direction of constant additions to permanent pasture continue, and the results were shown last year in an area of 15,671,730 acres, as compared with 15,535,000 acres in '86, an increase of 136,000 acres. The area of arable

land, on the other hand, is less by 112,000 acres, about 16,944,000 being returned in '87 against 17,656,000 acres in the preceding year. Orchards in Great Britain again showed an enlarged area, covering 202,234 acres, as compared with 200,284 in the previous year. The acreage under market gardens was last year 62,665 acres, as compared with 60,850 acres in '86. For land used by nurserymen for the growth of trees, shrubs, etc., the returns for '87 showed a slight decrease from the acreage of '86. Turning now to the various kinds of live stock in Great Britain, the record of last year cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. There was a slight decline of 577 in agricultural horses. So far as relates to the trade in horses between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, more horses have lately been imported than exported. It is remarkable that in spite of the increased acreage under permanent pasture and clover or artificial grasses, the stock of cattle fell off considerably in the past year, each of the several classes of this stock participating in the result, the total number being 6,441,268, or 205,415 (equal to 3 1 per cent.) less than in '86, and 156,696 (or 2 4 per cent.) less than in '85. The number of sheep of one year old and above was last year 16,146,249, as compared with 16,175,999 in '86, or a decrease of 29,750, the whole of which was in England. To counterbalance this there was, however, a satisfactory increase of 467,800 lambs, due, it is generally said, to the favourable lambing season in most districts of the kingdom, and thus turning the deficiency in sheep of a year old and above into a total increase in sheep and lambs, taken together, of 438,050, or about 1 7 per cent.—the increase in lambs alone as compared with last year having been equal to 50 per cent. Pigs numbered 5,799,323 as compared with 2,221,475 in 1886, an increase of 35 per cent.—Ireland. In the returns of the crops and live stock the following changes are to be noticed. There was a decrease in the cultivated area of 82,000 acres, the area being 15,129,000 acres. Corn crops were less by 28,503 acres, the acreage under wheat having diminished by 2,186 acres, and barley by 19,799 acres, while the decline in oats was 7,503 acres, the acreage under rye and the pulse crops showing together an increase of only 555 acres. The potato acreage was less by 3,000 acres, 76,700 acres having been so planted. Turnips showed a slight increase. Mangold, cabbage, rape, carrots, together with lucerne and other green crops, except vetches, severally increased, the total of green crops amounting to 1,223,746 acres, compared with 1,221,176 acres in the previous year, and showing an increase altogether of 7,570 acres. Flax was grown on 130,200 acres, an increase of 2,300 acres over the acreage of 1886. The land returned under bare fallow was less by 4,400 acres. The area occupied by clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses last year in Ireland was 1,195,700 acres, of which nearly 630,000 acres were intended to be cut for hay. As regards live stock in Ireland, horses increased from 492,841 in '86 to 499,339 in '87. Milking cows and heifers showed a decrease of 26,739, or 1 9 per cent. Young cattle decreased by 9,367, but other cattle of two years of age and above advanced from 952,309 in '86 to 961,815 in '87, thus making the total number of cattle 4,137,499, or 26,618 less than in '86. Sheep and lambs taken together exhibited an increase of 10,695; the total

number of sheep being 2,332,782, and of lambs 1,345,635. Pigs also increased from 1,263,133 in '86 to 1,408,485 last year.

Agriculture, Department of, is a committee of the Privy Council, of which the vice-president is the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its principal powers are exercised under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts (*q.v.*).

Ainos, The. A race in the northern island of Japan. As far as at present known, they are the only hairy race of men in existence. Their history is obscure, and but little is yet known of their language. A grammar has, however, been compiled by Mr. J. Batchelor. Physically they are short, the men broad-shouldered and strongly built, with large hands and feet. Their bodies are covered with short bristly hair. Intellectually the Ainos are deficient, although cranially finely developed. They are quite uncultured, and worship various animals, the bear being the chief object of their reverence. The Russian authorities in the island of Saghalien have just taken some steps to improve the condition of the Aino who inhabit the southern part of that island and the coast between Maouha and Crillon. These natives number 3,000, and live by fishing. They have lately complained of the encroachments of foreign fishermen, and a Russian officer with a knowledge of the Aino tongue has been appointed to act as intermediary between them and the Russian Governor. Consult "The Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Aino studies," by B. H. Chamberlain, including an Aino Grammar, by J. Batchelor (Pub. Imperial Univ. Tokyo, '87).

Airy, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Astronomer Royal, was born at Alnwick, Northumberland, on 23d Edw. at Haverhill, Colchester Grammar School, and Trinity College, Camb., where he graduated B.A., Minor wrangler '23, Lucasian Professor '26, and '28 Plumian Professor with the charge of the Cambridge Observatory. In '35 he was elected Astronomer Royal, and made many improvements in the Observatory at Greenwich, in the methods of taking observations, which greatly increased the value of the observatory and advanced astronomical science. Amongst the scientific developments and discoveries with which the name of this veteran scientist is associated are the illustration of the undulatory theory of light, the reduction of the Greenwich observations of the planets and of the moon from 1750 to the present time, the proof of the approximate weight of the earth by experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at different altitudes in deep mines, the improvement of marine chronometers and time signals, the correction of the disturbance of the mariner's compass on iron ships, the introduction of the new standard of length and weight after the destruction of the old standard by the burning of the House of Parliament in '46, and the illustration of atmospheric chromatic dispersion affecting telescope observation and the mode of correcting it. Sir G. B. Airy was a Royal Commissioner on Railway Gauges, who recommended the narrow in preference to the broad gauges. He also conducted the astronomical observations on the occasion of the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States. He has contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions" in the last half-century. He is an Associate of

the Institute of France, a member of numerous foreign academies, and an honorary graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has served with distinction on numerous royal commissions of a scientific character, and in '73 and '74 was President of the Royal Society. He was created a K.C.B. in '72, and on his retirement from the post of Astronomer Royal in '81 was granted a pension of £1,100 a year. His latest researches have been devoted to a new method of treating the lunar theory.

Aitken, The Rev. W. Hay M.H., is a native of Liverpool, and has achieved great influence and popularity as a Church of England Mission Preacher. Graduated in honours at Wadham College, Oxford, '65. Appointed curate of St. Jude's, Midway Park, London, N., in the same year. Subsequently held the living of Christ Church, Everton, Liverpool, which he resigned in order to devote himself exclusively to mission work. He came into prominence during the *Twelve Days' Mission* held in London in '69. On the invitation of the Bishop and clergy of New York, he visited that city to assist in mission services. Mr. A. has addressed many of his sermons especially to business men, to whom he has preached successfully in various commercial centres. He is the founder of the Church Parochial Mission Society.

Ajuda. A Portuguese trade-port on the Slave Coast, Guinea.

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage to Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No prima donna has a more extensive repertoire, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful debut at Messina in 1857, and subsequently sang in other Italian cities, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in 1872. Wagner's "*Lohengrin*" and "*Tannhauser*" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. Madame Albani has been connected with all the more important cantatas and oratorios brought forward of late years. She has sung in Paris, in Berlin, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States.

Albania. A wild and mountainous province of Turkey, renowned for the warlike qualities of its inhabitants. It is in a semi-independent state. After the treaty of Berlin an Albanian League was formed, with the connivance of the Powers, to resist the cession of any part of the country, either to Austria or Montenegro, in 1878. In April 1880 the League revolted against Turkey, but was defeated, and reduced to nominal submission, in May 1881. Renewed revolts took place about June 1883, and in November an application was made to the Powers for annexation to Greece, which, however, came to nothing. It was reported from Sentrai d'Albania, Jan. 14th, '88, that a serious outbreak of religious hostility had occurred between the Mussulmans and Christians, in consequence of the alleged desecration by some Turkish soldiers of two Christian churches.

Albany, Duchess of. Daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont; b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, 1882, and became a widow by his sudden death (1884).

Alberta. Named after Princess Louise,

Marchioness of Lorne. A district of the North-West Territories, and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of the United States boundary, and extends from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. Area 100,000 sq. m. Capital Calgary.

Albert Memorial College. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Albert Victor, Prince, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. Jan. 8th, '64, and was educated at Trinity College, Camb., and Univ. of Heidelberg. Previous to his entering as an undergraduate, however, he had passed two years as a naval cadet on board the *Britannia*, and in '79 started with his brother Prince George of Wales on a voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. He returned to England in '82. The diary of this voyage kept by the young princes was edited by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, their governor, and published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. ('85). On leaving the university Prince Albert Victor proceeded to Aldershot to prepare for the army. H.R.H. was invested with the Order of the Garter in '84. In company with his brother he visited Ireland '87.

Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, 1st Baron (creat. 1882), son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M.P., was b. 1821. He entered the Royal Navy (1834), promoted to Vice-Adm. (1876) and Adm. (1882); was private secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty (1868-70), and a Lord of the Admiralty (1872-4 and 1883-5); served in Burmese war (1825-31); commanded the *Melcor* floating battery in the Black Sea (1855-6), and the naval brigade landed for service in New Zealand (1860-61), where he was severely wounded; was Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean (1880-83), commanded the naval forces in Egyptian campaign (1882), and was raised to the peerage for his services in the same year.

Alcott, Louisa M., b. 1833, at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Her first production was "*Fairy Tales*" (1835). In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her books are very numerous, and chiefly intended for girls. They comprise the following: "*Little Women*," "*Good Wives*," (1867), "*An Old-Fashioned Girl*" (1866), "*Cupid and Chow-Chow*, and other Stories," (1873), "*Silver Pitchers*, and other Stories," (1876), "*Rose in Bloom*" (1877). During the American Civil War she was a hospital nurse, and published a volume of "*Hospital Sketches*."

Alderney. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).
Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, b. March 10th, 1845. On the death of his brother the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who died at Nice (1865), he became heir-presumptive, and ascended the throne after the assassination of his father the Emperor Alexander II. in 1881. He married (1866) Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece. Though the Czar seldom appears in public in Russia, he has paid several visits to other parts of Europe since his accession; and in November last year made a public entrance into Berlin on the occasion of his visit to the Emperor William.

Alexander, Prince of Battenberg, and ex-Prince of Bulgaria, is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Julia of Battenberg, and was b. 1857. Being closely

related to the Russian Imperial family through his aunt, the late Empress Marie, wife of the late Czar Alexander II., the young Prince of Battenberg entered the Russian army and served with it in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78). After the war he joined the German army as an officer of the Prussian regiment of the Garde du Corps. Elected by the unanimous vote of the National Söbränne, he entered upon his new duties July 1879. The history of the Prince from that time until his abdication and departure from Sofia (Sept. 9th, 1886) is chiefly a history of Bulgaria. Prince A. received the investiture of K.C.B. by Her Majesty on his visit to this country subsequent to his formal abdication, after an outrage to which he had been personally subjected by his Russian enemies.

Algne, Edible, and Inedible, including the edible *caragane moss*: see ed. '86.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province. Area 160,897 sq. m.; pop. 3,817,465 (1886). It is divided into the three civil divisions of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers—capital cities of same names,—and subdivided into twelve arrondissements, sending deputies to the National Assembly; also the Saharan borders, divided into three military territories: Like Morocco (*q.v.*), the country possesses three natural divisions—the coastal region, the steppes, and the Saharan tracts. In 1882 was annexed the district of M'Zab, estimated as containing 38,600 sq. miles, and pop. 50,000. Later came the invasion of Tunis (*q.v.*). **Coast** rockbound, with coral and sponge fisheries. The only considerable river is the Shelif, 370 miles: it runs parallel to coast, and flows into the sea at Mostaganem. Climate agreeable and very salubrious. There is a gigantic and verdant vegetation in parts, forests, lofty mountains, broad plateaux, smiling valleys, sandy desert with fertile oases. Some years a plague of locusts. Brackish lakes and marshes abound. Some have been drained, and Australian blue-gums planted, thus rendering unhealthy tracts habitable. There are 1,240 miles of railway. Imports about £9,000,000; exports £8,000,000, consisting of *esparto* and *alfa* grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 53,506 men. In this are three regiments of Turcos and three of Spahis, which are recruited among the natives. There are also several French regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Zouaves Algeriens, and a Foreign Legion. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. In 1886, revenue, £1,713,505; expenditure, £2,109,539. Inhabitants are French and European settlers, about 250,000; a few Turks, Jews, Moors, Berbers, Arabs, and Kabyles. Five-sixths of the whole population are nomads. Till 1830 it was a nest of slave-trading corsairs, ruled by deys, when their power was broken and French military occupation began. The French became actual masters of the whole country in 1847, after the defeat and surrender of the famous Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, who died recently. In 1871 French military rule gave place to civil government. Since then Algeria has been the most important of the French dependencies. **Gov.** Governor-General, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC LIST**. Gaffarel's "L'Algérie," Playfair's "Handbook of Algeria and Tunis," Seguin's

"Walks in Algeria," Tchihatcheff's "L'Algérie et Tunis," Norman's "Colonial France," etc.

Aliens. According to English law every person born beyond the limits of the Queen's dominions, whose father or paternal grandfather was not a natural-born subject, is an alien. Such a person owes allegiance to the Queen so long as he resides within her dominions, but no longer. His status was formerly very different from that of a natural-born subject. He could neither inherit nor transmit real property; and if he purchased any the Crown thereupon became entitled to it. By the Naturalisation Act 1870 aliens were empowered to take, acquire and dispose of property of every kind in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects. But this Act does not qualify an alien for any office or franchise, or for any privilege or right of a British subject not thereby expressly given to him. Thus, it does not enable him to become the owner of a British ship. An alien may cease to be such either by denisation or by naturalisation. Denisation is by royal letters-patent, but does not enable the denizen to sit in the privy council or in either house of parliament, or to hold any office of trust, or to receive any grant of lands from the Crown. Naturalisation is either by Act of Parliament or by certificate of a secretary of state. An alien who has resided in the United Kingdom or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, and intends when naturalised to continue his residence or service, may apply for a certificate to any secretary of state, who will grant it upon receiving proper evidence in support of the application. Naturalisation entitles an alien to all the rights and privileges of a British subject. A British subject not under any disability, and residing in any foreign state, who shall have voluntarily become naturalised in such a state, thereby becomes an alien as regards Great Britain. Any person born of a British father but out of the British dominions, or any person born within those dominions, but who at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign state its subject, may make a declaration of alienage and so cease to be a British subject.

Alikhailanoff. A Russian officer who gained great notoriety in the spring of 1885 by assisting General Komaroff to annex territory on the Afghan frontier. Born at Baku, on the Caspian, of wealthy Caucasian parents, he changed his native name of Ali Khan into Alikhailanoff after leaving college, and entered the army. During the Khivan campaign of 1873 he fought under Skobelev, having the rank of captain. Afterwards he was made aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Michael, Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1879, for insulting his superior officer, he was reduced to the ranks and deprived of all his honours. He then volunteered to serve with General Lomakin's expedition against the Turcomans, and during the unsuccessful operations against Geok Tepe contributed to the *Moscow Gazette* a series of brilliant letters, which were subsequently published in English. Participating in Skobelev's campaign of 1880-81, he was raised to the rank of ensign, and the following year proceeded, disguised as a trader's clerk, with a caravan to Merv. Here he took a complete survey of the oasis, and laid the basis of the intrigues which, in 1884, resulted in its annexation. For his success Alikhailanoff received back his old rank of major and all his

decorations. Later on he was made commander of the Merv military district. On Jan. 10th, 1886, the Order of St. George of the 4th class was conferred upon him by the Czar. Alikhanoff took part with Colonel Tarkhanoff, Governor of Penjdeh, in celebrating the completion of the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Alison, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald, K.C.B., and Bart., was b. at Edinburgh (1826). Entered the army in 1846, served throughout the Crimean war, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58). Nominated second in command and Brigadier-General of the European Brigade on the Gold Coast in the Ashantee Expedition (1873-74). Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland (1874-77); Deputy Quartermaster-General (Intelligence Department) at the Horse Guards (1878-82). Commanded the Highland Brigade of the expeditionary force to Egypt at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (1882), and remained in command of the British army of occupation of 12,000 men until May 1883, in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot.

Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act 1881. This Act consolidates and repeals the Alkali Acts of 1863 and 1874. It is intended to abate the nuisances occasioned by the works to which it refers (see ed. '87). In case of any violation of the Act, penalties are to be recovered in the county court. The sanitary authority may complain to the Local Govt. Board of any infringement of the Act, and the Board is thereupon to institute an inquiry.

"Allan Quatermain." By H. Rider Haggard (*Longmans*). Having buried his boy Harry, and become sick of the restraints of civilised life, "Hunter" Quatermain determined to go back to the freedom of the African veldt. His friends Sir Harry Curtis and Commander John Good, R.N., resolve to accompany him; and it is the story of their marvellous adventures in the "dark Continent" which Mr. H. has to tell. It is always hazardous for an author to attempt to write a sequel to a successful tale. Mr. Haggard made the experiment; and though he has not quite quelled his "King Solomon's Mines," he has produced a work which will well bear the test of being read even after that phenomenally popular book. The character of Umslopogass the Zulu is as good a thing as he has done, and the fights at the mission station and Milosis, the dangers encountered on the way to the Frowning City; the ride to the Temple of the Sun, and the scene in which the heroic Zulu meets death, are rendered with a "go" and vivacity which show Mr. H. at his best. The story was begun in the January number of *Longman's Magazine*, and was published in volume form, with illustrations, by Mr. C. H. M. Kerr, in July '87.

Allegiance is the tie which binds the citizen to his sovereign or country. The common law of this country denies the right of a subject to throw off his allegiance at will. It is unlikely, however, that in these days, under ordinary conditions, persons will ever be treated as criminal for having assumed allegiance to a new country or state, even if they should be taken in arms against their native country. By the process of naturalisation an alien (*q.v.*) may be admitted to citizenship. Prince Henry of Battenberg was so admitted, and the present Lord Mayor of London was formerly an alien.

Allen, Grant, author of "Physiological

Æsthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," "Babylon," "For Mamie's Sake," and many articles in the leading magazines, was b. at Kingston, Canada, 48. Educated at Merton College, Oxford. He is considered one of the best scientific authors of the day, especially with regard to his works on the Darwinian theory.

Alliance Israélite. See Jews.

Alliance, The United Kingdom, for the "total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages," was formed in Manchester, June 1st, 1853. (For history of U. K. A. see ed. '87.) A body of agents is appointed, with centres of operation in all parts of the kingdom. Besides its efforts to secure its own object—prohibition of the liquor traffic by popular consent—it has vigorously supported the Local Option measures of Sir W. Lawson, and it has also given friendly assistance to kindred societies, and has circulated a large body of literature bearing on all branches of the temperance question. It has received the countenance of many distinguished men, including the late Lord Brougham, Bishop Temple, Cardinal Manning, Archdeacon Farrar, etc. Annual receipts, about £17,000. President, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Mr. S. Pope, Q.C.; Gen. Sec. Mr. James Whyte; Consulting Sec., Mr. T. H. Barker; Editor of Organ, *Alliance News*, Mr. H. S. Sutton. Offices: 44, John Dalton St., Manchester, and 15, Great George St., Westminster, S.W.

Allman, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., and member of various foreign societies, b. at Cork (1812). Educated at the Belfast Academy. Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. Appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in Dublin University (1844-55), Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (1855-70), when he resigned in consequence of ill health. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower orders of the animal kingdom. For his researches in this department of Biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him (1872) the Brisbane prize; he received the Royal medal from the Royal Society of London (1873), and the Cunningham Gold medal from the Royal Irish Academy (1878). On the completion of the exploring voyage of the *Challenger*, the large collection of Hydroids made during that expedition was assigned to him for determination and description, he having performed a similar service in connection with the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the directions of the United States Government. He was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1879, in which year the Association met at Sheffield.

Allon, Rev. H., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1818, at Welton, Yorks. Educated at the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt. Minister of Union Chapel, Islington (1843) as co-pastor with Rev. T. Lewis; sole charge 1852. Chairman Congregational Union 1864-65, re-elected 1881; D.D. Yale (1871), St. Andrew's (1885). Dr. Allon is also an author, and has published amongst other works "Memoirs of the Rev. J. Sherman," "The Vision of God," and edited a posthumous volume of the sermons of the late Rev. Dr. Binney. Dr. Allon has been instrumental in greatly improving the psalmody of the Congregational Church, his work "The Congregational

Realms being recognised and used in the principal churches. Was also for many years editor of the *British Quarterly Review*.

Allotments Act '87. A lengthy and important measure, which enacts that, on a representation in writing by any six registered parliamentary electors of ratepayers, the sanitary authority, if they are of opinion that allotments for the labouring population cannot be obtained on reasonable rent and conditions by voluntary arrangement, shall, by purchase or lease, acquire sufficient suitable land and let it out in allotments; or if they are unable to obtain land by purchase or hire, they may petition the county authority, which may make a provisional order authorising the purchase compulsorily, such order to be laid before Parliament in a bill introduced by the Local Government Board. The sanitary authority may improve and adapt land acquired by them for allotments, and make regulations, and appoint allotment managers, of these may be elected. One person shall not hold an allotment exceeding one acre, an allotment shall not be sublet, or no building other than a tool-house, shed, greenhouse, fowl-house, or pigsty is to be erected thereupon. Power is given to make a scheme for provision of common pasture. Consult "A Treatise with Suggestions for the Utilisation of the Allotments Act '87."

Allotments and Cottage Gardens, Compensation for Crops Act, '87, enacts that upon the determination of a tenancy the occupier of an allotment or cottage garden shall be entitled to obtain from the landlord compensation in money for crops, including fruit growing upon the holding in the ordinary course of cultivation, and for fruit trees and fruit bushes growing thereon, which have been planted by the tenant with the previous consent in writing of the landlord; for labour expended upon and for manure applied to the holding since the taking of the last crop therefrom in anticipation of a future crop; and for drains and for any outbuildings, pigsties, fowl-houses or other structural improvements made by the tenant with the written consent of his landlord. There is to be a deduction from compensation on account of rent or breach of contract; and compensation, if not agreed upon, is to be settled by an arbitrator, to be appointed if the parties do not jointly appoint him, by the justices of the peace.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Donryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of ancient classical writers; and in 1852 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in 1873, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. Literally overwhelmed with the knightships of various countries, he was elected R.A. (1879), and London correspondent in the painting section of the French Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in 1871 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist, who has ex-

hibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. His contribution to last year's Academy exhibition consisted of an important work, "*The Women of Amphibia*," and an admirable design for a pianoforte case, which has been manufactured by a London firm for a New York mansion.

Altshatsholken. See **OLD CATHOLICS**.

Amadeus, Prince, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, brother of King Humbert of Italy, b. '45. Elected King of Spain by the Cortes in '70 by 191 votes to 120. He landed at Carthage on Dec. 30th, the same day that Marshal Prim, who had formerly offered him the crown after the Revolution of '68, died from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin. King A.'s position soon became one of great difficulty, and on Feb. 11th, '73, he announced to the Cortes his intention to abdicate. He married in '69 Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel del Pozzo della Cisterna, who d. Nov. 24th, '76.

Amatongaland. An independent native state of South Africa. Area about 4,000 sq. m. Lies N. of Zululand, and extends to Delagoa Bay; has on W. Swaziland and Transvaal, on E. the sea. The Amatonga people are of Zulu race, and are governed by a Queen, under whom are 17 chiefs of districts. The Portuguese on the north and the Boers on the west have lately threatened aggressions on this country, the latter especially desiring to obtain a road through it to the sea. The Queen despatched, at the end of '87, a deputation to England, praying for such British protection as might insure the integrity of Amatongaland against both Portuguese and Boers.

Ambassadors are diplomatic agents resident in foreign states, and representing by virtue of their **Letters of Credence** their own states. They are of three kinds, varying with the nature of their commissions: **Ambassadors** proper, **Envoys** and **Fleishpotentiaries**, and **Chargés d'Affaires**. They, together with their servants, enjoy certain privileges—viz., exemption from process and arrest, and from taxation—which attach to ordinary foreign residents. An ambassador has also the right of audience of the sovereign power to which he is accredited. On the death of either of the sovereigns between whom he negotiates, his commission lapses, but may be renewed. For list of Ambassadors see **DIPLOMACY**.

Ambulance Association. **St. John's.** Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. The scheme of operations embraces the formation of centres in important towns and districts, and detached classes held in towns or villages. A course of instruction limited to a syllabus drawn up by eminent members of the medical profession, consisting of five lectures, is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency, and after twice undergoing re-examination at intervals of twelve months, receive a medallion. Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Upwards of 100,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe. **Chief Secretary,**

Major Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. Office, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

America Cup. See YACHTING.

American Mails. See ed. '87, and SHIPPING.

American Organ, a musical instrument which differs from the harmonium by having the reeds reversed and the wind drawn through the reed from above by exhaust bellows instead of being forced from bellows in the usual manner. See ed. '86.

American Political Parties. The two chief political divisions in the U.S. are the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democratic party, by the election of President Cleveland in July '84, came into national power for the first time since '60, and now numbers between 160 and 170 in the House of Representatives. Its long exclusion from control was chiefly due to the survival of war prejudices in the North, which was as solidly Republican as the South was Democratic. When the Democrats did attain power, it was on the question of administrative reform. Never entirely cohesive, the Democrats were most nearly united on the question of reducing the tariff, although they studiously avoided making this an issue, and would probably have continued to do so had President Cleveland not forced the hand of his party on this question in his message to Congress in December '87. Throughout his term of office President Cleveland has done much to give his party a more definite platform than it possessed in opposition. He has insisted upon the necessity for reducing the tariff duties, has instituted a genuine and sweeping reform of the Civil Service, and has vetoed more bills granting public money for pensions and similar objects than perhaps all his predecessors put together. The Republican Party is committed to the maintenance of the existing protective tariff, which is its chief rallying-point. It has a strength in the House of Representatives of some 150. In the past it triumphed on the strength of its own record; but as a generation has arisen which is practically deaf to the ancient cry, the tariff question has been forced to the front. There are, however, certain historic lines of difference between the two parties, growing out of their attitude during the Civil War. Thus the Republicans tend towards a centralisation of power at Washington, while the Democrats are committed, in theory, to keeping as much power as possible in the hands of individual states; but these lines are so broken up, and have become so faint in actual practice, that present party struggles are fought mainly on the tariff question. There are also two minor parties—the Prohibitionists and the Labour Party. The former, which "ran" a candidate in the person of Mr. St. John at the Presidential election of '84, is chiefly recruited from the Republican side, and has scarcely any adherents in the South. At the '84 contest the party polled 150,000 votes, of which 25,000 were given in New York State alone. The party is believed to have greatly increased in strength during the last three or four years. The Labour Party is much less homogeneous, and is in a continual state of restlessness through internal differences. It has three Congressional representatives, and numbers within its ranks the followers of Mr. Henry George (q.v.), an advocate of "land nationalisation"; and the Knights of Labour (q.v.), an industrial organisation which aspires at uniting in one immense federation all the diverse groups of workmen through-

out the United States. All the "Knights," however, must not be reckoned among the voting strength of the Labour Party. The coming election for President will probably depend, as did those of '80 and '84, upon the vote given by the State of New York, which has a voting strength of 1,200,000, or one-eighth of the whole country. President Cleveland, although he has no doubt alienated some of his political supporters by his Free Trade message, will, it is believed, be unanimously renominated by the Democrats. His opponent will, it is expected, again be Mr. James B. Blaine (q.v.), who was Secretary of State in President Garfield's cabinet. In '84 the fight against Mr. Blaine was conducted almost wholly on personal grounds. He was accused of public corruption, and of collusion with political speculators, who desired through his election to promote dishonest schemes. On the strength of these accusations a considerable section of his party refused to support him, and seceded from the party, taking the name of "Mugwumps." As a counterpoise to this, however, Mr. Blaine succeeded in detaching many thousands of Irish voters from the Democratic party, on the strength of pledges to pursue an aggressive policy towards this country. As stated, the chief struggle will doubtless lie in New York State, the States outside being pretty evenly divided. In '84 the contest was very close, Mr. Cleveland only winning by 1,047 votes out of a total poll of 1,171,312. Since '84 the Democrats have carried New York at each annual election by majorities ranging between 10,000 and 18,000.

Amirante Islands. A group of low, small coral islands, in the Indian Ocean. They are geographically and politically an extension of the Seychelles Islands, forming a part of that dependency of the British colony of Mauritius.

Amyl Nitrite, an anesthetic produced by acting upon purified amylic alcohol with nitric acid. See ed. '86.

Anarchism. A Socialist heresy which claims a descent, if somewhat remote, from Proudhon, but whose earliest and most prominent exponent in its present form was the late Dr. Bakounin. The Anarchist takes his stand upon the *abstract* idea of "freedom." The absolute and immediate freedom, intellectual, economical, and political, of every individual and of every group of individuals, is the aim of the Anarchist. While the motto of the Collectivist is the happiness of each through the happiness of all, that of the Anarchist is the happiness of all through the happiness of each. As a natural consequence, the Anarchist objects to all organisation whatever, as such; although not rejecting the historical standpoint in so many words, he practically ignores it, inasmuch as he makes it a point of principle not to employ political action, or in any way utilise the existent State machinery for the furtherance of his ends. The Anarchists are at present divided into two sects: the Mutualists, or Individualist Anarchists, a small section who regard the aim of the revolution to be simply the establishment of a more perfect and logical Individualism than that at which the old-fashioned middle-class Radical aims, which they propose to effect, partly, at least, by so-called banks of exchange and manipulation of the currency; and the Communist Anarchists, who constitute the bulk of the party, both in Europe and America, and theoretically stand much nearer the principles of real Socialism.

though the exaggeration of the notion of "voluntariness," and hostility to any but directly violent means, render them a disruptive element in Socialist organisations. Since the break-up of the International, in which event the Anarchists were largely instrumental, several Anarchist congresses have been held in various places. Chief organs: *La Revolté*, 148, Rue Montfardet, Paris; *Die Freiheit* (Job. Most), New York; *The Anarchist*, London; *Freedom*, London, etc. See ed. '87.

Ancient Lights. The right to the enjoyment of ancient lights is one of those known to English law as easements—that is to say, a privilege not directly lucrative which the owner of one of two neighbouring tenements has over the other. It is a negative easement; being the right to continue to receive the light which one has heretofore received through one's windows. It may be acquired either by express grant, which must be by an instrument under seal, or by enjoyment for the space of twenty years, uninterrupted and not permissive. No infringement is deemed an interruption which has not been acquiesced in for one full year after the party interrupted has had notice of the infringement and of the person committing it. The permission alleged by the person who disputes the prescriptive right must have been in writing. The right is only to the quantity of light given or enjoyed, not to any quantity of light. But it is infringed whenever the direct amount of light so given or enjoyed has been perceptibly diminished, and the value of the premises thereby impaired. English law does not recognise any prescriptive right to the enjoyment of a prospect from one's windows. Consult "Gale on Easements."

Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882. This Act empowers the owner of any of the ancient monuments enumerated in the schedule thereto to constitute by deed the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings in Great Britain, or the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, guardians thereof. Thereupon either body acquires all powers necessary for the maintenance and preservation of such monument, but without detriment to any estate or interest in it previously enjoyed by the owner. The Commissioners may purchase out of moneys granted for that purpose by Parliament any of the ancient monuments enumerated in the schedule. They may also accept a gift by deed or will of any of these monuments. They are to appoint inspectors whose duty it shall be to report on the condition and best means of preserving any of the scheduled monuments. Any person other than the owner who injures or defaces any such monument is made liable upon summary conviction to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. The schedule contains a list of about seventy ancient monuments or groups of ancient monuments scattered over the three kingdoms, and for the most part of Celtic origin. The list may at any time be enlarged by Order in Council.

Anderson, Mary Antoinette, actress, b. at Sacramento, Cal. Brought up at Louisville, Ken., where she made her *début* as Juliet Nov. 25, '75. Played there and in southern cities some months, then at San Francisco as Parthenia. Came east again in '77-8, and appeared at New York, playing there and in all leading towns of U.S. for several years. Her chief parts were those named, and Julia, Bianca, Pauline, Evadne, Ion, Meg Merrilies, Lady

Macbeth, the Countess, Duchess of Torrannova, Berthe, and Galatea. She gained great success on the American stage. In '82 she appeared in England, first at Lyceum, London, Sept. '82, as Parthenia, Pauline, Galatea, and Clarice, and achieved much popularity. She opened the new Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 30, '85, as Rosalind. Returning to America, she made a most successful tour with an English company. She revisited England in '86, and last year appeared as Hermione and Perdita.

Andrassy, Count Julius, b. at Zemplin, Hungary, 1823, the son of Count Charles, of an illustrious family of Hungary. He received the highest education, improved by his travels in Europe. Took an active part in the Hungarian revolution ('848). When the defeat of Austria at Sadowa led the Emperor to concede to Hungarian aspirations, Count Andrassy was made President of the Council and Minister of National Defence in the new Hungarian Parliament. Elected deputy for Pesth ('863), he became Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian empire, and Comptroller of the Household, in succession to Count von Beust ('871), and Chancellor of Austro-Hungary. When the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1875, he addressed the well-known "Andrassy note" to the Porte, pointing out the reforms necessary to the safety of the Ottoman empire and the welfare of its Christian subjects. At the European Congress at Berlin, Count Andrassy was chief plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, and retired from office in 1879. He has not since taken an active part in public life. The Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1878.

Angada. A British West Indian island. Area 14,500 m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (q.v.).

Anemometer. See METEOROLOGY.
Angling. The season of '87 will long be remembered by fly fishers for salmon and trout, and the latter in particular, as having afforded less sport than has been recorded for nearly forty years past. The salmon rod-season was redeemed to a certain extent by fair sport on the early rivers, and by a week or two of moderate fishing at the end of the season on the late rivers. But the rod-fishing for salmon, taken as a whole, was under the average, while the trout-fishing in nearly all British rivers, and more especially in the shallower streams of the north, gave worse sport than is remembered by any angler of the present generation. The prolonged drought affected the subterranean water channels and reservoirs to such a serious extent that many northern rivers were practically dried up for weeks together. So marked, indeed, was the effect produced by the absence of rain that even now (January) the volume of water coming down the tributaries of moorland streams is still below the normal quantity. Nevertheless, aquatic food, on which so much depends, was abundant, and fresh-water fish of all kinds thrived well, trout being found usually in excellent condition. In Yorkshire, where the Yorkshire Anglers' Association has given an important stimulus to angling, and in Derbyshire and the Midland counties generally, grayling, which have been too long neglected, both as sporting and table fish, are steadily growing in favour with anglers; and where, a few years

ago, there could scarcely be found half a dozen fishermen who sought the grayling during the winter months, in which it is in the best condition, they may now be numbered by hundreds. The formation of the Fly Fishers' Club in London, and the continued increase in the number of angling clubs and associations for the protection of anglers' interests throughout the country, bear witness to the growing popularity of the ancient art. Many of these clubs are doing excellent work in improving the stock of fish of all kinds in the rivers by artificial breeding operations on a considerable scale, at their own cost and without any assistance from or recognition by the State. In Yorkshire alone eight clubs have within the past ten years turned into the rivers of the county not less than 1,500,000 living trout. No protection, beyond that provided by the close time, is afforded to these fish other than that which the club funds—often very limited—will permit; and the increasing need for an Inspector of Freshwater Fisheries apart from salmon is frequently remarked on. The disgraceful and dangerous condition of many of the polluted watercourses in the manufacturing districts during the long spell of dry weather had the effect of directing serious attention in many quarters to the freedom with which noxious liquids of all kinds are permitted to find their way into otherwise excellent fish rivers; and in one or two instances steps have been taken by corporations and other local bodies with a view to strengthening the law relating to the pollution of rivers. Of late years the art of fly-fishing has been divided into the two schools of dry and wet fly-fishing, Mr. F. M. Halford being the apostle of the former in "Floating Flies, and How to Dress them," while Mr. T. E. Pritt, angling editor of *The Yorkshire Post*, is the advocate of the wet fly system in "North-Country Flies," as being more suitable for the rapid streams of North Britain. Of all out-door recreations none has found a larger increase in the number of its admirers of late years than the art of angling.

Anglo-American Commercial Scheme. Towards the end of '87 it was reported that a great commercial and engineering scheme was in process of arrangement between several American millionaires, the house of Rothschild, the Dukes of Devonshire and Westminster, and others. It was stated that it is the intention of the promoters to erect granaries, stores, pork-curing establishments, and cheese and butter factories on sites convenient to the line of the Minnesota North Western Railway, which was formerly the Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Paul line. All kinds of American produce—such as flour, fruit, ham, bacon, cheese, and butter, as well as live cattle—are to be run along this line to Chicago, thence by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to New York. A bridge is to be built connecting the mainland with Staten Island, where large docks will be constructed. From this port the products of the United States will be carried by steamers specially built for the Company, and landed at Barrow-in-Furness, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the principal owner, besides having perhaps the largest interest in the Furness railway. At Barrow the Company propose building alongside the docks abattoirs for slaughtering the cattle immediately after landing, tanneries for preparing the hides, and factories for making margarine out of the tallow.

Large warehouses are also to be erected at Barrow, and thence the food products will be distributed throughout Great Britain by means of retail stores, which will be opened in all the leading towns, in order to supply consumers direct without incurring middlemen's charges.

Anglo-Israelitism. A theory which attempts to prove the ethnological identity of the English nation with the lost Ten Tribes, and thereby to claim for England the Biblical promises in favour of "Israel" (see ed. '86). This movement is quite distinct from that entitled "The New and Latter House of Israel." See **JEZAZELITIS**.

Anglo-Jewish Association. See **JWS**.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. Stated area, 312,500 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into the four governments of Angola proper, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes; port-towns of same names. Climate hot and enervating. Coast-land low and tame, for 30 to 60 miles inland grassy; then country rises, and rich vegetation and forest begin. Products are ground-nuts, baobab-fibre, coffee, cotton, orchilla, caoutchouc, copal, palm-kernels, mandioc, ivory; minerals, iron and copper. Industry very stagnant. Ruled by a Governor-General, governors of provinces, "chefs" of districts, and much corruption exists. Slave-trade nominally abolished, but actually still existing. In spite of 400 years of possession Portuguese influence not felt far from coast, and no roads or civilisation much beyond towns. Consult Montiel's "Angola and River Congo," Keith Johnston's "Africa," etc.

Angra Pequena. A port, now called "Luderitz Bight," north of Orange River mouth, South west Africa, capital of German Luderitzland (q.v.).

Anguilla.—i.e. "little snake," from its long narrow shape. A British West Indian island. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 2,773. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the Leeward Islands. Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, and phosphate of lime; cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Angus, Joseph, D.D.; b. 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland. Educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh University, where he graduated 1836. Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society 1840-49, when he was appointed President of Stepney College (now Regent's Park College), for the training of Baptist Ministers. For some years he held the office of English Examiner to the London University and to the Indian Civil Service. His principal works are the "Handbook to the Bible," "English Literature," and the "Handbook of the English Tongue." He also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons." Regent's Park College has lately made preparations, in which Dr. A. has largely participated, for increasing its work, and through his influence the sum of £30,000 has been subscribed for this purpose. Dr. A. was formerly a member of the London School Board, and one of the revisers of the New Testament.

Animals Institute. The, has recently been founded to "carry out the humane treatment of domesticated animals, the study of comparative pathology (without vivisection), and the alleviation of pain and suffering in the lower animals." It has also as its object to afford to the poor greater facilities for the gratuitous treatment of their animals under skilled

veterinary surgeons. Premises for the various purposes of the A. I. have been secured. See, Miss Beale, 1a, Wilton Place, S.W.

Animism. The term applied by Dr. E. B. Tylor, author of "Primitive Culture," to express the general theory of spiritual beings. It consists, in brief, in the explanation of all natural phenomena by the medium of spiritual agency. **Ancestor worship** is based upon and grows naturally out of the doctrine of animism. Cf. the lares and penates of the Romans, and the ancestor worship of the Hindus and Chinese. Consult Sir J. Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," Dr. E. B. Tylor's "Anthropology" and "Primitive Culture," and Lang's "Myth, Religion and Ritual." See ed. '87.

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, now a French protectorate. It formerly included **Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Cambodia**: total area, 116,660 sq. m.; but the area of Annam as distinct from these provinces is 26,923 sq. m., pop. 6,000,000. Capital **Hué**, near the coast, also capital of Cochin-China; garrisoned by French troops. The country is mountainous, forested, watered by numerous noble rivers, at the mouths of which are deltas and swamps. Flora and fauna rich and varied. Climate of the lowlands hot and inimical to Europeans. Principal productions are rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silk, bees'-wax, pepper, cardamoms, arecanuts, ornamental woods, ivory, lac, bamboos, etc. Edible birds'-nests and trepang are among exports to China. Gold is washed in the riverbeds, and other metals worked. There is an emperor, with court and dignitaries, but government is really in French hands. Trade is with China and France, a little with Burmah and Siam. Fishing a very important industry. A little silk and cotton manufacture, metal and wood work. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. France appeared in Annam in the eighteenth century; and since 1847 military operations have frequently been undertaken. Cochin-China was annexed to France in 1861, Cambodia made a protectorate 1862; Tonquin annexed and Annam made protectorate in 1884. French authority is still disputed in some parts, and campaigning continues. A railway is proposed. Consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Reclus' "L'Inde et L'Indo-Chine (Géographie Universelle)," Keane and Temple's "Asia," Norman's "Colonial France," etc.

Annobon. A lofty, basaltic, and volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a Spanish possession, and its climate is salubrious.

Anstey, F., the *nom de plume* of Thomas Anstey Guthrie, author of "Vice Versa," "The Giant's Robe," "The Black Poodle," "The Tinted Venus," "The Fallen Idol," etc., was b. at Kensington 1836. Educated at King's College School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in '79. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, '80.

Antarctic Expedition. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '87.

Anthropology, '87. The principal discussions during this year have related to the linguistic branch of the science, especially to the origin of the Aryans. The philological views of Prof. Otto Schrader, and the physical arguments of Dr. Karl Penka, have been brought before English readers by Prof. Sayce. Instead of placing the primitive Indo-European stock in

Central Asia, as Prof. Max Müller and others had done, the most recent authorities are disposed to regard Northern Europe as having been, in the "stone age," the seat of those who spoke the parent Aryan tongue. Penka places the cradle of the Aryans in Scandinavia, while Canon Isaac Taylor connects the primitive Aryans with the Finns (Anthrop. Inst., Dec. '87). With regard to the antiquity of man, Prof. Prestwich has recently recorded his opinion that in this country the earliest human relics may be referred to pre-glacial times, but that the date of the glacial period (q.v.) has been vastly overestimated. Thus he believes that the high-level implement-bearing gravels of the Thames, at the Reclusers, date back to the glacial or even pre-glacial period; nevertheless he holds that pre-glacial man need not have a higher antiquity than about 20,000 or 30,000 years (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., xliii., '87, p. 393). On the Continent, the antiquity of man is carried back, by most authorities, to the Tertiary period; and even Prof. Quatrefages—an anthropologist not ready to accept advanced views generally—has admitted that some of the flints discovered by M. Kames at Puy Courty, near Aurillac (Cantal) bear traces of human workmanship, though the beds in which they occur are reputed to be of Miocene age ("Hist. Gén. des Races Humaines," Paris, '87). Mr. H. H. Howorth, in his work on "Man and the Mammoth" ('87), argues in favour of palæolithic man having been destroyed by the great deluge, which he considers caused the extinction of the mammoth, and which he identifies with the flood of Noah. His views, though ingenious, have not met with acceptance in scientific circles. Mr. Francis Galton, the President of the Anthropological Institute, has continued his researches on vital statistics, and has delivered a course of lectures on "Heredity and Nurture" at the South Kensington Museum (Dec. '87). After pointing out the diversity in the bodily and mental characteristics of individuals, as observed by anthropometry, he discussed the limits of the hereditary transmission of ancestral peculiarities and of individual variations, and finally studied the influence of various kinds of nurture, training and occupation on the average longevity and disposition of classes, and the general conditions of eugenism. It is probable that, as an outcome of these lectures, an anthropometric laboratory will shortly be established in London as a permanent institution.

Anti-Celibacy Insurance Society. A curious society under this title has recently been started in Copenhagen. Women only are eligible for membership. The payment of premium commences at the age of 13. If, however, a woman marries before she attains the age of 40, all her claims are forfeited. Should she at 40 remain unmarried, she becomes entitled to a perpetual pension.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of Canada. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide, and contains between 1,500 and 2,000 sq. m. of area. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. There are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations, the only organised settlement. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in furred and feathered game. There are tracts adapted for cultivation, and fruit and vegetables raised experimentally seem of first-class quality. Mineral wealth is

reported. A private company is at present trying to induce people to settle in the island.

Anti-Cyclones. See METEOROLOGY.

Antigua—i.e. "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area 108 sq. m., pop. 34,151. With Barbuda forms a presidency of the Leeward Islands. Its capital St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. English Harbour is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island is hilly, attaining 1,200 feet. It is based on igneous rock on the west, calcareous on the east. Though suffering sometimes from drought, it is very fertile. Produces sugar and rum, arrowroot, tobacco, and at one time cotton. Climate healthy.—Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Antigua was settled by British in 1647, seized by the French for a short time in 1666, but has since remained a British colony.

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See WEST INDIES.

Antiseptic Treatment is a method employed and directed against the development of fermentative micro-organisms in order to prevent the process of putrefaction in wounds. See ed. '86.

Anti-Vaccination. See VACCINATION, ANTI-

Anti-Vivisection. See VIVISECTION, ANTI-

Antwerp Quays. This work, recently completed, involved operations in the river Scheldt, opposite the city, to bring it to a uniform width of 350 metres, and to construct on the city side a new quay over two miles in length and 100 metres broad, enabling no less than 50 steamers of 1,000 to 3,500 tons burthen to be berthed alongside at the same time. See ed. '87.

Aquaculture. See IRRIGATION.

Aquatics, '87. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, which was inaugurated in '29, but continued with irregularity until '56, takes precedence of all the rowing contests of the year. The race was rowed on the 26th of March, '87, when an interesting and determined struggle between the rival eights was witnessed. Betting at the start ruled at 15 to 8 on Cambridge; and after the first few strokes the Light Blues took the lead, which at Hammersmith Bridge was increased to two lengths, despite the vigorous stroke set by Mr. Titherington (Queen's). At Chiswick Eyot the Dark Blues had lost another length, which, however, by a well-sustained effort they retrieved; but Mr. Bristowe (Trinity Hall) called upon his men for a spurt, and three lengths divided the crews at Barnes Bridge. Shortly afterwards the oar of Mr. M'Lean (No. 7 in the Oxford boat) gave way, and Cambridge passed the winning-post three lengths and a half in advance of their rivals, the time being 20 min. 52 sec. Of the 44 contests so far decided, Oxford has been credited with 23 wins and Cambridge with 20, the race of '77 ending in a dead heat. Outriggers were first used in '46; in '57 boats without keels were introduced; in '73, in which year the time occupied by the winners was 19 min. 35 sec., the quickest on record, sliding seats were first employed. Since '64, the course has invariably been from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about 4½ miles, and, with few exceptions, the date has been fixed for the Saturday before Good Friday.—The Royal Regatta at Henley, on June 29th and 30th and

July 1st, presented one of the gayest scenes of the London season, far surpassing that of '86, and was witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, their three daughters, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, the King of Denmark, and the King of Greece. Of the many Challenge Cups offered for competition, Cambridge Trinity Hall won the Grand; the Thames Cup and the Ladies' Plate also were taken by Trinity Hall, as were the Visitors' Plate and Stewards' Cup. Messrs. Barclay and Nettlebury (Cambridge) secured the Silver Goblets; the Diamond Souils fell to Mr. J. C. Gardner (Emmanuel College, Cambridge); and the Wyfold to representatives of Pembroke College, Cambridge.—Marlow Regatta was held on July 2nd, when Thames R.C. were successful in the Grand Challenge Cup; the Senior Fours fell to Cambridge Third Trinity; and the Senior Souils to S. Swann (Cambridge Trinity Hall), G. Nickolls (Magdalen, Oxford) being disqualified on a foul.—On July 13th, for the Wingfield Souils (which carries with it the Amateur Championship of the Thames), the course being from Putney to Mortlake, G. Nickolls (Oxford) proved successful, beating his Henley conqueror, Gardner (Cambridge), the time being 25 min. 23 sec.—Doggett's Coat and Badge, originally instituted by Mr. Thomas Doggett, a well-known actor of his day, in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of England, was rowed on July 30th, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The event is confined to young watermen of the Thames, and the Fishmongers' Company contribute very generously to the prizes. The winner on the last anniversary was W. East (Isleworth).—At the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, on July 8th, London R.C. won the Junior Eights; while on July 11th Thames R.C. were successful in the Thames Cup, and also on July 25th in the Champion Eights.—W. H. Cumming (Anglian B.C.) took the Senior Souils, rowed for on Sept. 24th, the course being from Putney to Hammersmith.—On Feb. 7th the contest for the Professional Championship of England took place on the Tyne, between G. Perkins and G. Buear, the latter, who sculled the course in 23 min. 24 sec., beating his opponent easily.—As expected, E. Hanlan left his Canadian home for Australia, once more to try conclusions with a formidable opponent in W. Beach, at whose hands he had twice suffered defeat. The race was rowed on the Nepean River, N.S.W., and, after a prolonged struggle, Beach again asserted his superiority, winning by two lengths.

Arbitration, Board of. See TRADES UNION.

Arbitration and Conciliation, Board of. See MINING.

Arbitration, International. The principle of the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes. At a conference of the friends of peace, held at Brussels in October 1874, the International Arbitration and Peace Association was founded, and has since been energetic in disseminating information on the subject. This body binds itself to no particular scheme for carrying the principle into practice. (See our edition of 1886 for full details of the principal arbitration cases.)—Judicial. By a judicial arbitration is here meant an arbitration which will be enforced by the courts of justice. Such an arbitration may take place either by consent of the parties interested, or in consequence of a reference by order of a court. (1) Arbitration by consent. The parties to a dispute having submitted to an arbitration

may agree to make their submission a rule of court. The Court thereupon makes a rule that the award given in the arbitration shall be conclusive. The appointment of the arbitrator thenceforward cannot be revoked without leave of the Court. The Court may command witnesses to attend before the arbitrator. They may be examined on oath, and by giving false evidence make themselves liable to the penalties of perjury. A party not complying with the award commits a contempt of court. An award corruptly made will be set aside by the Court, upon application made within a certain time; otherwise no objection can be made by either party, except in respect of defects apparent on the face of the award itself. (2) **Arbitration in consequence of a reference made by the Court.** The Court may at any time in the course of an action refer to an arbitrator matters of mere account which cannot conveniently be tried in the ordinary way. In this case the arbitrator is really a judge by delegation. Whenever it is necessary for determining whether any item should be allowed or disallowed, a special case may be stated by the arbitrator for the Court, either at his own discretion or by order of the Court. The reference of certain matters arising in the course of an action by the Court to an official or special referee is not quite the same thing as judicial arbitration.

Arc Lamps. See **ELECTRICITY**.

Arc de Triomphe, erected to commemorate the victories of Napoleon I., occupies the centre of the Place de l'Etoile, Paris. See ed. '87.

Arch, Joseph, b. at Barford, Warwickshire, 1826. He was the son of an agricultural labourer, and for many years was a field worker himself. When a young man he attained considerable proficiency in public speaking by preaching from Primitive Methodist platforms. In 1872 he began an agitation in favour of improving the position of the agricultural labourers, which spread over a great part of England, and led to the establishment of the **National Agricultural Labourers' Union**, of which he was president. At the general election of 1885 he contested, as a Radical, North-West Norfolk against Lord H. C. Bentinck, and was returned; but in the July election of 1886 suffered defeat by a majority of 20 at the hands of the same noble lord, against whose return he filed a petition, which was dismissed with costs. During his short parliamentary career, Mr. Arch several times addressed the House; but, though he was respectfully listened to, he somewhat disappointed his admirers.

Archbishops, English. See **CATHEDRALS**.

Archdeacons, sometimes contracted to **Archdeans**, have equivalent yet subordinate jurisdiction to the bishop, whom they assist in all duties not strictly episcopal. They visit the clergy. The Courts of Archdeacons exercise general or limited jurisdictions, in accordance with the terms of their patents or local custom.

Archery. The first reference we have to bows and arrows is made in Genesis xxi. 20, and mention is also made of them in the books of Samuel. Archery was undoubtedly in high repute with the ancient Persians, and Pyrrhus had 4,000 archers at the battle of Pandosia, near Heraclea, 280 a.c. The early inhabitants of Britain used bows and arrows, and at the battle of Hastings the Saxons realised but too well the dexterity of the Normans with the cross-bow. The long-bow was in general use in England

in the time of Edward II., and the victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt are chiefly attributed by old chroniclers to the skill of the English archers. Henry VII. in 1485 instituted the Yeomen of the Guard, then all archers; Charles II. renewed the Finsbury archers in 1682; and as late as 1753 targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields. The regulation long-bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet, whilst the usual range varied between three hundred and four hundred yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock and discharged with a trigger. The **Society of Toxophilites** was established by Sir Aston Lever in 1781, and formed a division of the **Artillery Company** between 1784 and 1803; whilst thirty years later they were privileged with ground in the inner circle of Regent's Park, and there built the Archery Lodge. The invention of firearms has rendered archery next to useless for all practical purposes; but as a pastime it remains much in favour with ladies and gentlemen in the higher walks of life. The famous castle at Raglan, in Monmouthshire, has an excellent shooting ground, and is largely patronised by the clubs of the adjoining counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; whilst from north to south and east to west meetings are held during the summer months.

Arches, Court of. The ecclesiastical courts of England are of four degrees. First and lowest is the court of the archdeacon, from which an appeal lies to that of the bishop. Second comes the bishop's Consistory Court. The third is the Court of the Metropolitan, whether of Canterbury or of York. The fourth and highest is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the final court of appeal, which represents the Queen in her character of head of the Church of England. The Metropolitan Court of Canterbury is known as the Court of Arches, because it was formerly held in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, styled in Latin *Sancita Maria de arcubus*. The judge of this Court, the deputy of the Archbishop, is called the **Dean of the Arches**. He receives and determines appeals from all the inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury. He also hears many suits which have never been brought before any inferior court; the inferior judge, who should in the ordinary course have tried the case, having waived his jurisdiction by what are called letters of request. Moreover, certain parishes in the province of Canterbury are under the direct jurisdiction of the archbishop. Such causes arising in these parishes as would elsewhere have been originally heard in the court of the archdeacon or bishop are determined by a branch of the Court of Arches known as the Court of Peculiars. By the 7th section of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans. The two Archbishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts. Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the style of **Dean of the Arches**. Lord Penzance, the first Dean of the Arches appointed under this section, still holds the office.

Architectural Federation, Registration and Examination. As it is permissible for any persons to practise as and style themselves

architects without having passed any examination to qualify themselves for so doing, and also without having undergone any regular training for architectural pursuits, an immense number of persons hold themselves out to the world and act as architects who are totally unqualified to be such. This grievance causes much injury to the public, both from defective buildings and lack of sanitary arrangements therein. It also causes material pecuniary loss to duly qualified architects as a class, and greatly lowers the status of the architectural profession. To remedy these abuses and to form a great National Association of Architects for the advancement and protection of their interests a conference of these professional men was held in London in April '86, when a Federation Committee was appointed—under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Roumieu Gough, F.R.I.B.A., then President of the Society of Architects—to formulate a scheme carrying into effect the wishes of the conference to get rid of the before-mentioned evils. The committee have drafted a bill, which will be introduced by Col. Duncan into the House of Commons in the present session, to register existing architects, and to compel all other persons before being registered as such to pass an examination to prove their competency to practise as architects. Clauses are also inserted in the bill to prevent any public body appointing an unregistered person as an architect; to provide for the annual publication of a register of the name, address, and qualifications of all persons who are certified to practise architecture, so that the public will be able to distinguish qualified from pseudo or self-styled architects.

Arctic Exploration. For history of this see ed. '86, and for current progress consult each annual ed., under SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Arctic Railway. This line has the distinguished honour of being the most northern railway in the world. The Lulea Ofoten Railway, which is the property of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Co., appears to have its *raison d'être* in bringing down the enormously rich iron deposits of the far north to the port of Lulea, and is still in course of construction. The works were pushed on vigorously during the summer of '87, and the latest consular report (Sweden) stated that the line had been laid for about 100 miles from the port, and it was then expected that the ore fields at Gellivaara would be reached (27 miles off) by the setting in of winter. The boundaries of Lapland are passed at 694 miles, and the arctic circle is entered at 772 miles from Lulea. The iron bridges are of English manufacture, the engines, which are of exceptional strength, come from Manchester, and the ore waggons, each of 24 tons capacity, are of Birmingham make. The ores are of almost virgin purity, their excellence having been thoroughly tested—in England by the Chatterley Iron Co., Tunstall, and by Messrs. R. Heath and Sons, Ravensdale Works; in Germany at Krupp's. A great fire occurred at Lulea last June, but the Company's premises escaped. A telegram reached the *North German Gazette* (Oct. 9) to the effect that the first train passed the arctic circle on the 7th of that month, and that the line was within four Swedish miles of the Gellivaara iron mountains. A correspondent in the *Times* of Oct. 20 and 24 gives an interesting description of both railway and country.

Ardenbrite. A metallic liquid, recently in-

vented, used for decorative purposes. It is applied in the same manner as a coat of paint, and imparts to the surface of any article the appearance of pure white china, or of being gilt, silvered, or bronzed, according to the colour applied. It dries quickly, and is permanent and washable.

Area and Population of United Kingdom. See P. AND A. OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Argentine Republic. A group of 14 States and 9 Territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution is, with some exceptions, identical with that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected by the people. The provinces elect their own governors and legislators, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. Education is highly developed. There are 2,726 elementary schools, with 205,329 pupils. Area, including Patagonia, 1,124,086 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, with 462,000 inhabitants (census Dec. '87). Capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. Ordinary revenue, 46,762,241 dollars in '86; ordinary expenditure, 42,296,000 dollars; extraordinary, to be paid with special resources, 12,161,000 dollars. Debt (internal and external) of the Republic on the 31st March, '87, 147,791,257 dollars. Army, about 7,400; national guard, about 350,000. Navy, 3 ironclads and 15 other ships. Commerce in '86, 166,000,000 dollars. Principal productions, wool in great abundance, hides, flax, sugar, maize, wheat. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Length of railways, 4,200 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 13,645 miles, connecting all the Republic. Two cables (one by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific) connect the Republic with all the cities in the world. On 3rd Nov. '87 a law of national banks, similar to the banking law of the United States, was promulgated. There are at present 23 banks.

"Argosy, The" (monthly 6d., illus.). First published Dec. '65, the first serial story being written by the late Charles Reade. In 68 Mrs. Henry Wood (d. 87), authoress of "East Lynne," became editor. Many of her stories appeared in the pages of the A. (published since '72 by Messrs. Bentley & Son). Mrs. Wood was for some time an anonymous contributor, under the nom de plume of Johnny Ludlow, of a series of shorter stories, which achieved wide popularity. Present editor, Mr. Charles W. Wood. Office: 8, New Burlington St., W.

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, P.C., 8th Duke of (creat. 1701); Baron Sundridge and Hamilton (1766), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; K.G. (1834). Was b. 1823; succeeded his father in 1847; Lord Privy Seal (Jan. 1853), and Postmaster-General (Nov. 1855); again Lord Privy Seal (June 1859 to July 1866); Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India (Dec. 1868); the third time Lord Privy Seal (1880 to April 1881); and Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household.

in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyle shire, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews (1851); Rector of the University of Glasgow (1854); is chief of the great family of Campbell, and a lineal descendant of the "MacCullum More." The Duke is well known as a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, and other leading periodicals. He is also the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "*The Reign of Law*," and his most recent publication, "*Scotland as it Was and Is*," 187.

Arithmometer, an instrument for rendering visible and tangible all numbers from 1 to 1,000,000 by means of wooden cubes. See ed. '86.

Armada. See CENTENARIES.

Armies, Foreign. Under this heading will be found the latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Japan, and the United States.

AUSTRIA. The total strength of the standing army is 267,000, composed as follows: Cavalry (35,700)—14 regiments of Dragoons, 16 of Hussars, 11 of Uhlans (Lancers), each regiment consisting of 7 squadrons (6 active and 1 depot). Artillery (25,600)—14 regiments of field artillery, each of 15 batteries of 8 guns; 22 battalions garrison (fortress) artillery of 6 companies each (5 active and 1 cadre). Engineers (4,600)—2 regiments of 5 battalions each. Infantry (144,400)—80 regiments of the line, each of 5 battalions (2 active and 3 reserve, with 1 depot battalion); the "Kaiser Jäger" Regiment (Tyrolean Rifles), 7 battalions; and 33 other rifle regiments of 1 battalion each. Pioneers and Train (5,200). Departments, etc. (23,800). **War strength**.—In case of war the Emperor could put in the field, at lowest computation, exclusive of reserves and garrisons, an army of 1,140,000, with 200,000 horses and 1,720 guns. **Constitution**.—The army is recruited by conscription on the universal liability system; term of service ten years, three with the colours and seven in reserve. By voluntary enlistment, self-equipment, etc., the male adult can commute his three years' active service to one before passing to reserve. The Cavalry is recruited principally as follows: Dragoons from Germans and Bohemians, Uhlans from Poles, Hussars from Hungarians. The infantry and artillery are principally made up of Germans, Slavs, and Hungarians; the rifle regiments are recruited principally from the highlands of the Tyrol, the Styrian Alps, and the Carpathians. The Austrian army possesses no Guards or *Corps d'élite*.

BELGIUM. The total strength of the army on a peace footing with the colours, including Gendarmerie, is 46,380 men, 10,160 horses, and 204 guns. Cavalry (7,400)—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (1,720 men). Artillery (7,900)—made up of 7 regiments, comprising a total of 34 field batteries of 6 guns each, with 6 batteries in reserve; 48 siege batteries, 3 in reserve; and 3 depot batteries. Engineers (1,400)—1 regiment of 3 battalions. Infantry (26,300)—Made up of 14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regi-

ments of rifles. **Constitution**.—The war strength is fixed at 142,000 men. Every able-bodied man who has attained his nineteenth year is liable to serve, but substitution is permitted. The term of service is eight years—two years and eight months with the colours.

BULGARIA. The peace strength of the standing army is 22,400, as follows: Cavalry, 1,400; Artillery, 1,740; Engineers, 880; Infantry, 16,800; Gendarmerie, 1,600. The war strength is 32,220, with 102 guns. Besides this the Reserves are estimated at 24,000, and the Land-sturm at 7,200, making altogether 63,420.

DENMARK. The army consists of 34,500 regulars and 13,000 second reserves. Cavalry (2,200)—5 regiments made up of 16 squadrons. Artillery (4,750) 2 regiments of field artillery of 12 batteries each with 8 guns; 2 battalions garrison artillery of 6 companies each. Engineers (620). Infantry (27,000)—31 battalions of the line. **Constitution**.—Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the reserves. The war strength is 49,000.

FRANCE. The effective strength is stated to be 1,590,878 men, of which the standing army is about 510,000. Cavalry (68,750)—12 regiments of Cuirassiers, 26 regiments of Dragoons, 20 regiments of Chasseurs, 12 regiments of Hussars, 4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis. Artillery (68,760)—38 regiments, comprising altogether 437 batteries; 2 regiments of Pontonniers of 14 companies, 13 companies Ouvriers d'Artillerie and Artificiers, 57 companies of Artillery Train. Engineers (11,000)—4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, of 5 battalions each. Equipages Militaires (11,600)—20 squadrons, 12 companies, etc. Infantry (283,500)—144 regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions; 30 battalions of Chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies; 4 regiments of Zouaves, of 4 battalions; 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, of 5 battalions; 6 battalions Foreign Legion, 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique. To the above have to be added 18,000 Commissariat, 20,000 Gendarmes, and 36,000 for staff and administration. The French law enacts universal liability to serve, but it is not strictly enforced. By the law of 1872 the total duration of service was fixed at twenty years—five with the colours, four in the active reserve, five in the territorial army, and six in the reserve of the territorial army; but in France the constant changes of government rather militate against the chances of any fixture either of establishment or condition of service, and this has to be allowed for. The total strength of the French army, on a war footing, is fixed at 3,753,000.

GERMANY. The strength, according to latest returns, is 19,700 officers and 523,000 men, with 97,380 horses and 1,200 guns. Cavalry (68,400)—made up of 73 Prussian regiments, 10 Bavarian, 6 Saxon, and 4 Wurtemberg. Artillery (48,060)—28 Prussian regiments field artillery, giving 235 batteries; 4 Bavarian regiments of field artillery, of 44 batteries; 2 Saxon regiments of field artillery of 18 batteries; 2 Wurtemberg regiments of field artillery, 18 batteries; 10 Prussian regiments of garrison artillery, 22 battalions; 2 Bavarian regiments of garrison artillery, 4 battalions; 1 Saxon regiment of 4 battalions; 1 Wurtemberg regiment of garrison artillery. Engineers (15,550)—16 Prussian bat-

talions, 2 Bavarian battalions, 1 Saxon battalion, 1 Wurttemberg battalion. Infantry (330,275)—115 Prussian regiments (including the Guard), 16 Bavarian regiments, 9 Saxon regiments, 8 Wurttemberg regiments. Train (5,350)—14 Prussian battalions, 2 Bavarian, 1 Saxon, and 1 Wurttemberg. To these numbers must be added 274 depots of Landwehr battalions, numbering 5,300 officers and men, and staff some 2,000 officers. In time of war, it is calculated that Germany, by means of her new military organisation, would be able, not counting the last reserves, to put in the field two millions and a half of men; of this number some 35,427 officers and 1,456,677 men can be immediately called out. Every able-bodied German of 20 and upwards must serve for seven years in the standing army—three years with the colours and four in the reserve. After this he has to serve in the Landwehr for another five years.

GREECE. The peace establishment of the army is fixed at 30,000. Of these 1,500 are Cavalry, 4,300 Artillery and Engineers, and 17,000 Infantry. In case of war, it is understood that the force which Greece could put into the field would amount to fully 80,000 men.

ITALY. The standing army on a peace footing numbers 183,280 men, made up as follows: Cavalry—Comprising 22 regiments, 18,867 men. Artillery—80 batteries, 9,646, and 6 companies of Artillery artificers, 1,174 men. Engineers—4,132. Infantry—102 regiments, 128,000 men; 40 battalions of Bersaglieri, 16,165 men; Train, 2,460 men. Administrative Corps, 3,173 men. According to the new organisation it is computed that the army, including all forces, militia and reserve, will number 2,119,250 officers and men actually available for active employment. The army is organised in 12 army corps, 427,000 undisciplined, besides 12,000 for Alpine regiments, 100,000 movable Militia and the Territorial army. The system is based on the principle of universal service.

JAPAN. The standing army on a peace footing comprises 38,425 men. In case of war the number can be increased to 141,475.

MONTENEGRO. No standing army. The national army, a sort of Militia, is fixed at 30,000.

NETHERLANDS. The strength of the active army is about 62,000, the approximate numbers being—Cavalry, 4,500; Artillery, 13,000; Engineers, 1,400; Infantry, 44,700. In addition there is a "Schutteryeen" of 114,000 men. The Netherlands possess, in addition a Colonial army of about 38,000 men, of whom only 14,460 are Europeans. The home army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription.

PORTUGAL. The peace establishment is fixed at 24,000, in the following proportions: Cavalry, 3,700; Artillery, 3,580, with 92 guns; Engineers, 600; Infantry, 15,680; miscellaneous, 440. The war establishment is 120,000 men, with 264 guns. There is in addition a Colonial army of 8,500. Compulsory service is the law, but the rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent.

ROMANIA. The active army is 124,000, made up as follows: Cavalry, 10,000; Artillery, 8,500, with 218 guns; Engineers, 4,000; Infantry, 85,000; staff and general services, 17,000. The reserve army is 35,000, making a total of 159,000.

RUSSIA. The army on a peace footing gives a total of about 800,000 men. It is made up of

the regular army, 456,872; the First Reserve, 180,740; and the Second Reserve, which makes up the number. Besides these there are irregular troops, such as the Cossacks, all of whom between the ages of fifteen and sixty are compelled to render service. The number of Cossacks serving under ordinary circumstances is 56,000. The war strength of the army is fixed at 2,400,000 men, as follows: Cavalry, 104,000, including 48,000 Cossacks; Artillery, 88,000, with 2,624 guns; Engineers, 35,000; Infantry, 758,000; Riflemen, 53,000; general services, 103,000. These form the active army, numbering 1,137,000. To them must be added the reserve army, 1,064,000; frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000, with 222 guns. Besides these it is calculated that Russia could on an emergency raise 2,000,000 more men from Territorial Reserve and 1,200,000 from the National Militia, making altogether the enormous total of 5,500,000.

SERBIA. The field army is estimated at 60,000, with 264 guns; Reserves, 65,000, with 145 guns; Landsturm, 45,000; total, 170,000, with 409 guns.

SPAIN. The army, on a peace footing, is 100,000 men with 510 guns. The colonial forces, including militia, are estimated at 236,000. Service is compulsory for the regular army for 8 years, and in the colonies for 4 years.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. The strength of the standing army of Sweden is about 50,000 men: viz., Cavalry, 4,500; Artillery, 4,700; Engineers, 1,000; and Infantry about 27,500. The army of Norway consists of about 750 officers and 18,000 men. This number, however, is gradually being increased, and will shortly be raised to nearer 50,000 men.

SWITZERLAND. The strength of the Federal army, consisting of all able-bodied men between 20 and 32, is about 100,000; Cavalry 20,000, Artillery 30,000, Krupp field guns and 22 mountain guns; that of the Landwehr, composed of all men from 33 to 43, about 80,000—giving a total of about 180,000.

TURKEY. The army is divided into the Nizam, or active army; the Redif, or reserves; and the Mustaphiz, or Landsturm. Under the new organisation the strength is calculated at—Nizam. Cavalry, 17,800; Artillery, 17,800, with 1,512 guns; Engineers, 18,000; Infantry, 408,000—total, 588,600; Redif, 203,000; Mustaphiz (including irregulars), 370,000; making a total of 1,161,600, with 3,148 guns.

UNITED STATES. The strength of the army is put down at 2,200 officers and 24,236 men. Service is purely voluntary.

Armitage, Edward, R.A., historical and mural painter, b. 1817. Educated in France and Germany. A pupil of Paul Delaroche, of Paris. In 1840 he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain" to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall, and obtained a first-class prize of £300. In 1845 he took a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion," and (1847) another first prize of £500 was awarded him for "The Battle of the Marston," now the property of the Queen. He afterwards visited the Crimea, and painted "The Charge of Balaklava," and "The Guards at Inkermann." Among his still later achievements were a colossal figure, entitled "Retribution," representing the suppression of the Indian mutiny; two frescoes in the upper waiting hall of Westminster Palace; and a series of monochrome wall paintings at

University Hall, Gordon Square. Elected R.A. (1872). Has been a regular contributor to the Academy since 1848, last year sending a large canvas, "The Institution of the Franciscan Order," previous to presenting it to the Church of St. John, Duncan Terrace, Islington.

Armoured Ships. See NAVY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Armistead, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, b. 1828. Elected an A.R.A. (1875), R.A. (1879). As a draughtsman, modeller, and chaser of silver, gold, and jewellery, he has executed a large number of works. His productions in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the south and east sides of the **Albert Memorial**, Hyde Park, representing great musicians, painters, and poets; four large bronze figures of the **Albert Memorial**, representing chemistry, astronomy, medicine, and rhetoric; the external decorations for the Colonial Offices; and the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. Armistead also designed the carved oak panels, beneath Dyce's frescoes, in Her Majesty's robing-room at Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the history of Sir Galahad.

Army. The total cost of the army for the financial year '87-8 is £18,393,900. The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective services:—

Pay of general staff, regimental pay (officers and men) and allowances	£ 4,522,000
Divine service	59,800
Administration of military law	36,000
Medical establishments, etc.	324,000
Militia pay and allowances	571,500
Yeomanry pay and allowances	76,000
Volunteers pay and allowances	655,000
Army Reserve pay and allowances	488,000
Commissariat and transport and ordnance store establishments	542,700
Provisions, forage, fuel, transport, etc.	2,998,000
Clothing establishments, services and supplies	830,000
Supply, manufacture, etc., of warlike stores—	
For Army	£1,235,939
For Navy	1,707,561
Works, buildings and fortifications	602,300
Military education	130,600
Miscellaneous services	48,200
War Office establishment	258,100

Total cost effective services 15,305,700

Non-effective services:—

Rewards for distinguished services	16,800
Half pay	76,000
Retired pay, gratuities, and payments allowed by Army Purchase Commission	1,232,500
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	127,600
Pensions for wounds	15,200
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (in-pensioners)	31,400
Out-pensioners	1,358,300
Superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	183,300
Retired allowances to adjutants militia, yeomanry, and volunteers	47,100

Total non-effective services 3,088,200

Total effective and non-effective services 18,393,900

The effective strength of the army, by latest

returns, was 211,474: viz., Household Cavalry, 1,402; Cavalry of the Line, 27,721; Royal Horse Artillery, 4,184; Royal Artillery—Field, 14,207; Garrison, 16,172; Royal Engineers, 6,405; Foot Guards, 5,895; Infantry of the Line, 137,068; West India Regiments, 2,712; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 2,575; Ordnance Store Corps, 683; Corps of Ordnance Artificers, 50; and Medical Staff Corps, 2,600. Distribution.—Roughly speaking, England has a garrison of 71,810 regulars; Jersey, 727; Guernsey and Alderney, 678; Scotland, 3,730; Ireland, 25,252; giving a total of 102,197. The colonies take 24,889 men, and India 70,790—viz., Bengal, 40,002; Bombay, 10,461; Madras, 10,964; and Burma, 9,251. The Home Service establishment consists of 3 regiments Household Cavalry, 18 regiments Cavalry of the Line, 9 batteries Royal Horse Artillery and 2 depot batteries, 33 batteries Field Artillery and 4 depot batteries, 36 batteries Garrison Artillery and 11 depot batteries, 35 troops and companies Royal Engineers, 7 battalions Foot Guards, 62 battalions Infantry and 69 depots. The European Garrison of India consists of 9 regiments of Cavalry, 11 batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 42 batteries Field Artillery, 35 batteries Garrison Artillery, and 52 battalions of Infantry; Malta is garrisoned by 8 batteries Garrison Artillery, 2 companies Royal Engineers, 5 battalions Infantry, and 1 local corps (Royal Malta Fencible Artillery); Gibraltar by 7 batteries Garrison Artillery, 4 companies Royal Engineers, and 4 battalions of Infantry; South Africa by 1 regiment of Cavalry, 1 battery of Field Artillery, 2 batteries Garrison Artillery, 1 company Royal Engineers, and 3 battalions of Infantry; the West Indies by 2 batteries Garrison Artillery, 1 battalion of Infantry, and 1 colonial corps (West India regiment); Canada (Halifax, N.S.) by 3 batteries Garrison Artillery, 2 companies Royal Engineers, and 1 battalion of Infantry; Bermuda by 2 batteries Garrison Artillery, 2 companies Royal Engineers, and 1 battalion of Infantry; Cyprus by half a battalion of Infantry; Mauritius by 1 battery Garrison Artillery and 3 companies of Infantry; Ceylon by 2 batteries Garrison Artillery and 1 battalion of Infantry; Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements by 4 batteries Garrison Artillery, 3 companies Royal Engineers, 2 battalions of Infantry; and Egypt by 1 squadron Cavalry, 1 battery Garrison Artillery, 1 company Royal Engineers, and 4 battalions Infantry. **Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.**—The total establishment of the First-class Army Reserve is 51,000 men, of which number 46,858 were enrolled by latest returns; the establishment of the Second-class Army Reserve is 5,900, of whom 5,695 were enrolled; the Militia establishment is 137,341, of whom 122,428 were enrolled; the Yeomanry establishment was 14,405, of whom 11,499 were enrolled; the Volunteer establishment was 253,935, of whom 226,752 were enrolled. There were wanting to complete, therefore, 4,142 First-class Army Reserve, 205 Second-class Army Reserve, 14,913 Militia, 2,906 Yeomanry, 27,183 Volunteers. **Nationality and Denominations.**—Of the non-commissioned officers and men serving at home, there are 72,842 English, 8,529 Scotch, 15,069 Irish, 1,115 from Colonies, and 72 foreigners; 66,475 belong to Church of England, 7,983 to Church of Scotland, 4,721 are Wesleyans, 623 are other Protestants, 17,825 Roman Catholics. **Educational acquirements.**—699 non-

commissioned officers and men hold first-class school certificates, £7,974 second-class certificates, 16,668 third-class certificates, 26,393 fourth-class certificates, and 15,967 are uncertificated. **Ages of m.n.**—These were by last returns: 2,485 non-commissioned officers and men serving at home under 18 years of age; 10,513 under 19; 14,901 under 20; 11,880 between 20 and 21; 8,489 between 21 and 22; 6,857 between 22 and 23; 6,671 between 23 and 24; 6,706 between 24 and 25; 4,324 between 25 and 26; 3,375 between 26 and 27; 2,681 between 27 and 28; 2,328 between 28 and 29; 1,966 between 29 and 30; 1,638 between 30 and 31; 1,372 between 31 and 32; 1,190 between 32 and 33; 1,150 between 33 and 34; 1,244 between 34 and 35; 1,258 between 35 and 36; 1,323 between 36 and 37; 1,223 between 37 and 38; 1,180 between 38 and 39; 938 between 39 and 40; and 1,854 between 40 and 50; 61 being upwards of 50. **Army Reserve.**—The ages of men composing First-class Army Reserve are returned as: under 30 years, 33,317; 30 to 35, 13,563; 35 to 40, 913; over 40, 43. **Second-class Army Reserve.**—Under 30 years, 24; 30 to 35, 11; 35 to 40, 67; over 40, 5,615. **Ages of Militiamen.**—Under 17 years, 967; 17 to 18, 5,759; 18 to 19, 13,601; 19 to 20, 14,245; 20 to 25, 31,251; 25 to 30, 23,043; 30 to 35, 14,923; over 35, 11,278. **Conditions of Service.**—A recruit may enlist for any particular corps or department in which there are vacancies, or for general service. The limits of age are 18 to 25 years, except for Medical Staff Corps, when they are 18 to 28. Men of good character discharged from Army Marines, Navy, or Irish Constabulary, are taken up to 28. The height for Cavalry ranges from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 11 in.; for Artillery from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.; for Engineers from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.; for Foot Guards 5 ft. 8 in. and upwards; for Infantry from 5 ft. 4 in. upwards. The minimum chest measurement is 33 in., and the minimum weight 115 lb. **The terms of enlistment are:** for long service (i.e. 12 years' Army service), or short service (i.e. 7 years' Army service), and 5 years' Reserve service, which will be extended to 8 years' Army service and 2 years' Reserve service if the period of Army service expires while a man is serving abroad. In the Foot Guards, short service consists of 3 years' Army service and 9 years' Reserve service. **The rates of pay range from 6s. a day for a Brigade Sergeant-Major Royal Horse Artillery, and 5s. 10d. for Regimental Corporal-Major Household Cavalry, to 1s. 2d. for sappers and privates. Deferred Pay.** An addition of £3 a year is made to the daily pay of a soldier during the first 12 years' Army service; but the issue of this is deferred until Army service is completed, whether on final discharge or transfer to the First-class Army Reserve. Soldiers who enlist for 3 years' Army service only are not entitled to deferred pay, nor are those discharged for misconduct or by purchase. Non-commissioned officers re-engaging are granted deferred pay up to 21 years' service. Soldiers who serve on to 21 years are entitled to life pensions varying from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. a day, or if warrant officers from 3s. to 5s. a day. Men serving in the First-class Army Reserve receive pay at the rate of 6d. a day—viz., 4d. a day pay, and 2d. deferred pay. They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. A soldier desiring to leave the army during the first three months of his

service can do so on payment of £10. After three months the amount is increased to £18. **General Officers.** By Royal Warrant issued in 1881 and revised on Jan. 1st, 1887, the Establishment of Field-marshal is restricted to six, of whom two at present are Princes of the Blood—the Duke of Cambridge, appointed Nov. 9th, 1862, and the Prince of Wales, appointed May 20th, 1882. The "Service" *balans* are held by Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Patrick Grant, Lord William Paulet, and the Earl of Lucan. The number of Generals on the Establishment is limited to 13; viz., for Cavalry and Infantry 7, Royal Artillery 2, Royal Engineers 1, and Indian Staff Corps 3. There are 43 Lieut.-Generals and 107 Major-Generals. Of the Lieut.-Generals 35 represent the Imperial and 8 the Indian army, and of the Major-Generals 85 come from the Imperial and 22 from the Staff Corps list. There is no limit of age for a Field-Marshal, but Generals and Lieut.-Generals are retired at 67, or after being 5 years unemployed, and Major-Generals at 62 or after 5 years' non-employment. There is no limit to the number of Colonels on the active list. The rank has hitherto been obtained after 4 years' service in command of a regiment or battalion, or for field service, or service on the staff. In future it will be much more difficult to attain, as since January 1st, 1888, n.w. rules have come into force. The command of a regiment for a given period will not qualify for Colonel's rank: an officer must now to all intents and purposes be selected for the rank. A Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel has to retire at the age of 55, although as a special privilege some of the seniors are allowed to stay on to 58. **Mobilisation.** A scheme has just been drawn up for the mobilisation of the forces. Under this arrangement two Army Corps will always be held in readiness for embarkation should the despatch of an expedition be rendered necessary. In the first Army Corps are the following regiments:—A regiment of Household Cavalry, 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 18th Hussars, 19th Hussars, 1st and 2nd battalions Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Scots Guards, and Buffs, 1st Royal Warwickshire, 1st Devonshire, 1st Suffolk, 1st Royal Irish, 1st Yorkshire, 1st South Wales Borderers, and Scottish Borderers, 1st Scottish Rifles, 1st Royal Sussex, 1st Dorset, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's, 1st Middlesex, and King's Royal Rifles, 1st Manchester, 2nd East Surrey, 1st Highland Light Infantry, and Staffordshire, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1st Royal Munster, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. These regiments are maintained at an establishment of—Cavalry 625 of all ranks and 380 troop horses, Foot Guards 840 of all ranks, Infantry 812 of all ranks. Their Reserves are liable to be called up at any moment, and their militia battalions would be embodied on the despatch of the Line battalions from England. Every arrangement is being made so that the regiments might be "put on board" with the utmost despatch, and with this view they are kept as much as possible consolidated—i.e., not on detachment duty. The second Army Corps is also told off, but the regiments forming it would be given a longer time to prepare. They are principally employed in Ireland, and at stations, which

necessitate a splitting up of troops and companies to supply out-stations. The Royal Body-guard consists of two Classes or Corps—the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms, and the Yeomen of the Guard. The former, which forms the personal bodyguard of the Sovereign on all state occasions, was established in 1509, and consists of a Captain, always a peer, who goes out with the Government, Lieutenant, Standard Bearer, Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, sub-officer, and forty Gentleman-at-arms. The appointments are in the gift of the Captain, and candidates must hold field officers' rank and be decorated for war service. The emoluments for ordinary "Gentlemen" are about £70 per annum. The Yeomen of the Guard were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. They consist of a Captain, a peer who goes out with the Government, 7 officers, Lieutenant, Ensign, 4 Exons and a Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, and 140 Yeomen. The officers must all have had war service, and are appointed by the Captain for the time being; the Yeomen are all pensioned non-commissioned officers who are selected by the Commander-in-Chief. Aides-de-Camp, Queen's. There are 4 personal Aides-de-camp, all members of the Royal Family, who hold honorary appointments; and 34 Aides-de-camp: of the latter 11—6 paid and 5 unpaid—are officers of the Imperial Army, 4—2 paid—are Indian officers, 2 unpaid represent the Royal Marines, and the remainder the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. The paid Aides-de-camp draw 10s. a day each from military funds. Officers only are eligible on full pay who have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and the appointments are made by the Queen on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. The Military Knights of Windsor were instituted 1349, and consist of 13 Knights on Royal foundation, and 5 on lower. Officers are selected by the Commander-in-Chief who are in straitened circumstances, or who have special claims on the ground of war service, and are provided with rooms in the Castle. For historical sketch of Army see ed. '87.

Army and Navy Estimates. At the instance of Lord R. Churchill a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed Jan. 6th, '87, to examine into the Army and Navy Estimates, and to report thereon to the House. The Committee held eighteen sittings, under the chairmanship of Lord R. Churchill, and examined into and took evidence upon Votes 1 to 16. Owing to the appointment of the Committee having been delayed until so late a period of the session, they were quite unable to complete the work devolved upon them. The Navy Estimates were not inquired into at all, and no evidence was taken on Votes 17 to 25 of the Estimates for the Army. The Committee were therefore unable to make any report which should set forth any definite conclusion of their own as to the nature and amount of the branch of public expenditure into which they were appointed to inquire. They submitted to the House the evidence taken, and very strongly recommended the re-appointment of the Committee as soon after the commencement of next session as possible. Acting under the authority of a special resolution of the House, the Committee appointed a professional accountant to conduct an independent examination and audit of certain portions of the accounts of the Army Manufacturing Departments, and this gentleman's report may be

expected at the commencement of the ensuing session.

Armstrong, George Francis, M.A., D.Lit. b. in Dublin '45. Educated at Dublin and Jersey, and matriculated at Dublin Univ. '62. In '65 he won the Vice-Chancellor's prize for a poem on "Circassia," and was appointed President of the Philosophical Society. He gained the gold medal of the Historical Society for composition in '66, and '71 accepted the post of Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Cork. In '72 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College for his literary services, and that of D.Lit. from the Queen's Univ. Dr. A. is the author of the "Tragedy of Israel," "A Garland from Greece," "Ugone," "Stories of Wicklow," etc.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.S.I., poet and journalist; b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as Principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected ever since. Sir E. A. has devoted much attention to the study of Indian literature. His best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanscrit, and "The Light of Asia," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha. One of Sir Edwin's latest productions is a volume of poems entitled "Lotus and Jewel." He was made a Companion of the Star of India on the occasion of Her Majesty's proclamation as Empress of India, '77, and received the honour of K.C.S.I. Jan. '88.

Arnold, Matthew, son of the Rev. T. Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, was b. 1822. Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated. Elected a Fellow of Oriel Coll. Private Sec. to Lord Lansdowne ('57); appointed Lay Inspector of schools under the Council of Education ('85), which post he resigned (Nov. 1886); published a number of poems, and was made Professor of Poetry at Oxford. Was sent as Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the system of education in France, Germany, and Holland (1859), on which he published a memoir ('66); visited the Continent again ('65), on the part of the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education, and published a work on the subject ('67); wrote a work on Celtic Literature ('68), as well as "Literature and Dogma," and several volumes on religious and other topics. Mr. Arnold visited the United States in '83-4, and met with a reception which indicated his great influence as a poet and social and religious teacher. He is the leader of that school of thinkers who distinguish between mythology and truth. Again visited the Continent on behalf of the Education Department in 1885, and prepared a Report on the Elementary Schools of France, Germany, and Belgium, and other European countries, in 1886. Had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh (1869), and that of D.C.L. by Oxford (1870). Made a Commander of the Crown of Italy by the King for his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who resided in his family while pursuing his studies in England. Mr. Arnold has contributed much to the leading magazines and reviews, and has recently

written articles vigorously attacking the Home Rule policy of Mr. Gladstone.

Arrest of Peers and Members. See **PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.**

Arrondissement. (From the French.) An extent of French territory under the administration of a sub-prefect (*sous-préfet*); also a portion of a town having its own civil officers. An *arrondissement*, as it is understood in France, may be compared to an English district; when it applies to the portion of a town, it is similar to an English parish or ward.

Art, '87. In spite of the continued cry of "depression," artists have stood bravely to their easels, and if no pictures of startling excellence have adorned the exhibitions of the Jubilee year, a sufficiently high average of merit was attained to justify the record of a steady if not a rapid improvement in British art. Again the **Royal Academicians** opened their galleries for a winter exhibition of works by old masters. This has been one of the most popular of the series, the collection including, besides many specially interesting pictures, the beautiful cartoon belonging to Col. Stirling, of the "Madonna and Child," by Raffaele; four admirable portraits by Velasquez; the Queen's picture of "The Alchemist," by D. Teniers; Rubens' "Adoration of the Shepherds"; Paton's well known "Swing"; and fine examples of Gainsborough, Romney, etc. This exhibition was closed on 12th March to allow preparations for the summer exhibition, to which the public were admitted, as usual, on the first Monday in May. The 119th exhibition of the **Royal Academy of Arts** (*q.v.*) has shown an average improvement on that of '86, which was indeed a remarkably dull one, though many pictures missed from the walls works by Messrs. Poynter, Watts, and Burne-Jones, who had all have refrained from contributing.

Fredrick Leighton's "The Last Watch of the Day" maintained the President's high reputation, and was the chief of the five subjects put by him; whilst Sir John Millais' "Mercy: Bethlehem Day" appropriately occupied the place of honour in the second gallery. Judging by the crowd, it attracted, Mr. Alma Tadema's important canvas "The Women of Amphisia" was behind none in popular esteem. Amongst the best appreciated pictures were Mr. G. D. Leslie's "Sybil"; Mr. Oakes' "Hailstorm at the Devil's Bridge, Pass of St. Gothard"; Mr. Hook's four canvases; Mr. Marks' quaint picture of penguins disporting themselves in a sandy nook, entitled "Dominicans in Feathers"; Briton Rivière's "An Old World Wanderer"; Mr. Waterhouse's "Marianne," and Mr. Herkomer's charming portrait of a lady in a black dress and brown gloves. Mr. Armitage's "Institution of the Franciscan Order," which he has since presented to the Church of St. John, Duncan Terrace, Islington, also secured much attention; as did the works of Messrs. Pimsep, Gregory, Faed, and Burgess. The Council of the **Royal Academy** was composed of Messrs. Alma Tadema, H. S. Marks, W. O. Orchardson, H. N. Show, W. F. Yeames, J. C. Hook, W. C. Marshall, S. Sant, A. Waterhouse, and H. T. Wells. The first five were the hanging committee. During the year Mr. Luke Fieldes was elected a **Royal Academician** in the place of Mr. Richmond, who becomes a retired R.A. at the ripe age of eighty; Mr. Marcus Stone was also promoted to R.A., and Mr. Alfred Gilbert admitted as A.R.A. Mr. Calderon was made **Keeper** of the

Royal Academy in succession to Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. George Aitchison obtained the **Professorship of Architecture**, which has remained vacant since the death of Street in '80. Samuel Cousins, the eminent engraver and retired R.A., died in May, leaving £5,000 to the **Artists' Benevolent Fund**. The death of T. W. Oakes, A.R.A., the landscape painter, was announced; also that of Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect and designer of Smithfield, Leadenhall and Farringdon Markets, the Holborn Viaduct, the Council Chamber and Library of the Guildhall, etc. His portrait, painted by Oulless, was in the Academy exhibition. Amongst other bequests the Academy received, in accordance with the will of the late Thomas Webster, R.A., a delicately executed group of miniatures in oil representing the artist's parents, and painted to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their wedding. At the Grosvenor Gallery a winter exhibition of works by old masters was also held. It once more demonstrated the extraordinary wealth of private collections in England, and it was generally conceded that never before had such a complete and admirable series of works by Van Dyck been seen under one roof. This unprecedented opportunity of studying the works of the great master of portrait painters was eagerly seized not only by amateurs and students, but by painters in the first rank of art. The usual summer exhibition opened in May, and during the whole season was liberally patronised by the public. Mr. E. Burne-Jones' four contributions have greatly pleased his friends. Mr. Watts, with his "Judgment of Paris," the Hon. John Collier with "Lilith," Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Calderon, added greatly to the strength of the exhibition, but it would be invidious to select haphazard in a collection where so many were of equal merit. Sir Coutts Lindsay was generally congratulated on probably the best of his exhibitions. The secession of Messrs. Hallé and Comyns Carr from the undertaking has been announced, and rumour is rife that this year is to see a new gallery under the direction of these gentlemen. In the autumn Mr. Vereshchagin opened the Grosvenor with a collection of his paintings of military and eastern subjects, which have caused so much discussion abroad. The **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours** opened their galleries with a collection of average merit. The principal works were by Mr. G. A. Fripp, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Poynter, Sir John Gilbert, and Mr. Marshall. Mr. R. W. Allen and Miss Maud Naftel were elected associates. Miss Margaret Gillies, an associate of old standing, died at the age of 84. The **Institute of Painters in Water Colours** exhibition consisted of above 1,000 drawings. The most important of them was S. T. Linton's "My Tableau of 1885: The Emperor Maximilian visiting the Studio of A. Duer." The Institute has obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade for an art union, in which pictures to the value of £15,000 are to be distributed amongst the fortunate ticket-holders. In the galleries of the **Society of British Artists**, and in the Dudley Gallery, the usual exhibitions were also held. The **Nineteenth Century Art Society's** exhibitions at the Conduit Street Galleries were held as under: the spring exhibition open on Feb. 12th, the summer on May 16th, the autumn on Oct. 29th. The principal pictures were by Charles Jones, S. J. Barnes, W. Sydney Cooper, Yeend King, H. E. Holder, Vincent Yglesias, Thomas F. Soper, and Arnold Helcke.

The Burlington Fine Arts Club had on show a magnificent collection of Hispano-Mauresque and Majolica pottery. Numerous etchings and engravings were published during '87. The most important of these is, without doubt, Mr. Walter's etching after Rembrandt's "Night Watch," a plate of unprecedented size and marvellous execution. It is published by Messrs. Bousso, Valadon & Co., who, besides giving to the art world some welcome reproductions by their well-known process, have held exhibitions in their Bond Street rooms of pictures by foreign artists. Their collection of the Société d'Aquarellistes Français was specially interesting. Mr. McLean also held his 23rd annual exhibition, which included Rosa Bonheur's "Foraging Party in the Forest of Fontainebleau" and Millais' "Clarissa." Messrs. Agnew & Sons had on view some 300 water colours by English artists, many of which were of high merit; and exhibited, beside other works, a series of pictures—"The Daughter of Our Empire," by Mr. E. Long. Mr. Dowdeswell's elegant new gallery, at 160, New Bond Street, was opened with a collection of sketches and drawings by Mr. Charles Gregory—"Summer Time on the South Coast, from Rye to Penzance." Mr. Harry Furniss' whimsical sketches attracted numerous visitors to Old Bond Street. The Fine Art Society's exhibitions have included this year McWhirter's "Pictures of the Land of Burns and Scott"; E. H. Fahey's "Norfolk Broads and Rivers"; D. Murray's "In Picardy"; F. A. Bridgman's "Pictures and Studies of Egypt and Algeria"; Mrs. Allingham's drawings entitled "In the Country"; Henry Moore's "Afloat and Ashore"; and a collection of "Society" pen-and-ink sketches, by the popular G. Du Maurier. New Rooms have been added to the National Gallery (*q.v.*), and the main entrance is modified for the third time. This has necessitated a rearrangement of the foreign pictures; the task was accomplished by Sir F. Burton and Mr. Eastlake. Landseer's famous picture "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," exhibited in the Academy of 1838, was presented to the Gallery by Mr. Newman Smith. At the South Kensington Museum Mr. Solting's loan exhibition of Chinese and Japanese Ceramic Art has been a boon to amateurs. The numerous friends of Cruikshank were at last enabled to inspect the collection of drawings, etchings, and engravings presented to the Museum some time ago by the artist's widow, and hitherto inaccessible through want of show space. This collection is now located in one of the rooms of the Art Library. The National Portrait Gallery is still housed in the Bethnal Green Museum, much to the chagrin of many, who clamour for its removal to a safer and more accessible site. The Art Gallery of the Corporation of London was enriched by the following donations: from the Vintners' Company Goldsmith's "The Thames at Bray"; from Mr. Rome "The Poacher," by G. E. Bird; whilst G. Patten's "Cymon and Iphigenia" was the gift of Sir F. Truscott. The New Print Room of the British Museum was opened on the 23rd of June, and is a great improvement on the apartment lately in use. An excellent north light, supplemented by an electrical installation for Aggy days, sloping tables and easels for the better examination of prints, and a convenient reference library render it all that can be desired. Mr. H. Vaughan has lately presented to this already very rich department six fine drawings by Michael Angelo, which were formerly in the possession of Sir

T. Lawrence. Dr. Colvin, availing himself of the extra space afforded by the removal of the zoological and geological collections to South Kensington, has arranged for exhibition in the second north gallery an interesting series of engravings illustrating historical subjects. Of all the provincial picture galleries, that which attracted most visitors was, of course, the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester. It consisted of 1,000 paintings, 550 drawings, and about 100 exhibits of architecture and sculpture representing the Art of Queen Victoria's reign. The annual exhibition of the Bristol Academy opened on the 12th March, after a disagreement between the president and the hanging committee—the former, who sympathises with Mr. Horseley's views of the undraped in art, objecting to a picture by Mr. Goodall. The president resigned.

Artillery. (A concise history of artillery from early times is given in ed. '87.) On Her Majesty's accession, fifty years ago, all the guns in use by the army and navy were so simple in construction, and of so few patterns, that they might all be fully and accurately described in a single page of this book. For many succeeding years, and till the introduction of rifled cannon, all matters connected with ordnance remained almost in a state of torpor. Since then the wave of improvement and progress, set in motion by that change, has rolled on rapidly, sweeping away in its course nearly everything that was unfit to stand the tests of experiment and comparison. Improved means of forging and working large masses of iron and steel, and consequently of making guns of dimensions which seemed, and indeed were, unattainable ten years ago, have been utilised to the utmost. When the 80-ton gun, popularly styled the Woolwich Infant, made its appearance, it was an object of general admiration, and the opinion was freely expressed that there would be no use in attempting to make a larger gun. But so rapid has been the advance in the direction of increased size, that the Woolwich Infant has been obliged to "take a back seat." While the size, range, and accuracy of guns have been increased, progress has been made, *passim*, in other directions. The appliances for mounting, loading, and moving big guns have been so much improved, that all necessary work with them is now done with less expenditure of manual labour than was formerly required to work guns of comparatively small size and weight. An inevitable result of adopting ingenious mechanical contrivances, instead of simple muscular exertion, and of importing the resources of science into the service of artillery, is increased complexity in appliances, and the necessity of far more training and skill in naval and military gunners. Improvement in the construction of guns was for several years retarded, or rather almost stopped, by blind and obstinate adherence on the part of some officials to the principle of muzzle-loading long after it had been condemned by the most scientific and practical artillerymen of other countries. Since that unreasonable restriction has been removed, changes—most of them improvements—have been introduced with such startling rapidity, and types and patterns of guns, carriages, and projectiles have multiplied to such an extent, that it is impossible to describe them all in the limits of an article of reasonable length. All that can be done, therefore, is to mention those guns which, from novelty or importance, claim most attention,

briefly noticing or passing over those which are, or soon will be, quite obsolete. The necessity for this limitation will be evident from the statement that there are more than a hundred patterns of cannon in the service, exclusive of mortars, machine guns, and old smooth-bores. The largest gun yet made in England is that called the 111-ton gun. Without going into many figures, or quoting any of those calculations which have no attractions for general readers, it may be stated roughly that this enormous gun is almost exactly 15 yards long, weighs 111 tons, fires a shot of 1,800 lb. (about equal in weight to the whole broadside of a 120-gun ship), has a service-charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, and will penetrate an armour plate nearly a yard in thickness at 1,000 yards. The destructive effects in war of a shot or shell from such a gun must be for the present a matter of speculation, and we must wait for the next great war to realise them. But it may be safely predicted that the shell bursting in an earthwork would act like a mine, and would demolish, like a house of cards, a building that would withstand almost uninjured the explosion of any shell hitherto tried in war. Its shot would pass through and through an iron ship on the sides of which a shot from the Woolwich Infant would make but a slight impression, and from which the old spherical shot would rebound like peas, or crumble like snowballs. Next after the 111-ton gun—for the present the *facile princeps* of British ordnance, both for sea service and land defences—comes the 100-ton gun, a muzzle-loader, and intended for land service only, with a shot a little heavier than that of the former gun, but with much less penetrative power. Then we have the 80-ton gun, and, in a descending scale of size and efficacy, some fifty other varieties of heavy guns, muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders. Siege guns and guns of position, carrying shot not exceeding 40 lb., contribute comparatively few to the long list of patterns. In guns of this class there have not been many changes within the last few years. Of field guns we have still fourteen patterns of muzzle-loaders, from 16-pounders to 7-pounders; and seven patterns of breech-loaders, from 20-pounders to 6-pounders. Although the superiority of breech-loaders for horse artillery and field batteries has long been admitted, the complete re-arming of these batteries has been delayed, from considerations of economy. The new 12-pounder, intended for horse artillery, is, we are assured, by far the best light gun in existence. It weighs only 7 cwt., and, with a charge of 4 lb., has a muzzle velocity of 1,710 ft. per second, and a range, with 25° of elevation, of 7,930 yards. In all these particulars it claims to be superior to any French, German, or Russian gun of similar size and weight. If the new 20-pounder realise the expectations it has raised, it should be made in large numbers and supplied to the field batteries. The range and accuracy of rifled field guns have advanced with such rapid strides that the use of howitzers is now very limited, and it is not rash to predict that ordnance of that class will soon be consigned to the limbo of obsolete weapons in Woolwich arsenal. High-angle fire from siege guns has also been developed to such an extent, that mortars are vanishing from the lists of artillery, either for attack or defence. The present pattern of screw gun for mountain bat-

teries will not, in all probability, be long retained without alteration; for if the plan of having a gun made in two pieces, to facilitate carriage in mountainous or rough country, be found very convenient, the principle will surely be carried so far as to have guns made in three or more pieces, so that the size of the gun when screwed together may be increased, while the difficulty of transport will be still further reduced. If, on the other hand, the slight loss of time in putting the gun together, and the greater liability to injury resulting from its construction be found to outweigh the advantages of its portability, a very light gun in one piece will be substituted. In one direction progress has been very slow. The ranges at which guns of all kinds can be fired with effect have lately been increased to such lengths, that man's unaided vision can no longer evoke the full powers of the guns. The advantage of telescope sights for long distances has been fully proved for several years; but, till the conviction of the expediency of fitting all guns with such sights becomes general among artillery officers, much of the accuracy of fire of our guns will be lost by the adherence to the rough modes of aiming that were only good enough for the erratic old smooth-bores. The objection that telescope sights may be shot away, and are easily damaged, is not a valid one; for when the telescope can no longer be used, the ordinary sights will be available. If wonderful practice can be made with ordinary rifles fitted with telescope sights—and this has been done in war as well as on ranges—what degree of accuracy may not be attained with cannon so fitted when most of the errors caused by defective vision, and all the deviations caused by unsteadiness or nervousness, are eliminated? Whether machine guns should be entrusted to artillery, or to cavalry, or to infantry, or to each arm of the service according to circumstances, is a question the decision of which seems remote. Perhaps our next great war will solve it, or the next but one. In the meantime the improvements which are being made in the construction and working of machine guns, and of "quick-firing" shell guns, are enlarging the sphere of utility of these guns, and keeping professional opinion as to their use in a state of constant transition. Of machine guns we have already in the service six patterns of the Nordenfeldt, five patterns of the Gardner, and three patterns of the Gatling; and of "quick-firing" guns we have the Nordenfeldt 6-pounder, and the Hotchkiss 6-pounder and 3-pounder. But the 36-pounder and 70-pounder guns lately made at Elswick are far more formidable weapons than those just named. These guns can fire from 10 to 15 well-aimed shots per minute, and can pierce an armour plate 5 inches thick at 1,000 yards. As regards the Maxim gun, which will fire away as long as it has any ammunition, though all that worked it be killed; and the dynamite tube gun, of which we have heard very lately, it seems only prudent to follow the American's advice, "Never prophesy till you know." With so many and so startling inventions for attack and for defence as have lately been made public, and with others the destructive powers of which are darkly hinted, the future of warfare—even the near future—defies calculation, and must be a subject for vague but intensely interesting conjecture to those by whom, and on whom, these new agents of destruction will be tried.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased (Jan. 1st, '87-Jan. 15th, '88). See OBITUARY.

Asbestos. Though it was known that asbestos woven into the form of cloth had been used by some ancient nations to wrap the bodies of their dead in when being cremated, no attempt appears to have been made until very recent times to utilise the mineral in connection with modern arts. About the year 1850 the Italians began to make asbestos cloth in small quantities, and in 1870 an Italian priest succeeded in producing asbestos paper and millboard. In America asbestos was used for lamp wicks fifty years ago; and at a later date it was tried as a packing for the piston glands of steam-engines. The success of its use in one form suggested its employment in others, and now the long despised material occupies an important position as an article of manufacture and of commerce. In this country several extensive factories are devoted to it, and the same may be said of some Continental countries and America. The raw material is widely distributed over the earth's surface. In this country it is found in small quantities in Cornwall and Aberdeenshire; but the manufacturers draw their supplies almost entirely from Canada and Italy. See ed. '87.

Ascension Day. See HOLY THURSDAY.

Ascension Island. Discovered by Gallego, a Portuguese, on Ascension Day, 1501. Lies in the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 140. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. The island is naturally barren and rugged, with exception of the Green Mountain, consisting of extinct craters and scoria-streams; but cultivation is improving it. Sea turtles are taken in great numbers. Wild goats abound, and some sheep and cattle are reared. Climate dry and healthy; and the place has been used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. It has belonged to Great Britain since 1815.

Ascot Race Meeting. See HORSE RACING.

Ashbourne, Lord, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1885), b. 1837, formerly Mr. Edward Gibson, who was, with the above title, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a native of Dublin. Graduated with high honours at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and (1875-85) was elected to represent the University of Dublin in parliament. Called to the Irish bar (1860), and for years practised in Ireland, and gained a high reputation in his profession. On entering parliamentary life as one of the members for his University, he took a prominent part in all the important debates which have taken place during the last ten years, rendering valuable service to the Conservative party, to which he attached himself. Mr. Disraeli early took note of the fine capacities displayed by Mr. Gibson, and appointed him Attorney-General for Ireland (1877-80). In the debates on the Irish Land Act of 1881 he took a prominent part. Lord Ashbourne brought into the House of Peers the Holdings Act (Ireland), which has become law.

Ashkenazim. See JEWS.

"Asiatic Quarterly Review." A review the first number of which appeared Jan. 1st,

1886, devoted to the consideration and discussion of Asiatic questions which are becoming increasingly of interest to the British public. Questions are treated from an Oriental as well as European standpoint. Among other distinguished contributors have been the Counts of Dufferin and the Marquis Tseng. A chronicle of Asiatic events and literature forms a feature of the *Review*. Editor: Mr. D. Boulger, M.R.A.S.

Askabad. The administrative centre of the Russian province of Transcaspia, situated in the Akhal Tekke oasis, 280 miles by railway east of Michaelovsk, on the Caspian, on the direct road to Sarakhs, Herat, and India. Was occupied by Russians under Skobelev in Jan. 1881, immediately after the fall of Geok Tepe. The population consists of a few thousand Turcoman families, and a fluctuating garrison of more than 5,000 troops. A strong fortress overawes the country. From Askabad to Merv the distance is 232 miles, to Sarakhs 185 miles, to Herat 388 miles, to Candahar 757 miles, and to Quetta 902 miles. The *Transcaspian Railway* (q.v.) was extended from Askabad to Merv and the Oxus in '86.

Assab. An Italian possession on the Red Sea coast of Africa, now practically abandoned in favour of Massowah (q.v.).

Assessed Taxes. The taxes known under this name now comprise the house tax only: other excise duties, in substitution for the assessed taxes which from the time of the great war with France up to 1869 were levied according to a return made by the taxpayer of the maximum establishment (greatest number of carriages, servants, etc.), kept by him at any time in the previous year, are still often erroneously termed assessed taxes. The house tax in its present form was first imposed in 1851. It is charged upon every inhabited house in Great Britain. But a house is not charged when only a caretaker resides in it. Tenements in a building used only for the purposes of a business or a profession are not charged. Chargeable houses are charged at two rates: a rate of 6d. in the pound upon shops, coffee or public houses, inns and hotels; and a rate of 9d. in the pound on all other houses. Houses of less than £20 annual value are exempt from the tax. The other so called assessed taxes are really excise license duties. These duties are imposed upon agricultural bearings, carriages, male servants, dogs, guns and sporting licenses. The taxes upon carriages and male servants are levied only in Great Britain. Hackney carriages are charged at a lower rate than private carriages. Vehicles used solely for the conveyance of goods in the course of trade or husbandry, and bearing the owner's name and address, are not charged at all. Servants wholly employed by the keeper of any hotel, inn, public-house, or place of refreshment, for the purpose of his business, are exempt from the tax on male servants. Dogs kept solely for the purposes of tending sheep or cattle, the dogs of the blind, all dogs under six and hound whelps under twelve months of age, are exempt from the dog tax. All these taxes, as well as the house tax, have been placed under the management of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. Consult Dowell, "History of Taxation and Taxes in England," vol. iii., bk. 3, and Laws of Excise—Bell and Dwelly (*Maxwell*).

Assinibola. Named after the Assiniboine

river. A district of the North-West Territories, and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies directly west of Manitoba along the United States boundary. Area 95,000 sq. m. Capital Regina, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Association Internationale du Congo. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Assyriology. It is unfortunate for the interests of Assyriology that the jealousy with which Great Britain has of late been regarded at Constantinople has gone far in the direction of reducing this country, in the matter of Oriental excavations, to the category of the least favoured nations. Mr. Rassam, for instance, has been for years unemployed in England, for want of firms to continue his labours on some of the most promising sites of research in the "Tigris-Euphrates valley; while the privileges denied to our own countrymen have been freely conceded to French, and, in a less degree, to American candidates for discovery, whose national star, happily for their aims, has for some time been in the ascendant at Constantinople. The result of the disabilities under which English scholars have laboured at the hands of the Turkish Government has been to reduce the progress of A. to an almost exclusively literary form. The press, however, has been fruitful. Mr. Pinches has added to his former contributions to a popular intelligence of the subjects of which he is so able an expositor, a "Guide to the Antiquities of the Nimroud Central Saloon, British Museum," published by the Trustees '86. The antiquities in this saloon have chiefly been obtained by Sir Henry Layard, and they comprise, in addition, a very important series of Babylonian antiquities, principally the results of Mr. Rassam's explorations at Aboo-Hubba, the ancient Sippara, and the ruins of Babylon, Borsippa, and Cutha. In his "Guide" Mr. Pinches has given over a hundred translations, for the most part of new texts. Mr. Samuel Alden Smith, an American scholar who has prosecuted his study of the cuneiform inscriptions in Leipzig, Paris, and London, has published a very complete and readable translation—to which Mr. Pinches supplied two important contributions—of one of the most valuable inscriptions extant, under the title of "Die Keilschrifttexte Assurbampals": Leipzig, '87. Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch has commenced a serial issue of his elaborate Assyrian Dictionary ("Assyrisches Wörterbuch"), the value of which, on the publication of the first of its ten parts last year, at once became the subject of controversy. The first part, with four others to follow, of a work which is to contain all the texts, nearly a thousand in number, of Nabonidus, the last independent king of Babylon, has been put forth by a learned Jew, who, working in London, publishes at Leipzig and in the German language. It is entitled "Babylonische Texte. Inschriften von Nabonidus, König von Babylon, von den Thontafeln des Britischen Museums, copirt und autographirt von J. N. Strassmaier, S.J." The entire work will contain the complete text of over a thousand inscriptions of a very important reign, a period when the Babylonian empire was at the height of its power, and which comprised the epoch of the Jewish captivity. The inscriptions are of all classes—royal texts, letters, commercial, legal and fiscal tablets, and even letters and petitions—thus affording a complete view of the life of the

period. The same author has a "Word List" on the verge of completion for the press. Mention should be made of the "Babylonian Chronicle," which has been treated separately and independently by Dr. Winckler, of Berlin, and by Mr. Pinches, Dr. Winckler having the advantage, however, in the order of time. It is in this Chronicle that mention is made of the murder of Sennacherib by one of his sons. A new series of the "Records of the Past" is projected, the first two volumes of which are soon to appear under the editorship of Professor Sayce, who will be assisted in the work by Mr. Le Page Renouf, Professor Maspero, Mr. Budge, Mr. Pinches, Professor Oppert, M. Amiaud, and others. The new series of volumes will differ from its predecessor in several respects, more especially in the larger amount of historical, religious, and geographical information contained in the introductions and notes, as well as in references to points of contact between the monumental records and the Old Testament. A very important feature in the spread and development of Assyriology is the appearance of a *Monthly Magazine of the Antiquities of the East*, one of the principal aims of which is the dissemination of the cuneiform learning and its results. Notwithstanding that England is admittedly, to a certain extent, the cradle-land of Assyriology, and that the rich collections of the British Museum, now numbering over 60,000 clay tablets and inscriptions, will always form the library to which students of all nations must turn to carry out their researches, there was, until recently, no English magazine devoted to a record of the current results of cuneiform decipherment and their bearing on the history of civilisation. This was long a matter of regret among specialists and archaeologists; and, indeed, the non-existence of any such periodical in the English language was felt as a reproach in the face of such Continental publications as the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, and others in German, and the *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale*, and others in French, which were ascertained to be competently supported. The reproach was taken away in Nov. '86, when the first monthly number made its appearance of the *Babylonian and Oriental Record*, the success of which, hitherto, may be said to be satisfactory, and even relatively brilliant. The "director" of the *Record* is Professor Terrien de Lacouperie, who is supported by a consulting committee, comprising the trusted names of Mr. Theo. G. Pinches, Mr. W. C. Capper, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, and Dr. C. de Harlez, of Louvain, as corresponding Continental editor; whilst the assistant editor is the Rev. H. M. Mackenzie, and its contributors represent the leading Orientalists of the world. Another phase of Assyriological development is to be found in the multiplication of lectures at the British Museum, especially by Mr. Boscawen and Mr. George Bertin, on the various phases of the life, science, history, language, literature, and religion of Babylonia and Assyria. In this connection, and finally, it is to be specially recorded that the Hibbert Lectures for '87, which were delivered by Professor A. H. Sayce, of Oxford, had for their subject "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Babylonian Religion." Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to vol. i. of "Records of the Past"; Mr. H. Fox Talbot's Introduction to the Translation of the Inscription of Khammurabi, in same vol.;

Rev. A. H. Sayce, *passim*, in same work—Babylonian Literature, and Lectures upon the Assyrian Language; Mr. George Smith's "Chaldean Account of Genesis," "Chaldean Account of the Deluge," and "History of Babylonia"; Dr. E. Richmond Hodges' "Cuneiform Decipherment," in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments"; Birch and Pinches' "Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates of Balawat"; Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge's "Babylonian Life and History"; Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen's "From under the Dust of Ages," etc. (For concise history of A. see ed. 87.)

ASTRONOMY. '87.—Celestial photography absorbed a large proportion of the astronomers' time. In April the French Foreign Minister opened a **Photographic Congress** at Paris for the purpose of discussing and formulating some universal plan of procedure. The following are the principal resolutions adopted:—(1) The progress made in astronomical photography demands that astronomers of the present day unite in undertaking to produce a complete description of the heavens by means of photography. (2) The work to be carried on at selected stations and with essentially identical instruments. (3) A photographic chart of the heavens to be formed, and data obtained for a future catalogue. (4) The instrument employed to be the refractor about 13 inches objective and 11 feet focal length. (5) Stars to the 14th magnitude to be photographed. (6) The plates to be prepared by one standard formula. Other minor points were settled, and a permanent committee appointed for the purpose of seeing the work started, and to make preliminary experiments as to methods, kind of plates, exposures, etc. The Astronomer Royal undertook researches on the kind and form of plates; and so far as he has gone at present (Observatory No. 130) he is "doubtful whether the gain with curved plates would compensate for the difficulties attending their use." A full report of the Conference has been issued by Admiral Mouchez, the president. Great preparations were made for observing the total solar eclipse of Aug. 19th. Unfortunately the weather proved most unpropitious. In Eastern Prussia the failure was all but complete; in Russia, with the exception of one station (Petrovsk), was the same dismal record of cloud, rain or mist; the two balloonists, even, who thought to ascend beyond the region of cloud, were defeated. In Siberia observers were more fortunate; many good photos. were secured. The American expedition to Japan fared badly, the total produce being five photos. The Report of the Transit of Venus, '82, is in print; the resulting solar parallax is given $8''.832 \pm 0''.004$, corresponding to a mean distance of the sun from us of 92,560,000 miles. M. Stroobant, of Brussels Observatory, has made an exhaustive examination of all the observations of the supposed satellite of Venus. His book forms the most important contribution to the literature on the subject, which he has now finally settled. In nearly every case the observations can be explained by the presence of known stars. Dr. Spitta has also disposed of another trouble. Astronomers have, since the discovery of Jupiter's satellites in 1610, been much puzzled by the peculiar appearances of these bodies while transiting Jupiter's disc. They sometimes, during the same transit, appear bright, then vanish, and again appear as dark spots. He traces these effects to

"functional idiosyncrasies in the eye rather than to physical peculiarities in the Jovian system." Seven small planets have been added to the list, making a total of 571. Six comets have visited us in the year, amongst them being Olber's comet, discovered in '13 and predicted for '87. Prof. Fritchard has employed photography in his researches on Stellar parallax. He has shown its utility in respect to α Cygni and μ Cassiopeias, and proposes to apply it to stars to the 24 magnitude, which at Oxford attain suitable altitude. Prof. Young has published the first annual report of the investigations in photographic stellar spectra from the funds furnished from the Draper Memorial. The examples given of star spectra are really wonderful; that of Pollux seen on a large scale, and in some parts the lines are as clear and distinct as in the solar spectrum. In November Mr. Lockyer read before the Royal Society a paper entitled "Researches on the Spectra of Meteorites"—a wonderful paper, covering such an extensive field that its merits cannot be judged of hastily. The following are some of the principal statements:—(1) All self-luminous bodies in the celestial spaces are composed of meteorites or masses of meteoritic vapour produced by heat from condensation of meteor swarms due to gravity. (2) The spectra of all bodies depend on the heat of the meteorites produced by collisions and the average space between the meteorites, or in case of consolidated swarms upon the time which has elapsed since complete vaporisation. (3) The main factor in the spectra is the ratio of the spaces between the meteorites to their incandescent surface. (4) When the interspaces are very great, the tenuity of the gases given off by collisions is so great that no luminous spectrum is produced (nebulae and stars without F bright). When the interspaces are less, the vapours occupying them give bright lines or flutings (nebulae and stars with F bright). When the interspaces are relatively small, the temperature of the meteorites is higher, the bright lines diminish, and the incandescent vapour surrounding each meteorite indicates its presence by absorbing the continuous spectrum—giving light of the bodies themselves. (5) New stars are produced by the clash of meteor swarms. (6) Variable stars due to uncondensed meteor swarms, or to meteor swarms revolving round a dark body. (7) The solar spectrum can be fairly reproduced by a composite photo. of several stony meteorites (chosen at random) between iron meteoric poles. During the year a French Astronomical Society has been formed, with M. Flammarion as its first president. It is modelled on the lines of our R.A.S. First meeting took place in October. During the winter '87-88 Venus has appeared as a very brilliant object in the morning sky, and has given occasion for a good deal of correspondence in the papers, from the fact that the uninitiated have thought it identical with the Star of Bethlehem. **Books and Pamphlets.**—Clarke's "History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century" (second edition); Airy's "Numerical Lunar Theory"; "Canon der Finsternisse" (Oppolzer); "Chemistry of the Sun" (Lockyer).—**Events for 1888.** To keep an *account* read the *Observatory* and the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. Besides two partial eclipses of the sun, both practically unobservable, there is a partial eclipse just visible at Greenwich in August, 7d. 5h. 33 m.; two total eclipses of the moon, both

visible at G., January 28 d. 9 h. 50 m., and July 23 d. 15 h. Saturn will be occulted by the moon October 1 d. 3 h. 50 m. (aft.). Mercury evening star in February, May, June; morning star April, July, November. Venus is morning star till the autumn, but unfavourable in the summer months. Mars well situated up to July, when it begins to approach the horizon. Jupiter also is of small altitude throughout the year—summer most favourable. Saturn is well situated throughout the year. On April 19th and 20th Mercury and Venus approach very near together, and at end of December Venus and Mars are together.

Asylums Board (Metropolis). See POOR LAW. **"Atlanta."** A new magazine (6d. monthly) with which is incorporated *Every Girl's Magazine*, issued in Oct. '87. Many of the best known and most popular writers of the day contribute to its pages. One feature of *A.* is the *Atlanta Scholarship and Reading Union*, which aims at the encouragement of a systematic habit of recreative reading in English literature. Programme '87-88, "English Men and Women of Letters of the Nineteenth Century." Editors: L. T. Meade and Alicia A. Leitch. (Hutchards, Piccadilly, W.)

Athabasca (Indian, "swampy"). Named from its great lake. A district of the North-West Territories, and future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Alberta and east of the Rocky Mountains. Area 122,000 sq. m.

"Athenæum." The leading English literary journal (weekly 3d.), founded 1828. Amongst its editors are included the names of Rev. H. Stebbing, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon (who retired in 1866). Shortly after its origin, it was acquired from its founder, Mr. Sisk Buckingham, by Mr. John Sterling, and subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Dilke, to whose ability its success was mainly due.

Athletics. '87. The governing body in this branch of sport is the *Amateur Athletic Association*. The Oxford and Cambridge Sports, at Lillie Bridge, on March 25th, resulted in favour of the Light Blues, who won six of the customary nine events composing the programme. From the commencement of these competitions, Oxford claims 109 points, against 108 of Cambridge.

The Southern Cross-Country Championship, on Feb. 26th, was won by the Finchley Harriers; the Midland, on March 12th, by the Burton Harriers; and the Northern, on Feb. 26th, by the Salford Harriers. The Amateur Championship Meeting was held on July 2nd, at Stourbridge, on a track which proved unsuitable to many of the competitors. In the hammer throwing, J. S. Mitchell (Tipperary) hurled the 16 lb. 12 ft. 3 in. (a record); C. G. Wood won the quarter-mile, in 51 s.; Wharton the 100 yards, in a shade over 11 s.; Cross (Oxford University) the half-mile, in 1 m. 59 s.; and the mile in 4 m. 23 s. In the high jump a tie at 6 ft. resulted, Page (New York), and Rowden (Teignmouth) being equal. Amongst notable performances of the season may be cited those of Cross (Oxford), who in March ran half a mile in 1 m. 57 s. (an English amateur record), and on April 2nd ran the same distance in 1 m. 57 1/2 s.; in July, C. G. Wood, 150 yards in 14 1/2 s., 220 yards 27 1/2 s., 300 yards 34 1/2 s. (records). In August W. B. Page, in a high jump, cleared 6 ft. 3 1/2 in.; and at Philadelphia, in October, the same athlete cleared 6 ft. 1 1/2 in. at Stamford Bridge, on Oct. 15th, A. G. Le Maître covered 600 yds. in 1 m. 14 s. (English record). A disgraceful scene

was witnessed at Lillie Bridge, on Sept. 20th, the day fixed for the 120 yards professional championship race between H. Hutchens (Putney), and H. Gent (Darlington). About 7,000 persons had assembled, and when it became known that there would be no race, a large number at once made for the pay boxes and demanded a return of their entrance money, but this had already been removed to a place of safety. The enraged visitors, who deemed themselves duped on every hand, were joined by the thousands assembled outside, who commenced to pull down the palings. In a moment the mass seemed to act like one infuriated body, and gates, pay-boxes, stands, and bars were demolished, the refreshment rooms broken into and their contents consumed. The mob next set fire to the premises, and it was midnight ere the firemen succeeded in subduing the numerous conflagrations. Gent and Hutchens later on decided their race near Newcastle, when the former was victorious by 3 yd., the time being 12 1/2 s.

Atoms and Molecules. The following are the present views of most chemists as to the constitution of matter. Any kind of matter consists of small particles, called *molecules*, which are not capable of further subdivision. When these are of different kinds, the sample of matter yielding them is a *mixture*. A molecule is the smallest portion of matter which can exist by itself, or which can be produced by (or take part in) any chemical reaction. Nothing definite is known about the sizes or the masses of molecules, although attempts have been made to measure them. But it is assumed that equal volumes of any two gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules (*Avogadro's law*). Many facts of a more or less technical nature point to the conclusion that molecules consist of atoms. An atom is the smallest portion of matter which can exist in a molecule. Some molecules (*e.g.*, of mercury, zinc) consist of only one atom; others (*e.g.*, of hydrogen, sodium, muriatic acid gas) of two; others (*e.g.*, water, laughing gas) of three; others (*e.g.*, phosphorus, ammonia) of four; and so on. When these atoms are of different kinds, the molecule containing them is a *compound*; when they are of the same kind, it is an *element*. Sometimes a group of atoms united together acts like an atom; such groups are called *compound radicals*. The atomic weight of an element is the number of times by which an atom of that element is heavier than an atom of hydrogen. See ed. '87.

Attorney. See SOLICITOR.

Attorney-General, The. is the chief counsel of the Crown, acting on its behalf in its revenue and criminal proceedings, and granting patents. The income is £7,000 a year, exclusive of fees. The Attorney-General has likewise political functions, and has always since 1672 been a member of parliament, receiving his office from the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Government in power. All Government measures on legal questions are in his charge. The Prince of Wales also appoints an attorney-general, who is, however, generally called the *Attorney-General* for the Duchy of Lancaster, or for the Duchy of Cornwall, according to his appointment. The present Attorney-General is Sir Richard Webster. There is also an Attorney-General for Ireland, who is always a member of the Irish Privy Council.

Auckland (New Zealand) Graving Dock. One of the largest in the Southern Seas; opened in '87 (see detailed description ed. '87).

Aumale (Duc d'), fourth son of King Louis Philippe, b. 1822. When only a youth he took part in several campaigns in Algeria '40, '42, '43, and '44. In the latter year he married a daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno. He was Governor-General of Algeria when the revolution of '48 broke out in Paris, but at once resigned and joined his father in England, where he chiefly resided until the law banishing the Orleans princes was repealed in '71, after his election to the National Assembly. He was chosen one of the Forty in '71, and was made a General of Division in the following year. He was president of the Council of War which tried and condemned Marshal Bazaine. The Duke is the author of a *History of the Princes of the House of Condé*. When the Expulsion Bill passed, two years ago, he left France, having been at the same time struck off the roll of the French army by the War Minister, General Boulanger. It was discovered soon after that he had bequeathed his beautiful Chateau of Chantilly (*q.v.*), with its art treasures, to the French nation.

Aurora Borealis, The, or the Northern Light, a ruddy glow that at times overspreads the northern horizon, is supposed to be due to the passage of electricity through the rarefied atmosphere of the polar regions. It was last observed in England in October 1879.

Australasia. A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; but geographically and biologically the last two belong to Polynesia. Consult Wallace's "Australasia."

Australasian Federation. During the session of 1885 the Gladstone cabinet introduced, and the Salisbury administration took up, a measure which subsequently received the royal assent, and which enabled the whole of the South Pacific colonies to federate. So far all of these colonies except New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales have taken advantage of the Act, and the Federal Council thus constituted met at the end of January 1886. The new body possesses absolute legislative authority in respect to such general questions as the influx of criminals, regulation of the fisheries in Australasian waters beyond colonial limits, the service of civil and criminal processes beyond the limits of the colony in which they are issued, and the enforcement of judgments of courts of law. The rights of individual colonies being effectually secured, a conditional power is given to deal with such subjects as colonial defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, both of exchange and promissory notes, weights and measures, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation of aliens, and the status of joint stock companies in other colonies than those in which they have been constituted. At the formal opening of the Council the Hon. James Service was elected President, and at a subsequent meeting a telegram was sent to the Queen expressing the loyalty and devotion of the Council to Her Majesty's throne and person. The measures passed included bills authorising the service of civil process outside the jurisdiction of the colony issuing it, and providing for the enforcement of judgments of the Supreme Courts within the Federation. See also IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Australia. The largest island in the world. Is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean. Extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 3,030,771 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population less than 3,000,000. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of Queensland, capital Brisbane; New South Wales, capital Sydney; Victoria, capital Melbourne; South Australia (including Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and Western Australia, capital Perth. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths; having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes. In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna. Coal abounds; gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, zinc, graphite, &c., are also worked. Climates vary from tropical to temperate. Rainfall capricious: in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought. Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundred miles in wet seasons. There are 7,000 miles of railroad, and 52,000 miles of telegraph, several large cities, and many towns. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly disappearing. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Known to the Portuguese prior to 1540; later visited by Dutch navigators, and then called New Holland. Visited by Cook, and first British settlement (originally penal) formed at Botany Bay in 1788. Consult Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australia," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Travels in Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library," etc.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing its separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, administered by delegations composed of 120 deputies chosen half by Austria and half by Hungary—the upper house in each country selecting 20 and the lower 40 members. The expenditure under the control of the delegations for 1887 amounted to about £11,830,000, five-eighths of this total being borne by Austria, the remainder by Hungary. For army and navy see A. and N. FOREIGN. **Austria** (capital Vienna, area 115,903 sq. miles, population 22,150,000) is governed by an Emperor and a Reichsrath or federal parliament, consisting of a house of peers partly hereditary and partly nominated by the Crown for life, and a house of deputies chosen by popular election. Purely local matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (*viz.*, of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukovina). Revenue ('87) £49,576,098, expenditure £51,174,083.

national debt about £350,000,000.—Hungary (capital Buda-Pesth; area 113,099 sq. m., pop. 15,650,000) consists of the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament, composed of an upper and hereditary house and a lower and elective house. Revenue (£7) £25,864,000, expenditure £27,586,000, national debt £277,600,000.—Bosnia, with a population of about 1,326,000, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in 1867, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire (so much so that it is by no means unlikely that Austria-Hungary may be the political heir to a considerable part of the European dominion of the Ottoman Empire, and the possible head of a South Slavonic confederation).—1897. There has been little in the general condition of the dual monarchy during the year to call for special remark, except the state of things created by the assumption of the throne of Bulgaria by Prince Ferdinand and the two or three war scares which have marked the history of the Continental year. Early in '87 the first scare was produced by rumours of Russian armaments being increased beyond the Galician frontier. This scare ran its usual course, and died out without disturbing the harmony existing between the two States. Then came the alarming rumours from Berlin, the introduction of the German Army Bill to the Reichstag, the menacing language of Prince Bismarck towards France, and the preparations for a conflict rendered necessary by such a grave situation. With the passing of the German Army Bill this panic also passed away, to be succeeded by another on the circulation of persistent rumours that Russia was about to solve the Bulgarian Question by marching an army into the principality—an event which would have brought Austria into the field. During the whole spring there was a succession of wild rumours, arising no one knew how, which kept the monarchy in a state of extreme tension. The last of these rumours had hardly died away when the candidature of Prince Ferdinand for the throne of Bulgaria came on the tapis, and again Austrian diplomacy was disturbed and difficulties were anticipated with Russia. A meeting took place in the summer (Aug. 6th), at Gastein, between the Emperors of A. and Germany, at which a complete understanding was arrived at as to the course to be pursued by the two empires in all possible contingencies. The interview between Signor Crispien and Prince Bismarck, at which the terms of an alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy were discussed and fully arranged, followed later on (Oct. 3rd), and for a while this formidable and imposing compact prevented the wildest of rumours having much weight. But a panic almost as great as that which took place in the spring occurred in December, and had a direct and very serious bearing on Austria. The report was flashed across Europe that Russia was massing an immense army, variously estimated at from 200,000 to 400,000 men, behind the fortresses of Dubnow, Lublin, and other strong places along

the Austrian frontier, preparing to swoop down upon Galicia. The rumour was started at Berlin, and both on the Bourse there and at Vienna serious panics took place. The excitement in A. was very great, though no one seemed to know what was going on beyond the Carpathians. State councils were held, at which the measures to be adopted in case of invasion were supposed to be discussed. The excitement was greatest in Hungary, where the official organ of the Hungarian Premier adopted a very bellicose tone and thus made matters rather worse. The panic was increased by rumours of Russian concentration in Bessarabia, by news of a fleet being ready to carry troops from the Caucasus to the northern shores of the Black Sea, perhaps even to Bourgas. Matters were not improved by a statement in the Russian official organ which, without either admitting or denying the truth of the reports of increased armament in Poland, tried to show good reasons for raising the military strength of the Empire in that quarter. The political barometer, which was so low at the end of the year, rose with the new year, though with such vast and expanding armaments, men's minds are inclined to view with apprehension the future of '88. Assurances, meanwhile, have been given by the Russian Ambassador in Vienna of the peaceful intentions of the Tzar, and generally speaking, at the opening of the year the tension was much relaxed. The new treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria-Hungary was signed on Dec. 31st. It is similar to that which has just expired. Among other things it provides that the bounty to sugar exporters shall be a restitution of the tax, and never exceed the amount of the tax on the manufacture. The contracting Powers are left free to tax both sugar and brandy, without the reciprocal consent formerly required. The new treaty is signed provisionally for six months. A somewhat singular event took place about the close of the year. Baron and Baroness Rothschild were declared *hoffnunglos*, i.e., they can now be admitted to Court balls. This is the first time in Austria that such a concession has been made to the Jews. Early in Jan. '88, intense cold prevailed in Austrian Poland, and numerous deaths occurred in Galicia in consequence of the abnormal temperature, in many localities causing the suspension of traffic and the closing of the schools. For Ministry, &c., see DIPLOMACY.

Austrian Political Parties and Reichsrath. The Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, is the central legislative body of Austria, or "Cisleithania." It consists of an Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) and a Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*). The Reichsrath, like the legislative body of Hungary or "Transleithania," has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the Delegations composed of 60 members representing the legislative body of Austria, the upper house returning 20 and the lower house 40 delegates, and of an equal number, similarly chosen, representing the legislative body of Hungary. The present Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 205 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 18; of certain

"*Erbliche Mitglieder*," or hereditary members, upon whose families the privilege has been conferred, and who in the present parliament are 65 in number; of the archbishops, who rank as Princes of the Church, and number 17; and of 105 life members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 353 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. Bohemia has the largest number of members in the Reichsrath, its contribution being 92; Galicia comes next, with 63; and then follow in order, Lower Austria (including Vienna), 37; Moravia, 36; Styria, 23; the Tyrol, 18; Upper Austria, 27; Silesia and Carniola, 10 each; Bukowina, Dalmatia, and Carinthia, 9 each; Salzburg, 5; Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, 4 each; and finally the Vorarlberg with 3. Each of these provincial divisions, however, has its own separate Diet, consisting of one chamber only, for dealing with purely local matters. The conflict of parties may be said to attain its highest pitch in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed. The most numerous element in the Cisleithan Chamber is the German, which numbers about 200, but is still unable to command a majority, owing to the dissensions within it. Comprised, indeed, in this one powerful national element, are four distinct parties—viz., the so-called German-Austrian Party, the German Party, the German Clerical Party, and the Centre Party. The remaining national groups are the Czechs, led by Dr. Rieger, who muster 65; the Poles, led by Dr. Grocholski, with 38; the Slavonians and Italians with 10 each; the Croatians with 9, and the Ruthenians with 6. Legislation is therefore only possible by means of combinations, and this is the invariable mode of obtaining a majority, the combination changing at times, although it usually has as its basis the Czechs and Poles and minor nationalities. Such has been the condition of things since 1879, when the united German party, which professes moderate Liberal principles, was broken up through the opposition to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The leader of the present German-Austrian party, of 86, is Dr. Herbst, an ex-Minister of Justice and a pre-eminent orator. Allied to this group is the German party, led by Dr. Heilsberg. Up to February '87 this party was 45 strong, but in that month 18 of its members seceded, and formed a separate Anti-Semitic party. This secession has led to the German-Austrian and German parties coming somewhat closer together. The two last-named groups are occasionally supported by a fraction of the Centre party, led by Count Coronini, and known as the Coronini party (16); but even if all three parties steadily combined, they would still fall considerably short of an absolute majority. The German Clerical party, which is headed by Count Hohenwart, with 38 followers, and Prince Liechtenstein, with a following of 20, is Clerical first and German afterwards. It is therefore invariably to be found in opposition to the German Liberals, and unites with the 65

Czechs, the 38 Poles, and the remaining minor factions, which are always found in opposition to the purely German element. Another small group that generally votes with the majority is the Trentino party of 7 members, led by Dr. Bertolini, all of whom sit for the Tyrol. There are also some so "Wilde," or Savages, who belong to no party.

Authors and Publishers. See ed. '87 for suggestions of arrangement between these, and consult "Authorship and Publication" (*Wyman & Sons*), 7th ed.

Ayoub Khan, son of the late Ameer Sher Ali, and cousin of the present ruler of Afghanistan. On the invasion of that country by the English, and the death of his father, A., who had been exiled, established himself at Herat. During the Afghan war of '80-81, A., who took a more or less prominent part, was defeated at Masra. After retiring for a while to Herat, on the withdrawal of the English troops from Afghanistan A. engaged in a conflict with Abdurrahman, who defeated him near Candahar ('81). A. fled to Persia, where, until August '87, he remained, when the Shah intimated to England that he would no longer maintain the fugitive. After negotiations between the Persian and English Governments, A., on Aug. 14th, fled with a handful of followers from Teheran. His wanderings formed the subject of much curious interest, till at the London Guildhall banquet, Nov. 9th, Lord Salisbury announced that A. had given himself up to the Indian authorities. A telegram dated Teheran, Nov. 10th, subsequently stated that A., who had been in hiding near Khaf, had surrendered to the British Agent at Meshed. He will probably be interned in India.

Ayrton, W. E., F.R.S., the eminent electrician, was educated at Univ. Coll., London, where he gained the Andrews Scholarship, B.A. honours Lond. Univ. '67. Appointed Superintendent in Indian Government Telegraph Department. In 1872 he returned to England to take charge of the Great Western Telegraph Manufactory, on behalf of Prof. Sir. Wm. Thomson and the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. Became Prof. of Nat. Phil. and Telegraphy in Imperial Coll. Engineering, Japan, and of Applied Physics in the Technical Coll. Finsbury ('79); accepted ('84) the Chief Professorship of Physics at the Central Technical Institution, S. Kensington. Prof. A. has introduced many improvements in electrical engineering, and has contributed largely to the literature of that subject. He is the editor of Cassell's "Manuals of Technology," to which he has himself recently contributed "Practical Electricity," already in its second edition. In conjunction with Prof. Perry he has taken out many valuable patents.

Azores Islands. A group of islands in the North Atlantic, regarded by us as African, but by the Portuguese, to whom they belong, as European. Area 966 sq. m., pop. 259,800. Capital Ponta Delgado, on San Miguel Island. Climate mild and healthy; soil fertile and islands beautiful. Wine and fruit exported. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

Bachelors' Ball, The. Held by 84 bachelors at Kensington House '80. See ed. '86.

Bacilli (from Latin *bacillus*, a little rod.) Rod-shaped micro-organisms, consisting of single cells, the length of which (from 1 to 20 micromillimetres) is more than twice the breadth, composed of a granular protoplasmic body surrounded by a wall which has a clear, sharp outline, and is able to resist the action of most reagents. They multiply in two ways: by simple transverse fission; and by the formation of spores, which, under favourable conditions, reproduce the bacillus form. Their most important bearing is their association with various diseases, such as tubercle, leprosy, woolsorters' disease, etc. For their complete microscopic demonstration special methods of staining are required, and the use of oil-immersion objectives in conjunction with a powerful condenser, such as Abbe's. The following are the most important bacilli at present known:—(1) **B. Anthracis**, found in the so-called splenic fever of the lower animals, from which it may be conveyed to man, in whom it is found both in the blood and tissues in charbon, malignant pustule, woolsorters' disease, and Siberian plague. These different forms of one disease are most commonly found in persons who work with skins, hides, wool, etc., which have come from the bodies of animals that have died from splenic fever.—(2) **B. Tuberculosis**, found in the breath, sputum, and tissues of those afflicted with "consumption" (tubercular phthisis) or tuberculosis.—(3) **B. Lepre**, found in the nodules of leprosy.—(4) **B. Malarie**, found in the Pontine marshes and in certain swamps in America, and in the blood in *ague*. It is supposed to be the cause of malaria.—(5) **B. Septicæmia**, found in the blood of mice in which septicæmia has been artificially produced.—(6) The **B. of Cholera**, or the so-called "*comma bacillus*," discovered by Koch, is found in the intestines of people suffering from cholera; but the past year has not, on the whole, produced much in the way of either confirming or disproving the alleged specificity of this microbe. There is one very similar in shape found in the mouth, but this reacts differently during cultivation. One is found also in the so-called "chicken cholera," an infectious disease to which poultry are liable. There are also the following bacilli: the **B. of typhoid fever**; the **B. of erysipelas** (experimentally produced in rabbits); the **B. of purpura hemorrhagica**; the **B. of syphilis**; the **B. alvei**, which is the cause of a disease among bees known as "foul brood," and **B. Scarlatina** (discovered by Dr. Edington in '87). There are two forms (B. subtilis and B. ulna) which are not found in living animal tissues; and there is one (B. butyricus) which is the cause of the butyric acid fermentation. There are two forms found in milk, one of which causes the blue colour seen in souring milk, and there are two forms (the violet B. and the fluorescing B.) which cause special colours to appear round about them.

Backwardation. See STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bacon, Sir James, the last of the Vice-Chancellors, retired from the judicial bench in 1886, at the age of eighty-eight. Called to the bar in 1827, he acquired a large bankruptcy practice; Q.C. (1846). Appointed Commissioner

of Bankruptcy for the London district (1868), Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and Vice-Chancellor (1870), and a Judge of the High Court (1873). Sir James Bacon had a powerful grasp of intricate and complicated facts up to the moment of his retirement.

Baddeley Cake, The. A singular bequest of £100 in the consols, left by the founder for the purchase of a cake to be cut every Twelfth-night and divided among the artistes employed at Drury Lane Theatre.

Baden. See DIPLOMATIC.

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayos Islands. Stretch between Florida and the Greater Antilles. Comprise a large number of islands and rocks. Whole area (variously estimated) 5,794 sq. m., pop. 43,521.—The chief island politically is New Providence (83 sq. m.), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eluthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. The southernmost, Turk's and Caicos Islands, have been annexed to Jamaica. Formation of calcareous rock, generally low. Small islets, called Cays, are of coral. Navigation difficult and wrecks frequent. Climate healthy and pleasant. Water found by sinking. Very fertile. Much forest of valuable timbers. Cattle largely reared. Exports sponges, turtles, pineapples, and other fruit, a little sugar, and coconut. Cotton growing has fallen off. Great former salt industry now crippled by American protective tariffs. Resources very inadequately developed.—Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The San Salvador where Columbus first landed in America is one of the Bahamas. The Spaniards deported the aborigines as slaves. First colonised by English in 1629. Alternately held by Spanish, English, and Buccaneers till 1783, since when a British colony. Consult Lady Brassey's "The Trades, the Tropics, etc.," Blake's "Try the Bahamas," in *Forthright Review*, 1886; Powles' and Smith's "Bahamas."

Bain, Alexander, LL.D., b. at Aberdeen, 18.8. Educated at the University of that city, where he graduated '40. He early distinguished himself as a student of both mental and natural philosophy, and in '45 accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Univ. of Glasgow, which he occupied only for a few months. He was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in '47, and to the General Board of Health in '50. He had previously commenced his career as a philosophical writer by contributing to the *Westminster Review*, to "Chambers' School Series" and "Information for the People." The publication of "*The Senses and the Intellect*," in '55, and "*The Emotions and the Will*," established his reputation as one of the profoundest investigators of psychological problems. His other important works include "*Mental and Moral Science*," "*Logic, Deductive and Inductive*," "*Mind and Body—Theories of their Relation*," "*Education as a Science*," a biography of James Mill, and personal recollections of John Stuart Mill. Pre-

Bain has also edited the minor works of George Grote, of whom he is the literary executor, and a new edition of whose celebrated History of Greece he is now preparing. He was appointed Regius Professor of Logic in the Univ. of Aberdeen, '60, and Lord Rector of that Univ. in '81 (the year after his retirement from his professorial duties), and re-elected '84. Appointed Examiner in Logic '57, and Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of London, and in '68 Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations. To both these offices he was frequently re-elected. The distinguishing characteristic of Prof. Bain's philosophy is his attempt to explain the intimate connection of the mental processes with certain of the bodily organs, and a knowledge of the structure of those organs.

Baker, Sir Samuel White, one of the most intrepid and successful of modern explorers, was first brought into notice by the establishment of a mountain colony in Ceylon, at Newera Ellia, in 1847, of which an interesting account is given in his "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon." In '61 he organised at his own cost and conducted an expedition for the discovery of the sources of the Nile. In this expedition he was accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of M. Finnian von Sass. Having reached the junction of the Atbara with the Nile on June 13th, he explored the basin of the Blue Nile, and in June '62 made his way to Khartoum, where he organised a party to explore the course of the White Nile. He set out on this journey in Dec. '62, and in the following February arrived at Gondokoro, where he met Captains Speke and Grant, who had started from Zanzibar on a similar quest, and reported having reached Victoria Nyanza, which they believed to be the source of the great river. Baker having assisted them to go on to Khartoum, resolved to follow up their discoveries, and without either interpreter or guide, and in face of many difficulties and dangers, set out from Gondokoro on March 26th, '63, and a year afterwards sighted the waters of a great lake which he called the **Albert Nyanza**. For this discovery the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Victoria gold medal, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In '69 he undertook a successful expedition into Central Africa on behalf of the Khedive, and in '79 was sent by the British Govt. to investigate the resources of Cyprus. He has since undertaken journeys through Syria, India, Japan, and America. His works consist of narratives of his travels, and some of them have run through several editions. He is a Gold Medallist of the Geographical Society of Paris, and has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James, M.P., Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, was born 1848, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. He entered Parliament in '74 as M.P. for Hertford, which constituency he represented until '84, when he was elected for East Manchester, for which he still sits. By his work entitled "**A Defence of Philosophie Doubt**," Mr. B. gave promise of abilities which could hardly have failed to win recognition by the Conservative party, even had he not been connected by family ties with Lord Salisbury. Mr. B.'s mother is a sister of the noble Marquis. He acted as private secretary to his uncle at the Foreign Office during the critical period

1878-80, when the Berlin Treaty was negotiated. He was President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and on the return of his lordship to power in '85, after serving for a short time as Secretary for Scotland, was appointed Secretary for Ireland. Mr. B. introduced the Coercion Bill of last session, and since its adoption has energetically devoted himself to the enforcement of its provisions. Mr. B.'s reputation as a parliamentary debater rose considerably during the animated debates which preceded and followed the enactment of that measure. Mr. B. is hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, and was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University last November. On the occasion of his installation (Dec.) he delivered an able address to the students, in which he endeavoured to confute Mr. Frederick Harrison's opinions as to the principles which should guide us in the choice of books.

Balkh. The Amerc of Afghanistan controls a large territory north of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh. If the Russians march upon India from Turkestan *via* Cabul, they must first take Balkh, or Mazar-i-Sherif, as the Afghans call the town they have erected near the site of that ancient city. Hence Balkh is a sort of key to Cabul, although more as a basis of close intrigue than in a military sense, as the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, closed by snow six months of the year, afford a protection lacking in the case of Herat. The Amerc maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus.

Bail, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840. Educated at Chester by Dr. Brindley. Appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and Royal Astronomer of Ireland (1874). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. He has frequently lectured on astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and delivered "Christmas Lectures on Astronomy" at the Royal Institution (1881-82). The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in '86.

Ballooning. The art of aerial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers **Montgolfier** by means of a fine balloon, at Aunouy, in 1783; and **MM. Robert and Charles** were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month. The following are the chief events since our last issue (to which we would refer the reader for a detailed history up to this point). The year '87 cannot be described as a very active one for aeronautical science, except from a military point of view (*q.v.*). On July 6th it was reported from New York that a man with a parachute at Quincy, Illinois, leaped from a balloon when at the height of 5,000 feet and safely reached the ground. Capt. Wilkinson, of the steamer **Zaimis** of Hull, arriving at Rouen on the same date, reported that on the previous Monday (July 4th) morning, at 1 o'clock, when about ten miles off the Kentish Knock he saw a balloon close to the water's edge, and, lowering a boat, rescued the aeronaut, whose name did not transpire, and his machine. It was reported from Philadelphia, on July 8th, that Edward Clamage, the aeronaut and gymnast, ascended

at Olean, New York, in a balloon inflated with natural gas. The balloon did not rise quickly, and Clargie, who was hanging from a grapple, was dashed violently against some buildings, fell on his head, and sustained fatal injuries; the balloon then collapsed. A somewhat sensational ascent was made from the La Villette gas works, Paris, by M. Jovis, a well-known aeronaut, and M. Mallet, in the balloon *Florida*, the object being to ascend as high as possible. The best scientific instruments were provided, including a barometer to measure heights up to 30,000 feet, a thermometer recording down to 50 degrees below zero, and three balloons containing 1,200 litres of oxygen to be inhaled at an altitude of 20,000 feet. They rose at 7.15 a.m., disappeared when about 8,000 feet high, and came down about 11 o'clock in the forest of Freyre in the Belgian Luxembourg, a telegram being received from M. Jovis to the effect that a height of 20,000 feet had been reached, the only ill results being that his companion had twice begun to faint. On the sealed instruments being subsequently examined it was found that the height reached was 7,100 metres, while the readings of the hygrometer were 70, then 57, and finally 18. In October an ascent was made from Dover, after two failures. In the first place (Oct. 11th) the balloon, which belonged to Mr. Morton of Birmingham, was found to be torn; and after being repaired an attempt to inflate it on the following day was suddenly frustrated by another rent. On the 13th, however, Mr. Morton, using a new balloon of small capacity, but made of a new material—cambric covered with indiarubber, to keep the gas from exuding—went up from Dover carrying only six small bags of ballast. He left the earth at 10.50 a.m., and after a voyage up Channel came down in safety at Laon, near Dunkirk, about 4 p.m. On Nov. 15th the balloon *Arago*, containing the well-known aeronauts MM. L. Hoste and Mangot, with a friend, left Paris, and after landing the third party at Quillebeuf, proceeded to cross the English Channel. Much anxiety was experienced for their welfare, and on the 15th captains of Atlantic-going vessels were publicly requested to look out for the aeronauts. The journal *La Lanterne* (Paris) of Nov. 21st set all anxiety at rest for a time by reporting that the balloon had descended at Kevigny, in the Meuse, the two aeronauts being safe; but the following day this was contradicted. On Nov. 25th it was reported by Lloyd's agent at Treen that Capt. Macdonald, of the *Prins Leopold* steamer, while on a voyage from Newcastle to Lisbon saw, on the afternoon of the 13th off St. Catherine's Point, a large balloon which fell into the water. He approached within twenty yards, but no human being was seen; a man's hat, however, floating on the water. Later details published on Dec. 27th, as supplied by Capt. Macdonald to M. W. de Fonville, leave no room for doubt that the balloon was the *Arago*, containing MM. L. Hoste and Mangot, and that it was upset and the two aeronauts drowned when about forty miles south-west of the Isle of Wight. — **Military Ballooning.** On Feb. 7th, '87, in reply to Col. Hughes Hallett in the House of Commons, the Secretary for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) said that the War Office was making experiments, and had recently constructed balloons which were believed to be superior for military purposes to those of any other nation. It was proposed to include £2,000 in

next year's estimates for this purpose. On Feb. 15th it was reported that two balloons had just left Marseilles, ordered by the Chinese Government, for Tien-tsin, accompanied by a French aeronaut who was to teach the Chinese officers how to handle them; one machine was of 6000 and the other of 3,000 cubic metres capacity. On May 10th, in answer to Mr. Shirley in the House of Commons, Mr. Northcote (Surveyor-General of Ordnance) stated that the proposals of Mr. Howson with regard to aerostatic balloons had been before the War Office since 1878, but had been found impracticable. From Berlin on July 21st it was stated that the German military balloon department were making experiments with the view of trying the effect of hurling down masses of dynamite on fortifications.

Bangor, Rt. Rev. James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D., Bishop of, b. 1813, at Stonefield, Ayrshire. Educated at Trin. Coll. Camb., where he graduated in honours in '36. Appointed vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, '39, rector of Merthyr Tydvil '44, and Archdeacon of Llandaff '57, which post he continued to fill till '59, when he was nominated to the see of Bangor.

Bangweolo Lake. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Barbary Coast. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (q.v.).

Bank of England (for its history see ed. '87). Projected by William Paterson, whose proposal for the same was laid before the Government in the year 1691. Three years later the Bank was established, starting its operations with a loan to the Government of £1,000,000 at 8 per cent., secured on taxes. The Bank Charter, granted for eleven years, appointed a governor and twenty-four directors to be elected annually from members of the company possessed of at least £200 stock. Consult "The First Nine Years of the Bank of England," by Prof. Thorold Rogers (*Clarendon Press*), '87.

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, 1871. The holidays are, in England and Ireland: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). Scotland: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

Bankruptcy Act, '85. Upon the commission of an act of bankruptcy by a debtor, any of his creditors (with certain exceptions specified by the Act) may present to the court a bankruptcy petition verified by affidavit. Upon this petition the court may make a receiving order, whereby an official receiver (appointed by the Board of Trade) is constituted receiver of the debtor's property. This order is followed by a public sitting of the court, at which the debtor is examined as to his affairs. A general meeting of creditors is to be held as soon as may be after the making of the receiving order, and is to decide whether or no the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt. A composition must be approved at a subsequent meeting by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, and must be confirmed by the court. If a composition is not accepted, the debtor must be adjudged bankrupt, and the creditors may either appoint a trustee in bankruptcy, or leave his appointment to the committee of inspection (a com-

mittee of not less than three, nor more than five, chosen by the creditors from among themselves, meeting at least once a month, and looking after their interests). The debtor must attend the first meeting of his creditors, and give such information as they require, besides giving, at all times, any information useful in the realisation of his property and its distribution among his creditors. At any time after adjudication the bankrupt may apply for his discharge, which the Court may grant at its discretion, but not if he has committed any misdemeanour under the Act, or under Part II. of the Debtors Act 1869. An adjudication of bankruptcy disqualifies for sitting in either House of Parliament, and for acting as justice of the peace, town councillor, guardian of the poor, etc. The disqualification ceases if the adjudication be annulled, or if he be discharged with a certificate that his bankruptcy was occasioned by no misconduct on his part. The property divisible among the creditors does not include the bankrupt's tools (if any), or the necessary bedding and apparel of himself, his wife, and children, not exceeding £20 altogether. The first dividend is to be declared and distributed within four months after the first meeting of creditors, and subsequent dividends at intervals of not less than six months. In the distribution, all local rates due at the date of the receiving order which have become payable within the twelve months preceding, all taxes assessed up to the 5th April next before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding one year's assessment, and all wages of any servant, clerk, labourer, or workman due in respect of services rendered within four months before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding £50, must be paid in full in priority to all other debts. Any person to whom rent is due from the bankrupt may either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy distrain upon the bankrupt's goods for one year's rent. The Act does not, except in so far as expressly provided, extend to either Scotland or Ireland. The courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy are the High Court and the county courts. **Bankruptcy Discharge and Closure Act, '87**, provides a means for the discharge of a bankrupt under the repealed Bankruptcy Acts, and for closing proceedings under the Act of '69.

Bankruptcy of Peers and Members of Parliament. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, &c.

Bank's Reserve, The. See MONEY MARKET.

Banting. Dieting with a view to reducing corpulence. See ed. '87.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of ripe age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries Baptist views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vandois, the Lollards and Wyclifites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called *Anabaptists*. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. They began their separate existence as Particularists in 1633, at a meeting-house in Wapping. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of

persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a *General Assembly* of Baptists in London published a confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. Though Baptists do not formally subscribe to any creed, yet there is singular harmony of belief throughout the body. Almost from the time of the Reformation Baptists have been divided in two sections: the "*Particular*" (or Calvinistic), and the "*General*" (or Arminian) Baptists. Baptists (of both sections) numbered in 1887, in the United Kingdom, 2,764 churches, 3,701 chapels, with 1,198,027 sittings, 1,860 pastors, 4,118 local preachers, 204,385 church members, 458,200 Sunday scholars, 46,786 teachers. These figures include only those churches which have sent returns to the Baptist Union. A rough estimate of the number of members and scholars in non-reporting churches would give about 10,000 members and 20,000 scholars additional. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Regent's Park, 1810; Rawdon, Bradford, 1804; Haverfordwest, 1839; Pontypool, 1836 (formerly Abergavenny, 1807); Llangollen, 1862; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; the Metropolitan, Pastor's College, 1856; Scotland, the Theological Hall, 1869. The Baptist Foreign Mission originated in 1792; income in 1885-86, £79,883 16s. 4d., including £8,631 from missionary churches (for further details see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by 47 local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1831—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. Of late years British and Irish missions have become affiliated with the Union, and the Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £12,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. Many of the General Baptists early merged into Socinianism, so that in 1770 the "*New Connexion*" (Evangelical) became the true exponent of General Baptist views in the country. They have one college for the training of the ministry, at Nottingham, established in 1797, and also separate foreign and home missions; but they are affiliated with the Union for general and united action in Christian work, and are included in the foregoing statistics. There are 193 churches, 103 pastors in charge, 26,262 members; in addition to 10 churches, 9 agents, and 1,332 members in the Foreign Mission field. Outside the Baptist denomination there are the *Scotch Baptists*, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 *Hyper-Calvinistic* churches, and there are also two *Seventh-Day Baptist Churches* in the country. It is computed that in the world at large there are 37,478 Baptist churches, 22,150 pastors and missionaries, and 3,326,542 church members. During the latter part of the year the Baptist body was considerably agitated by the *Down-Grade Question*, arising from the

withdrawal of Rev. G.H. Spurgeon (q.v.) from the Baptist Union, in consequence, as he alleged, of the growing tendency on the part of the body towards heterodox views. An influential deputation from the B. U. waited upon Mr. S. on his recent return from Mentone, with a view to his rejoining the Union; but Mr. S. still maintains the position he has taken upon the subject.

Barbados—Portuguese "Los Barbados," from its banyan or "bearded" fig trees. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area 166 sq. m., pop. 177,860.—Divided into eleven parishes. Capital Bridgetown, pop. 20,047, a fine city, headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies. Speightstown is of second importance. There are twenty-six miles of railway.—Barbados is of coral formation, and has hills rising to 1,145 feet. Its scenery is bold and picturesque in parts. There are subterranean streams and caverns. Chief products are sugar and rum, aloes, indigo, cotton; but tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, and other tropical products will yield well. Coal and petroleum are found, and the fisheries are profitable.—Government is vested in a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly elected on a low franchise. Education is remarkably well provided for, and there is Codrington College, now affiliated to Durham University. The Church of England is established, but endowed concurrently with other bodies. Private endowment is also considerable. One of the West India regiments (negro) is stationed here, and there is a fort on the island. The people are industrious, and the colony very prosperous. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). First colonised in 1625, Barbados has ever since remained undisturbed in British hands. The effects of slave emancipation were less felt than in the rest of the West Indies. It is at present our most valuable West Indian colony. Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies."

Barbecue. "To barbecue" is a term used in the West Indies for roasting a whole hog upon a gridiron; the word is found used in this sense by Pope, also, by Lamb in "Essays of Elia." "A barbecue" has been adopted in America as a term to express any great gathering of people, where a large animal, such as an ox or a hog, is dressed whole and partaken of by those assembled.

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of Antigua, and under the federal government of the Leeward Islands. Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally. Area 75 sq. m., pop. 813. Is low and level, and chiefly used for stock breeding. Little cultivation. No town and no harbour.

Bar Committee. See BARRISTER.

Barlow, Thomas Oldham, R.A., was b. at Oldham (1822), and while with a firm of engravers in Manchester became a student at the School of Design in that city. Here he gained the first prize for a design exhibited under the title of "Callings from Nature." Coming to London, he became acquainted with the late John Philip, with whom he formed a close intimacy, and most of whose pictures he engraved. Elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote (1873), since which time he has engraved the works of the leading artists of the day.

Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., was b. at Chatham, 1820, and served his apprenticeship as a shipwright at Sheerness. He obtained in '48 an Admiralty Scholarship in the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth, and secured an appointment in the designing room of the Admiralty in '55. During the thirty years that he was connected with this department, he rendered important services in the design and construction of our fighting ships. The substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding was mainly due to his exertions. Sir N. B. who was made a K.C.B. on his retirement as Director of Naval Construction in '85, is the author of the article on the Navy in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He has also identified himself with various philanthropic movements, and is a Vice-President of the S.E. Sunday School Union and the National Temperance League.

Barnald's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

Barnum, Phineas Taylor, the American showman, b. in Connecticut, 1810. He realised a considerable fortune by his purchase of the American Museum at New York in '47, but in '55 he returned to Connecticut, and engaged in a series of disastrous land and manufacturing speculations, which resulted in his bankruptcy. He returned to the management of his museum, however, and again amassed wealth. In '63 he retired from business, but after a few years resumed operations as showman on a very extensive scale. When the late Jenny Lind was at the height of her popularity she accepted an engagement from Mr. B. to sing at 150 concerts in the United States. It was while fulfilling this engagement that she married Mr. Goldschmidt, and arranged to cancel the contract with Mr. B. after 93 concerts. Mr. B. was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in '65, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the following year. He has written his autobiography, as well as works entitled the "Humbugs of the World" and "Struggles and Triumphs." Mr. Barnum did a great stroke of business by the purchase of "Jumbo" in '31. His show was burnt out last year, that being the third time Mr. B. has suffered the misfortune of a conflagration.

Baroda. See DIPLOMACY.

Barometer. See METEOROLOGY.

Baronets created between January 1st, 1887, and January 15th, 1888.

Borthwick, Sir A., M.P.	Braham, E. Hudson, Esq., D.L., of Dublin
Garden, Aldm. Sir R. W.	Lewis, C. E., Esq., M.P.
Clifford, Sir Charles	Loder, R., Esq.
Cunliffe-Lister, S., Esq.	Lucas, J., Esq.
Dalrymple, C., Esq., M.P.	Moon, R., Esq., Chm.
Evans, J. W., Esq.	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.
Ewart, William, M.P.	Northcote, Hon. H. Staf-
Gilstrap, W., Esq.	ford, M.P.
Hanson, Sir K., Knt., late	Pearce, W., Esq., M.P.
Ld. Mayor of London	Phillips, C. B. G., Esq.
Houldsworth, W. H., Esq., M.P.	Thurby, Col. (Pemb.)

Baratry. A legal term, signifying foul practice on the part of a shipmaster.

Barrett, George, actor. Is a brother of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Mr. G. B., who for the past ten years has had a high reputation as a comedian, has lately been taking parts in the plays produced by his brother.

Barrett, Wilson, the distinguished actor, was b. 1846, and made his *débüt* at Halifax (1864), subsequently visiting Leeds, Blackpool, and Leicester. Became manager of a theatre in Lancashire. Not being very successful he

again sought engagement, and played at Aberdeen. Afterwards Mr. Barrett married Miss Heath, an artiste, and together, with much success, they performed in the provinces. Mr. Barrett's first appearance in London was at the Surrey Theatre in *East Lynne*. In 1879 he took the Court Theatre, and was most successful in *Romeo and Juliet*, in conjunction with Mlle. Modjeska, and (1881) became lessee and manager of the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Barrett achieved much reputation in *The Lights of London* (1881), *The Romya Rye* (1882), *The Silver King* (1882), *Claudian* (1883), *Chatterton* (1884), *Hoodman Blind* (1885), *Sister Mary* (1886), and especially in his representation of *Hamlet* (1884). Mr. Barrett is also the lessee of the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and the Theatre Royal, Hull. In the autumn of 1886 he commenced a successful season in the United States. On his return at the end of last year, Mr. Barrett took the leading part in the *Golden Ladder*, a play produced conjointly by Mr. G. R. Sims and himself. Mr. B. was recently (Jan. '88) the victim of a cunningly devised robbery.

Barrister-at-law. The name given to one branch of the legal profession. For the origin of their Inns see **INNS OF COURT**. The apprentices or student members of the Inns, on being called to the bar of their Inn by the benchers, were called *Apprentices ad barros*, or **Utter Barristers**, and later barristers-at-law. This did not originally give them any authority to plead in the Courts of Justice, although in the reign of Elizabeth this was undoubtedly the case. The benchers cannot be compelled to call a student to the bar (see **DISBARRING**). The apprentices were formerly either attorneys, solicitors, or barristers; but about 1560, the four greater Inns of Court prohibited their members practising as attorneys, etc. A barrister is an esquire by his office, members of the bar with patents wear silk, serjeants-at-law cloth, and other barristers stuff gowns. The **Attorney-General**, whose title is first mentioned in Edward IV.'s reign, is the head of the English bar, and is the legal representative of the Crown in the courts. The interests of the bar are now protected by a **Bar Committee**, the first of which was appointed in 1883. (See also **QUEEN'S COUNSEL**, **SERJEANTS-AT-LAW**, and **INNS OF COURT**.)

Barristers' Fee Bill. This bill was introduced in May 1886, and contained clauses to enable barristers to recover their fees for employment by actions in the court, and to make them liable in respect of any breach or grievance arising from such employment.

Barry, The Rt. Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, b. 1826. Educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Trinity Coll., Camb.: B.A. '48, Fourth Wrangler, and Seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Ordained '50, and '51 appointed Sub-Warden of Trinity Coll. Glenalmond. In '54 he accepted the post of head master of the Leeds Grammar School, which he held till '62, when he was appointed principal of Cheltenham College. He was for some years a member of the School Board for London. In '68 Dr. Barry was elected Principal of King's Coll., Lond., in '80 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in '81 Canon of Westminster, and in '83 Bishop of Sydney. Among his best-known works are the "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," and "Cheltenham College Lectures." Dr. B. is also the

author of a life of his father, Sir C. Barry, R.A., the architect of the Houses of Parliament.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules, French statesman and philosopher; b. in Paris August 10th, 1805. At an early age he was a regular contributor to the *Globe*. In July 1830 he signed the memorable protests of the journalists. Appointed (1834) teacher of French literature in the Polytechnic School. Professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France (1838), and gained admission to the Academy of Moral and Political Science (1839). In 1840 he was for a short time associated with Mr. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction. After the Revolution of 1848 M. Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the Department of Seine-et-Oise. After the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2nd, 1851), he refused, as a professor, to take the required oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, and returned to his literary labours. He was a member of the committee to examine the scheme of M. de Lesseps for constructing the Suez Canal. In 1869 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Department of Seine-et-Oise. After the Revolution of 1870, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in that city. After the armistice he joined the Left in the National Assembly, and was one of the members trusted to assist the Government in the negotiation of peace with Prussia. He was elected to the Senate Dec. 1875. In 1877 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. He held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs (1883) under M. Ferry.

Basic Slag. About nine years ago Messrs. Gilchrist and Thomas made public the results of a series of investigations which showed that the iron ore of Cleveland could be used for the manufacture of steel. By this process, which is also known under the name of the **Basic Bessemer**, the phosphorus is eliminated from the pig iron. In order to make pig iron charged with phosphorus suitable for the manufacture of steel it is necessary to put the molten metal into a converter lined with a **basic material** composed of lime, magnesia, alumina, and oxide of iron. By means of a powerful blast air is forced through the molten mass from the bottom of the converter. The oxygen of the air in passing upwards unites with certain of the constituents of the iron, and, amongst others, with phosphorus, which is converted into phosphoric acid. This unites partly with the lime in the lining of the converter, and also with lime which is added to the fused metal at the beginning of the operation. The so-formed phosphate of lime and the oxidised impurities collect on the surface of the molten iron, and form what is now denominated **Thomas slag**. It is removed by tipping the converter, leaving the basic steel behind. The slag on cooling forms a brittle mass, of dark colour, rich in phosphate of lime, and when broken up, sifted, and finely ground into dust, powder, or meal, becomes marketable as a fertiliser. This product is said to be generally made up of about 16% of phosphoric acid, 50% of lime, 12% of oligist iron and oxidised iron, and 7% of silicic acid; but the phosphoric acid can run from 10 to 25%. The price of this meal is about one-third that of superphosphates, and it contains an equal quantity of phosphoric acid. **Professor Paul Wagner**, of the agricultural experimental station at Darmstadt, has made numerous experiments with the Thomas slag, extending over

three years. His experiments, made with a great variety of plants, manures, and soils, have given the following results: the fertilising value of phosphoric acid in superphosphate when soluble in water being fixed at 100, the value of phosphoric acid in raw Peruvian guano is 30; steamed bone dust, 10; coprolites, 9; basic slag (1), 61; and quality, 58; coarse quality, 13. The value of basic slag, apart from its phosphoric acid, depends entirely upon the degree of fineness to which it is powdered. The iron in the slag has no prejudicial influence. For wet boggy tracts it is more suitable than all others of a phosphoric acid nature, and it gives great help to pastures and meadows if placed deep in the ground while being laid out. As to the qualities most suitable for soils, etc., consult Professor Wagner's book containing the results of his experiments.

Basse-terre. Capital of Guadeloupe (*q.v.*).

*Also capital of St. Christopher (*q.v.*), pop. 7,500.

Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.A., M.D. Lond., F.R.S. (68), b. at Turro, 1837. Educated at University College, Lond. Elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in '71, Lecturer on Pathology in St. Mary's Hospital in '66, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College in '67, and Physician to University College Hospital '71. He has contributed largely to the transactions of the learned societies with which he is connected, and published several works illustrative of the doctrine of evolution and the origin of life. One of his best known works is "*The Brain as an Organ of Mind*," which has been translated into German and French. Dr. B. is also an eminent authority on the diseases of the nervous system.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony. Area, 10,293 sq. miles; pop. 128,176, of whom only 469 are whites. It is described as a land of grass and mountain, with beautiful scenery, a fertile soil, and a delicious climate. The Basutos, or Mountain Bechuanas, are a brave and intelligent people, and have probably made the greatest advance in civilisation of any of the South African races. Since 1848 the Basutos, under their chief Moshesh, have been under a semi-protectorate of the British. In 1868 their country was more formally annexed, and in 1871 it was joined to Cape Colony. But in 1879 a section of them, under the chief Mporosi, revolted. The first reason for this was the arrest for horse stealing, and rescue, of the chief's son; the second, the attempted enforcement of an Act passed for the disarmament of the native tribes. The Cape Government also proposed to confiscate the territory of offenders. Almost the whole tribe of Basutos rose in arms, and the Cape forces were unable to reduce them. They made overtures in 1881, and submitted to the arbitration of the High Commissioner. Eventually the obnoxious Act was repealed, and confiscations and fines were not enforced. The Basutos desired to remain British subjects, but objected to be ruled by the Cape Government. In compliance with their wish, Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1882, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the direct authority of the Crown. For Commissioner see DIPLOMATIC.

Batavia. Capital of Java (*q.v.*).

Bateman, Kate Josephine, American actress, was b. in Baltimore, Maryland, 1842. She commenced her theatrical career at a very early age, and after playing with great success in most of the leading American theatres, she appeared in London, at the Adelphi, in '63, taking the character of *Leah* in an adaptation of the German play of *Deborah*, which ran for 210 nights. In '66 she married Mr. George Crowe, and retired from the stage, after appearing as Juliet, at Her Majesty's Theatre; but reappeared in '68 at the Haymarket in *Mary Warner*. The principal characters in which she has appeared in this country are Lady Macbeth, at the Lyceum in '75; Helen Macgregor, in *Rob Roy*; Margaret Field, in *His Wife*, at Sadlers Wells; and Queen Mary, in Lord Tennyson's drama of that name, at the Lyceum, '76, in all of which she has been highly successful; but it is to her memorable impersonation of *Leah* that she owes her reputation for originality and dramatic power.

Bath, Order of the. Originally established by King Henry IV., at his coronation, 1399, and conferred on a number of esquires who had watched all night and *bathed*. In the seventeenth century the order was neglected, but revived under George I. The order was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, and now has three classes, each with Military and Civil (nominal) sub-divisions:—

G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Its badge is a crimson ribbon, with motto "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three joined in one). There are at present:—

	Military.	Civil.	Hon.
G.C.B.s . .	60	26	20
K.C.B.s . .	150	91	11
C.B.s . .	692	271	81

Excluding the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Bath and Wells, Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., 6th Bishop of (founded 905), fourth son of the 1st Marquis of Bristol, b. 1808. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. (1830), when he was sixth in ret class in classics. Ordained deacon (1832), priest (1833); was rector of Ickworth (1833) and of Horningsheath (1853-69). Archdeacon of Sudbury (1862 until elevated to the episcopate 1869).

Batoum. A port situated on the Caucasus side of the Black Sea, south of that range, acquired by Russia from Turkey by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. Russia, in accordance with the Treaty, dismantled the fortifications and threw it open as a free port. The latter circumstance contributed largely to promote its prosperity; and the growth of the town was accelerated when in 1883 Russia connected it by railway with the Transcaucasian line, and made it, instead of Poti, the main outlet of Transcaucasia. Latterly the development of the Caspian petroleum trade has swollen its exports to such an extent that the Russian Government has sanctioned a scheme for enlarging its excellent but restricted harbour into a great commercial port. At the same time an arsenal has been established just outside the limits of the *porto franco*, connected by the railway and a tramway with the port itself, so

that, in the event of a war, the Turkish redoubts, which are still standing, could be rapidly equipped afresh, and Batoum would prove an admirable naval station for the Russian fleet. At the same time the Russians have also connected it by a good military road with Kars, thus rendering it possible, on the eve of a war, to send from Odessa, *via* Batoum, large reinforcements to Asia Minor. The protocol constituting Batoum a free port was repudiated by Russia early in 1886—a breach of the Czar's faith which called forth a spirited protest from Lord Rosebery.

Battenberg, Henry Maurice, Prince of, son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg (Hesse) and the Countess Von Kauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse, b. Oct. 5th, '58, married (July 23rd, '85) Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and has issue, a son, Alexander, b. Nov. 23rd, '86, and a daughter, Victoria Eugenia Julia Ena, b. Oct. '87. **Bavaria.** See GERMANY; and for Ministry see DIPLOMACY.

Bayard, Thomas Francis, U.S. Senator and Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 29th, 1828. Mr. Bayard was educated for a mercantile career, but adopted the profession of law, and practised at the U.S. bar for several years. He was elected to the U.S. Senate as a democrat in March 1869, in succession to his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. On the succession of Governor Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, Mr. Bayard was appointed Secretary of State (March 5th, 1885). He is the fourth of his family in direct succession who has sat as Senator for Delaware, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. Mr. Sec. Bayard is President of the Fisheries Commission (*q.v.*) now (Jan. 15th, '88) sitting at Washington.

Bazaine, François Achille, a French general, who after distinguished service in Africa and Mexico became '64 a Marshal of France. In the Franco-Prussian war capitulated Metz with an army of 175,000 men. Found guilty of treason by the Military Commission of the National Assembly '71. The sentence of death was commuted to banishment in the Isle Ste. Marguerite, from which he escaped (see ed. '86).

Bazalgette, Sir Joseph William, C.B., who has held the office of chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works since its establishment in 1856, was b. at Enfield 1819, and learnt his profession from the late Sir John MacNeil. The chief works which he has designed and executed are the Main Drainage System of London; the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea embankments, and the bridges over the Thames at Putney, Hammersmith and Battersea.

Beale, Lionel Smith, M.B., F.R.S., was b. in London, 1828, and educated at King's College, London, of which he is an honorary Fellow. He is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the same institution, and physician to the hospital in connection with it. He is a member of a number of learned societies both at home and abroad, and is in the front rank of those scientists who have distinguished themselves by their microscopical research and their discoveries in the departments of Physiology and Medical Chemistry. Amongst the most important of his works

are "Protoplasm; or Life, Matter, and Mind," "Disease Germs," "Life Theories: their Influence upon Religious Thought," "The Mystery of Life: Acts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality," "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (published in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman), and "How to Work with the Microscope," which has run through many editions.

Beaufort's Scale. See METEOROLOGY.

Bechuanaland. The country of the Bechuanas (pron. Betshwanas). A region of S. Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari. It now consists of three sections—British Bechuanaland (*q.v.*), Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the undefined portion beyond. The first has been formally annexed, and is ruled by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony. A body of mounted police maintain order here and in the Protectorate. British Bechuanaland extends from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit. The limits of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate are:—West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by Convention of Feb. 1894, to the 20th meridian of E. longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R. Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S. latitude. Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys" of fresh water, and large salt "pans" or lakes. Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuanaland; and as this vast country has not yet been scientifically prospected for minerals, it is reasonable to suppose that it is possibly not inferior in this respect to its neighbours, Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and Griqualand, countries rich in the precious metals, diamonds, and coal. In 1883-4 bands of Boer "libusters" had invaded what is now British Bechuanaland, had deposed certain chiefs and set up others, and were forming two so-called "republics," **Stellaland** and **Goshen**. At length their lawless proceedings obliged the British Government to interfere. Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 4,000 troops, was sent into the country. He suppressed the fighting and raiding that had been going on, restored order, arranged and delimited the Protectorate, which was declared in March 1885, the annexation of British Bechuanaland being effected in September of the same year. It may be added that in 1886 Boer raiders trekked in numbers into the country beyond the Protectorate and Matabeleland (*q.v.*). Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Jan. 1884, July 1885, and Feb. 1886; Bechuanaland Blue-Book (Capetown, 1887); and Mackenzie's "Austral Africa."

Bechuanas, or Betshwanas, a people of the Bantu race, allied to the Kafirs, inhabiting the central region of S. Africa, N. of Cape Colony. For history see ed. '86.

Bedford Grammar School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bedford Park. An estate situated to the west of Hammersmith, between Turnham Green and Stamford Brook Green. The houses are built entirely in "Queen Anne's style." It contains a handsome church, a school of art, a social club, theatre, a co-operative stores and shops, withavenued rows of houses. See ed. '86.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of; b. at Shrewsbury 1827. Educated at Shrewsbury School and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated, 47. He held successively the curacies of St. George's, Kidderminster, and Holy Cross, Shrewsbury; the rectory of Whittington, the rural deanery of Oswestry, and the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, London. Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, 79, and Bishop of Bedford in the same year. The diocese includes the East End of London, and Dr. H. has devoted himself energetically to the work of promoting the spiritual and social well-being of the overcrowded population in that district. He has written several works of a pastoral, exegetical, and devotional character, and his well-known "*Pastor in Parochia*" has passed through many editions, of which the latest was issued last year ('87).

Beecher-Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, the daughter of Lyman Beecher, was b. 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Married in 1836 the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., and soon afterwards wrote several tales and sketches which were published under the title of "*The May Flower*." In 1850 she wrote for the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, a serial entitled "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*," published in book form (1852), and met with great success in the United States, 313,000 copies being sold in three years and a half. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. The work has been translated into twenty different languages, and it has been dramatised in various forms. Afterwards published "*A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children*" (1853), "*A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*" (1853), "*The Christian Slave*," a drama founded on "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" (1855). Visited Europe (1853), and soon afterwards produced "*Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands*" (1855), "*Diebs*" (1856), "*The Minister's Wooing*" (1859), "*The Pearl of Orr's Island*" (1862), "*The Chimney Corner*" (1858), "*Pink and White Tyranny*" (1871), "*Pagan People: their Loves and Lives*" (1878). She is a sister of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"**Beefeaters.**" See **YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.**

Beerbohm Tree, Herbert, actor. Was induced to adopt the stage as a profession by reason of success in a company of amateurs. Has for some years been a conspicuous performer on the London boards, and is now lessee of the Haymarket.

Begum, an Indian word signifying Princess or Queen.

Belgian Political Parties. The chief parties are two—viz., the Clericals and the Liberals—and there are, in addition, the minor groups of Protestants and Socialists. Neither of the two last named, however, wield an independent parliamentary influence, and both in the ordinary affairs of political life are anti-Catholic, and consequently vote with the Liberals. The Catholics, or Clericals as they are usually called, have now been in power for rather more than three years, the present ministry, under M. Beernaert, having, in October '84, succeeded the Liberal administration of M. Frère-Orban, who had held office since June '78. At the present time the Catholics have a stronger following than they have had for very many years past, commanding 98 votes in the Chamber, against the 40 followers of M. Frère-Orban. The last election to the Chamber was in June '86, previous to which the strength of

parties was—Catholics 86, Liberals 42. The ministerial party consequently gained twelve seats at the '86 elections, and is expected to fully maintain, and possibly to slightly increase, its strength at the election of the outgoing half of the Chamber in June of the present year. At present, the chief source of political trouble in Belgium is the demand of the unfranchised for universal suffrage. In July '86 the continued refusal of the Government to introduce a measure for this purpose led to a widespread strike of the industrial population, particularly in the mining districts; and since then there have been repeated demonstrations both in Brussels and elsewhere with the same object. The Beernaert ministry, however, steadily refuses to support any measure granting the suffrage to that section of the population which does not at present enjoy it, and which is, for the most part, exclusively Socialist and strongly anti-Clerical.

Belgium. A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg. By constitution of 1831 Belgium is declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King; legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. Deputies must be Belgians of twenty-five years of age, elected for four years (half the Chamber retiring every two years, except in case of dissolution, when all go out) by citizens of twenty-one years of age who have passed an elementary examination, belong to the professional classes, or who pay £1 13s. 6d. annually in direct taxes. One deputy allotted to each 40,000 of population; present number of Chamber is 132. Both senators and deputies are paid by State. Number in Senate half that of the Chamber; senators are elected by same electorate for eight years (half retiring every four years except on dissolution), to be forty years of age and pay taxes to annual amount of £84. Area, 11,378 sq. m.; pop. 5,909,975. (For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN.**) Revenue for 1887 about £12,816,000; expenditure about £12,600,000. National debt about £35,000,000. No state religion. (For history 1846 see ed. '87.) Early last year, Belgium, like nearly every other European country, was excited by the great war scare, and steps were taken to strengthen the frontier fortifications, particularly on the German side, as it was anticipated that, in the event of war between France and Germany, the latter would force a passage through Belgium in order to avoid the French fortresses on the eastern frontier. Otherwise there has been little to disturb the placid life of this little state, except riots by Socialists at Rotterdam, who are very strong in Belgium, especially in the manufacturing and mining districts. The port of Antwerp continues to extend its capacities, and already ranks as one of the greatest emporiums in the world. Serious disturbances occurred at Ostend in the autumn between English and Belgian fishermen (see **FISHERIES**). An International Treaty for the prevention of "coopering" at sea (q.v.) was signed at The Hague by the Powers interested in it. According to returns issued in December, the imports to Belgium last year amounted to 2,662,700,000 fr., and the exports to 2,512,100,000 fr. (fr. = 25d.). As compared with the returns for the preceding year there was an increase in the imports of 3 per cent. and in the exports of 4 per cent. At the end of the year a great

meeting of Wallons was held at Liège to protest against the Flemish language being compulsory on candidates for commissions in the army. Among the social events of the year may be mentioned the unveiling of statues to the Flemish patriots Breydell and De Coninck, the civic fêtes at Bruges and the Commercial and Industrial Exhibition at Antwerp (Aug.), the demonstration at Antwerp in honour of M. P. de la Montagne of the *Procureur* (Jan. 9th, '88), the reception on the previous day of Rev. H. Baynes, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who presented the King with a grammar and dictionary of the Congo dialects, and the death of M. Godin, the founder of the well-known *Familtère* at Guise. It was stated (Jan. 1st, '88) that the German Government having denounced the Telegraphic Convention concluded (May '80) by Belgium, Germany, Holland, and Great Britain, the Convention will terminate on Jan. 1st, '89. With the view to assist intending emigrants, the Belgian Foreign Office has now established an office in the Department of Commerce to supply useful information through the Diplomatic and Consular Agents. An International Exhibition of Science and Industry will be held in Brussels (*q.v.*) this year. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Belize (Bay-leez). Capital of British Honduras (*q.v.*) and a port. Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop. 5,767 in 1881.

Bellew, Kyrie, actor, son of the celebrated Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, made his first appearance in Melbourne, Australia. Is well known in London and in the provinces as a leading actor.

Beluchistan. A barren region stretching south of Afghanistan to the Persian Gulf. It contains a poor, scattered population of a few hundred thousand people, a weak native government completely under our control, and no towns of any notoriety except Quetta. This point was occupied by Viceroy Lytton in 1876, and in 1883 a protectorate over the whole of Beluchistan, to the Persian frontier, was established. For Agent to Gov.-Gen. India see DIPLOMATIC.

Bengal. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bengal Tenancy Bill. In accordance with the report of a commission appointed in 1879, a bill was introduced by Lord Ripon's Government conferring upon tenants a transferable interest in their holdings, and protecting them against eviction by compensation for disturbance. At the same time facilities for the recovery of arrears of rent were conferred upon the landholders. After a prolonged and acrimonious discussion the bill was finally passed, in a modified form, by Lord Dufferin in the early part of 1885, and received the assent of Lord Randolph Churchill shortly after he was appointed Secretary for India. See ed. '87.

Benguela. A province of Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.

Bennett, Sir James Risdon, M.D., F.R.S., b. at Komecy, 1800. M.D. Edin. '33. President of the Royal College of Physicians ('76-80). Is consulting physician to Victoria Park Hospital for diseases of the chest, and hon. phys. and Governor of St. Thomas's Hosp. He was a commissioner to the Paris Exhibition '78, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress '81, in which year he was knighted. His "Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus" obtained the Fothergill gold medal. He is also the author of "Lectures on Cancerous and Intra-Thoracic Growths," and is one of

the most eminent living authorities on chest diseases.

Ben Nevis Observatory. Meteorologists in all countries are endeavouring to establish stations at as great elevations as is feasible, in order to note changes of temperature, etc., in the upper strata of the atmosphere. In the *United States* there are *Pike's Peak* (14,134 feet), and *Mount Washington* (6,297 feet); in *France* the *Pis du Midi* (9,380 feet), and the *Puy de Dome* (4,823 feet); in *Austria* *Hoah Olir* (6,706 feet); in *Switzerland* the *Sentia* (8,094 feet); and there are many others. The *Scottish Meteorological Society* has long had in view the erection of an observatory on the top of Ben Nevis, at a height of 4,406 feet, the highest point in these islands. This has recently been carried out, the staff having entered into residence on the summit in Oct. 1883.

Berbera. A town and port on the north Somali coast. Caravans from the African interior arrive here, and trade with Aden is considerable. For some years it was in Egyptian hands; but in 1883 the British Government took possession of Berbera, and the north coast of Somaliland from Zeilah to a point east of Berbera, where German territory now begins. A small Indian force is stationed here to keep order among the motley population of various nationalities. See SOMALILAND and ADEN.

Berblos. A county of British Guiana (*q.v.*).

Beresford, Lord Charles William Delapoe, M.P., was b. 1846. Entered the Royal Navy (1859). In 1863, while a midshipman on board the *Defence*, he twice saved life from drowning, and received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. To these distinctions was added the clasp of the Royal Humane Society (24th Feb. 1872). Accompanied the Prince of Wales to India (1875-76) as naval aide-de-camp. At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, commanded the *Condor*, carrying three guns, and distinguished himself during the action by his bravery and naval skill. The *Condor* was largely instrumental in silencing the Marabout fort, and earned the honour of a special signal from the Admiral, "Well done *Condor*." For these services Lord Charles was promoted to the rank of captain. Served in the Sudan campaign under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon, and took part in the expedition across the desert. A Lord of Admiralty '86; resigned Jan. 18th, '88.

Berlin Treaty. The leading provisions of the T. of B., which was signed on July 11th, 1878, by the representatives of England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, will be found given in ed. '87.

Bermuda Islands. Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1535. Also named *Somers Islands*, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609. The "Bermoothes" of Shakespeare. Situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area 20 sq. m., pop. 15,036. Capital *Hamilton*. The islands and reefs inclose a very spacious harbour, which is fortified, and a naval station. Local industry principally market gardening for American consumers. Very fertile and healthy. Fisheries and turtle. The Governor and Privy Council are Executive, and there is an elective Legislative Assembly. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (tablc). First colonised in 1609, has been a British

colony since 1684. A garrison of some 1,300 Imperial troops is maintained here.

Bernard-Beere, Mrs., a popular actress. Has played leading parts in several high-class companies. In '86 she secured great popularity in the provinces by her powerful rendering of *Fedora*, a character in which some time previously Madame Bernhardt had made a great sensation in Paris. Mrs. Bernard-Beere's latest successful impersonation was *Lena Despard* in *As in a Looking-Glass*.

Bernhardt, Mademoiselle Rosine Sarah, b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's *Iphigénie*, and in Scribe's *Valérie*, but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as *Marie de Neuberg*, in Victor Hugo's play of *Ruy Blas*. Becoming very popular by her representations in *Junie*, in *Andromaque*, and in *La Sphinx*, she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Français. Since that time her popularity has been constantly increasing. She visited London, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre in 1879 and 1886. Mlle. B. married, in 1882, M. Damala. She is also noted as an amateur artist and sculptor.

Besant, Walter; b. at Portsmouth 1838. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb., where he graduated in mathematical honours. After leaving the University he accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, which he resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "*Studies in Early French Poetry*," which was followed two years later by the "*French Humanists*." He subsequently contributed to the "*Ancient and Foreign Classics*," and "*New Plutarch*" series of publications. In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "*Ready Money Mortiboy*," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre. Of the novels which Mr. Besant has published in his own name, the most popular are, "*All Sorts and Conditions of Men*," "*All in a Garden Fair*," and "*Children of Gibbon*." There is a charm of style about Mr. Besant's writings which marks his strong individuality; and the far-reaching influence he has exerted by his graphic delineations of the social life of the present day has been manifested by the inauguration of various movements for relieving the dull monotony of the lives of the poor in our crowded cities. The most important of these movements was that for the establishment of the "*People's Palace* (*q.v.*), in the East End of London. Mr. B.'s latest productions are "*The World went very well then*," published last summer, and his Christmas annual, "*Katharine Regina*." He has for many years been secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a history of Jerusalem. Mr. B. has also interested himself in questions affecting the rights of authors, and was appointed first chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated

Society of Authors (*q.v.*). He is at present engaged on a life of the late Richard Jeffries.

Bessarabia. A Russian province bordering on the Danube. It acquired political prominence at the close of the Crimean war by the surrender of a portion of it which Europe compelled Russia to make, in order to check her aggressive aims for dominating the mouth of that river. The portion withdrawn from Russian rule was added to Moldavia, which coalesced in time with the adjoining province of Wallachia, and formed the principality of Roumania. At the close of the last Turkish war (1877-78), Russia made it a point of honour to recover the territory she had lost, and in spite of the unwillingness of the Roumanians, the latter had to surrender it, receiving in return the wretched territory of the Dobrukscha, south of the Danube. Since the annexation, which brought Russia down to the Danube again, the Bessarabians have evinced no dissatisfaction at the change of masters.

Beth Hamidrash. See Jews.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to 1887 over 112,250,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in about 280 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in 1886-7 was over £231,700. A special effort, begun in July 1884, to reach the very poor, both at home and in the Colonies, by the publication of a *New Testament at one penny* (half its cost), has resulted in the sale of upwards of 3,200,000 copies. Subscriptions, and donations should be made payable to Mr. C. Finch, at the Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., Rev. W. M. Paul.

Biblical Archaeology. Although comparatively a new branch of antiquarian research, the study of Biblical archaeology—that is, the study of the monuments, inscriptions, manners and customs of the lands and the people mentioned in Holy Scripture—is daily increasing in importance and enlarging its area of investigation. The study is emphatically the result of the labours of the explorer and the decipherer; for, as the former recovered the records of a once forgotten past from the grave of centuries, so the latter has forced from their long silent characters the secret they had so jealously preserved. The Society of Biblical Archaeology (9, Conduit St., W.), of which Mr. P. Le Page Renouf is the President, in succession to its founder, the late Dr. Samuel Birch, whom Mr. R. also succeeded as Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, is, of course, largely concerned with subjects which range themselves more particularly under the respective heads of Assyriology and Egyptology, and the cuneiform as well as the hieroglyphic inscriptions are freely discussed. The prosperity and success of the S. B. A. may be fairly taken as at least an approximate measure of the public interest in the multifarious study of the antiquities of the peoples and the countries about which the Society is nominally conversant. Its membership, whether of pioneers or active workers in discovery, or of others who eagerly and appreciatively await the results of their learned labours, is steadily increasing month by month, and is recruited from every part of the cultivated world. The monthly *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* fill a larger number of pages than

were occupied ten years ago by the annual volume of *Transactions*. Into these *Proceedings* Mr. W. Harry Rylands (Sec.) imports various elements which are important, if not essential to their greatest attractiveness, intelligence and usefulness, in the form of plans, diagrams, drawings, facsimiles of texts, and photographic and other reproductions. Amongst the more remarkable communications which have recently engaged the attention of the Society has been one from a young and extremely promising scholar, Dr. Max Müller, of Göttingen, on the supposed name of Judah in the List of Shosheng, an Egyptian king who has left in the temple of Karnak, as a monument of his victorious expedition against the kingdom of Judah in the fifth year of Rehoboam, not only a symbolical representation of the usual shape, but also an extremely interesting and, scientifically speaking, yet unexhausted list of conquered towns. In this catalogue the earliest Egyptologists believed that they had found the name of Judah itself in the sixteenth name; and whilst they then agreed in the transcription by "Judahmalek," "Judahmalek," "Judahmalek," they were less in accord with regard to the explanation, which was either "King" or "Kingdom of Judah." The first translation involved even the opinion that the ornamental figure of a bound prisoner above the name might be an authentic portrait of Rehoboam himself. This opinion seems to be fortunately forgotten, but not the explanations; which, although impossible both in Hebrew and in the Egyptian language, remain to this day in many popular works, and it is probable that no Egyptologist before Dr. Max Müller has taken the pains to refute them. This gentleman (whose identity of name with the illustrious philologist of Oxford should not confound his separate personality) contends, with the concurrence and approval of the learned President of the S. B. A.—giving his grammatical and other reasons for his opinion—that there is no mention at all of the name Ychudah, or Judah, in the list in question. Almost at the moment of this article going to press, a communication of a startlingly interesting nature was to be made to the S. B. A., at a meeting of whose members, Jan. 10th '88, MM. E. and V. Revillout were to submit their discovery of a Messianic prophecy on a tablet of terra cotta in the cuneiform character, and belonging to about the seventh century B.C. This is a discovery, however, the priority of which is likely to be challenged in favour of an English Assyriologist who has for some years been familiar with a tablet to which at least the same general description might be applied. It is gratefully remembered that the volumes known as "Records of the Past," a second series of which is on the eve of commencement, were brought out under the auspices of the S. B. A., which has concerned itself in the publication of other works of rare interest, such as the "Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates from Balawat" (Shalmaneser II., B.C. 859-25), of which the first four parts have already been issued to subscribers; and "Texts in the Babylonian Wedge-Writing," in two parts, of which the first has been issued, under the editorial care of the author and compiler, Mr. Thos. G. Pinches, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. These texts are a series of carefully autographed plates, copied from tablets in the Babylonian character

only; and the design of Mr. P. has been to furnish students with the means of making themselves acquainted with the Babylonian style of writing, and to this end the texts, which are selected as being of high value and interest, are accompanied by as complete a syllabary of the Babylonian characters as can now be made, arranged in a convenient form for reference. Consult Dr. Samuel Birch's Inaugural Address on the "Progress of Biblical Archaeology," in vol. i. of the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology"; Rev. A. H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Monuments"; Professor Schrader's "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament"; "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology"; Rev. Dr. W. Wright's "Empire of the Hittites"; "Journal of the Victoria Institute"; Mr. Taylor's British Museum Lectures on the "Hittites," etc., etc.

Biblical Brotherhood, The. A Russian sect, established in 1880 by four poor Jews of Elizabethgrad, with the professed object of reconciling Hebraism and Christianity, combating the aversion of Oriental Jews to agricultural and hand labour, and generally diverting the Jewish race of its essential and exclusive Jewish attributes. See ed. '86.

"Biddenden Bread and Cheese" The. An annual distribution of bread-and-cheese is made every Easter Monday to the poor of Biddenden, in Kent, from the rental accruing from about twenty acres of land, said to have been left in the twelfth century for this purpose by two ladies, named Chulchurst, who were united bodily in a similar manner to that of the Siamese twins.

Bill Brokers. See MONEY MARKET.

Bill, Parliamentary. A Parliamentary bill is either (1) public or (2) private. (1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill. If leave be given, the Speaker asks, "Who will prepare and bring in the said bill?" and the member who had moved for leave mentions names. Subsequently the mover, on being called on by the Speaker, walks up from the bar and presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed; then read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle); after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house or else by a committee selected from the house. It is then reported with the amendments of committee, if any; it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time. It is then carried by a member to the Lords and delivered to the Lord Chancellor. There it goes through the same stages, and if amended comes back to the Commons. If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops; but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect. If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave. The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee), and third reading; and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting.—(2) Private. An important branch of the business annually trans-

to be by Parliament. The total number of bills deposited for the session of 1887, which relate to railways, canals, tramways, subways, and the supply of gas and water, amounted to 243; in 1886 the figure was 150, the number for 1885 was 203, and for 1884 it was 227; and the total amount of money proposed to be raised in the session of 1887 was £20,525,080, against £23,434,718 in 1886, £54,527,189 in 1885, £67,280,666 in 1884, and £94,342,729 in 1883. The Parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials, and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated. The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the Parliamentary recess; that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office; and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House. Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the Royal assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses. This course was taken by special resolution in 1886; and Parliament went further in 1886, when some of the bills in progress were not only renewed after the general election, but were kept alive during the short session of August and September, and through the prorogation and the recess until the commencement of the session of 1887. Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as Parliamentary agents. During recent years the system of *provisional orders* has been largely availed of by promoters. In the Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of the session '87, a bill was promised for improving and cheapening the process of private-bill legislation, but, owing to pressure of other business, it was never introduced. For detailed account of Parliamentary Bill and Procedure see ed. '87.

Bill of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878 and 1882. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money shall be void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of 1882. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declara-

tion must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (a) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (b) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (c) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (d) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (e) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment.

Billiards. Slate tables were first played upon in this country in 1827. Each year the fascinating game becomes more popular. J. Roberts, jun., upholds his position as champion, and there is no player who can approach him, especially in spot-barred matches. Early in the year he met D. Richards and suffered defeat by 409 points in a spot-barred match of 12,000 up, Richards being allotted a start of 5,000. W. J. Peall and J. North have both sustained their reputation for sound play; and in a recent contest, in which North was successful, their skill was much admired. North, receiving 4,500 points, was beaten by J. Roberts, jun., in a match for £500 a-side. The last *All-England Handicap*, at the Westminster Aquarium, in which the players numbered seventy-two, was won by G. Collins, C. Dawson gaining the second prize.

Bimetallicism is a term currently employed for denoting a *Double Standard of Value*. The standard of a country is said to be bimetallic when two metals can be used indiscriminately as legal tender for the payment of debts up to any amount, the ratio of value between these two metals being arbitrarily fixed by law. Thus, in France the ratio of value between gold and silver is fixed at 1 to 15½ in weight; that is to say, a debtor may offer his creditor either one ounce or one pound, as the case may be, in gold, or 15½ ounces or 15½ pounds in silver. The essence of bimetallicism is, firstly, that the ratio of value between the two metals selected as standards is fixed by law; secondly, that the mints of the country are open for the coinage of both metals to any extent required by the public; and thirdly, that either metal can be used by a debtor in

discharge of liabilities, however great. As a matter of fact, however, the only two metals that have been selected for the purpose of establishing a double standard have been gold and silver. In England gold and silver circulate together, and are interchangeable at a fixed rate; but silver is legal tender up to only forty shillings, and the coinage of the metal is limited by the mint. Gold, on the other hand, can be coined to any extent, and can be offered in payment for all debts. England, therefore, is a gold-monometallic country, silver being used solely as token currency. In India, and in Mexico, silver alone is entitled to unlimited coinage; gold in those countries is merely merchandise. In China, silver is not coined, but it has monetary power, and circulates by weight in ingots. Silver-monometalism, therefore, prevails in the three last-named countries. In France, in Germany, and in the United States, gold is at the present moment entitled to unlimited coinage; silver is wholly treated as merchandise. There is, however, in each of these three countries an enormous mass of silver coins, the legal tender of which is not limited to a certain amount. This may be styled partial bimetalism. Each of these countries had originally adopted either silver-monometalism or bimetalism; but circumstances had compelled them to cease the free coinage of silver; hence their peculiar position of possessing neither a purely single nor a double standard. (For detailed discussion of the question see ed. '87.) Bimetallic theories, however, are now undergoing a thorough examination at the hands of a Royal Commission appointed in the autumn of '86, and we may expect before long a full and authoritative report on this intricate subject. But, if we are not very much mistaken, the result of the labours of this Commission will leave matters very much where they are. The following are the names of the present commissioners.—Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell (chairman), Sir Louis Malet, Mr. L. Courtney, M.P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Mr. E. M. Barbour (Secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce), Mr. J. W. Birch (Director of the Bank of England), Sir T. Farrer, Bart., Hon. O. W. Fremantle (Deputy Master of the Mint), Mr. Samuel Montague, M.P., and Mr. Chapman.

Biology (from *bios*, life, and *logos*, a word) has two meanings. Strictly it is, as its derivation implies, the science that deals with living bodies. In this sense the word includes the sense of all facts and generalisations as to plants and animals. But in the schools and universities, and in text-books, B., usually prefixed by the word *general*, has come to mean the study of certain typical forms of living things; the study of certain special plants and animals that are characteristic examples (1.) of special groups of the two kingdoms of living beings, (2.) of the general lines along which the evolution of living things has gone. For detailed description of B. see ed. '86. Consult leading text-books on Botany and Zoology; and for practical work Huxley and Martin's "Biology," Sedgwick's "Elementary Text-Book of Zoology," Aveling's "General Biology," G. B. Howes' "Atlas of Elementary Biology." For larger generalisations Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology."

Birds, Migration of. The passage of birds from one country to another, or from one part

of a district to another. Recent and systematic investigation, as instituted by a committee appointed by the British Association for obtaining observations on the migration of birds at light-houses and light-vessels, as well as specially isolated stations, has added greatly to our knowledge of the subject. In the reports published since 1879 by the committee, an immense number of facts have been brought together having reference to the various complicated phenomena attending the seasonal movements of birds; showing that with very few exceptions there is scarcely a bird of either the palaearctic or nearctic regions that is not, to a greater or less degree, migratory in some part or other of its range. See ed. '87, and annual "Report on Migration," (Simphon & Co.)

Birkbeck Institution, The. was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, W.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in 1883, and the building subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales.

Birmingham and Bristol Ship Canal.

This is a modification of a scheme of some antiquity, the present idea being to open up a waterway between the Midland metropolis and the Bristol Channel for vessels of 200 tons. A committee was appointed in 1886 to see what could be done in the matter, and in Jan. '87 they decided to approach the Sharpness New Docks Co. and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Co., with a view to obtaining their general approval and support. On April 27th the *Times* published an interesting article on the subject under the heading "From the Midlands to the Sea," wherein the "long-felt want" of some such outlet for the heavy goods of the Black Country was set forth. It appears that the rate for *hardware* from Birmingham to London, Liverpool, and Hull averages about 23s. per ton, whereas it is claimed that by the new waterway the cost to Bristol or Cardiff would be a maximum inclusive charge of 14s. The grain and timber rates between Liverpool and Birmingham are 13s. *rod.* and 15s. per ton respectively, whereas the canal rates from the Bristol Channel would average about 6s. Of the 5,000,000 tons carried annually to and from the Midlands about 75 per cent. pass over the rails between Hull, Liverpool, and London, so that the saving which might be effected by the canal becomes fairly obvious. The following are the engineering difficulties and proposals:—

Between Birmingham and the Bristol Channel there exists a waterway in four sections: (1) The Worcester and Birmingham Canal, 30 m. in length, 23 ft. wide, and 4½ ft. deep, with locks only 7 ft. wide; (2) the river Severn from Worcester to Gloucester, 30 m. in length, navigable by weirs and locks, and with a minimum depth of 7 ft., capable of being increased to 9 ft.; (3) the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, from Gloucester to Sharpness, 17 m. in length, with a depth of 28 ft.; (4) the estuary of the Severn leading from the Sharpness Docks, which accommodate vessels up to 2,000 tons, to the Bristol Channel. It is computed that the enlargement of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal would allow 200-ton vessels to navigate the entire course, and enable lighters of larger tonnage to ply between Birmingham and Sharpness. The proposals include the necessary work on this portion, the substitution of a hydraulic incline for many of the present locks

to widen, straighten, and deepen where required, the alteration of bridges and tunnels, and the provision of further quay accommodation. To obviate the tidal difficulties at Sharpness, it is further proposed to construct a tidal basin further down the Severn at Shepperdine, connecting this with the Sharpness Docks by a lock and ship canal 25 ft. deep and 135 ft. wide. It is estimated that with a capital of £2,000,000 all this work could be done, and the Worcester and Birmingham Canal Co. could be bought up, and then there would be an ample margin. It is proposed to form a Public Trust, borrowing at 3½ per cent. on the rates of Birmingham, Worcester, and Gloucester. The project has been well pushed during the year. It was announced in May that the Worcester Chamber of Commerce approved the scheme, and during the same month, at a meeting of the committee, it was reported that the Worcester and Birmingham portion of the scheme would not exceed an outlay of £600,000. In the *Engineer* of June 24th appeared a lengthy article on the subject, with maps. In July the committee of the Birmingham Corporation went over the route by steamer, and then they were told it was intended to reduce the 58 locks over the course between Worcester and Birmingham to 13. On Nov. 25th a deputation from the Provisional Committee waited on the Corporation Committee, led by the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., and presented a statement in favour of the scheme being carried out by a Public Trust.

Birmingham and Trent Canal. A new scheme is now under consideration—viz., to connect Birmingham with the river Trent by means of a short canal 80 ft. wide, and to widen and dredge that river to the point at which the Lower Trent navigation commences, the traffic to be carried on by fleets of barges drawn by tugs. It is stated that the Marquis of Anglesey has navigation rights for 20 miles over a stretch of the Trent, with free access to the German Ocean, and that his lordship is willing to make over these rights to a new company. In effect the scheme would give Birmingham a waterway 7 ft. to 9 ft. deep, and 80 ft. wide at least, to the North Sea. It is estimated that, at the rate of 8s. per ton, the new company would be able to convey goods to and from the estuary (170 miles) in twenty-four hours, the saving of carriage rates being very great. At the end of '87 part of the capital had been subscribed, and work had commenced.

Birmingham, King Edward's School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bishop. (A Greek *episkopos*, an overseer), claims to be the representative of an institution founded by the apostles, and continued in unbroken chain to the present time. His place is the highest in the threefold order of bishops, priests, and deacons, and he is at the head of the clergy within his diocese, and is subject only to his archbishop. In the Church of England he is elected (at present a pure formality) by his dean and chapter on the nomination of the Crown. In the Church of Ireland he is elected by clergy and laity voting separately. In that of Rome he is chosen by the Pope. His chief duties consist in ordaining priests and deacons, licensing curates, consecrating churches, visiting his clergy and laity, conducting confirmations, and exercising a general supervision in spiritual matters. He is also an ecclesiastical judge. There are thirty-one English bishops,

and the majority of the number sit in the House of Lords. See PEERAGE.

Bishop of Guildford. See EARLE.

Bishop of London's Fund. The Institution (1863) for a term of ten years, as a means of helping to provide for the spiritual wants of London and its suburbs. In the ten years ending Dec. 31st, 1873, from the foundation of the fund, £467,900 was subscribed; and it was determined, at the commencement of 1874, that the fund should be continued as a permanent diocesan institution for the following objects:—(1) Missionary clergy to work under the bishop's control, and to be confined in their work to particular parishes; (2) Scripture readers, mission women, and other lay workers; (3) The housing of the clergy; (4) Mission and school buildings; (5) In special cases assistance towards endowment; (6) Church building; and (7) Generally such other objects as it may be found desirable to promote from time to time. It is estimated that some £50,000 per annum will be wanted to meet the current annual needs of the diocese. Offices, 46a, Pall Mall, S.W. President, the Lord Bishop of London; Secretaries, Messrs. E. Thornton and John E. Nelson.

Bishop Suffragan of London. See EARLE.

Bishopric of Wakefield. See WAKEFIELD.

Bishops, List of English. See CATHEDRALS.

Bishops, Terms relating to. **Bishoping,**

a term sometimes applied to Confirmation.

Bishop's Charge, the instructions of a bishop

to the clergy and laity at his Visitation (*v. infra*).

Bishop's Court is held in the cathedral of each

diocese, and dispenses the canon law. The

Bishop's Chancellor is the judge. In large

dioceses Consistory Courts are held by the

Bishop's commissaries. **Bishop's Pastoral,** a

letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and

laity of his diocese on some special occasion.

Bishop's Ring, worn by all bishops, signifies

his spiritual marriage to his see. **Bishop's**

Visitation, the summons to meet their bishop

issued to his clergy and laity. (The canonical age

for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years.)

Bishops, Various Kinds of. **Bishop Co-**

adjutor, one appointed to assist another bishop

in his diocese. **Bishop Colonial,** may perform

all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom,

but has no jurisdiction. **Bishop Designate,** a

priest nominated to a vacant bishopric. **Bishop**

Elect, a Bishop Designate (*v. supra*) who has

been also elected to his bishopric by his dean

and chapter, but who is not yet installed.

Bishop in Partibus, a titular bishop (*v. infra*),

whose diocese or title is in a country peopled

by heathens or heretics. **Bishop Suffragan,** a

priest appointed and consecrated as bishop to

assist a metropolitan in his work. The provin-

cial bishops, in their relation to the arch-

bishop, are sometimes, but erroneously, called

Suffragans. **Bishop Titular,** a priest consecrated

as bishop, but without a bishop's jurisdiction.

Bismarck Islands. A group situated north

of eastern part of New Guinea, including islands

formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and

New Hanover. Area 78,150 sq. m.; pop. 188,000.

They are mountainous and fertile, inhabitants

intractably savage, and are a German posses-

sion. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Count Herbert

VON, son of Prince Bismarck, b. at Berlin Dec.

28th, 1849. Is a major in the German army, has

served the German empire in various diplo-

matic capacities, and was embassy secretary in

London, and minister at the Hague. He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein, and is the head of the German Foreign Office. Recently, Count H. von Bismarck has been created a Privy Councillor with the title of Excellency.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince; created Count September 16th, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck, March 1871, the most powerful statesman of Europe in modern times; b. of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, 1815. He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became (1846) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him. The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfurt falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the King, who, not without misgiving, appointed him to that important post. Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability which won for him the admiration of the Prussian court. The remarkable series of private despatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier, and which have recently been given to the world, are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft. Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund; and, supported by nearly all the other German states, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the councils of the Confederation to which, from her position as by far the greatest of the purely German states, she was justly entitled. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checked Austrian intrigue at Frankfurt was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg (1855-62). In May 1862 he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III. was then in the plenitude of his power. Five months later he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history. Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been

the weakest and least-respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. His first task as Minister President was, however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown, might well have recoiled. The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganisation of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King. The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the Constitution. In the midst of this quarrel a Congress of all the Princes of Germany was invited to meet at Frankfurt to reorganise the German Bund; but the King of Prussia, by advice of his minister, refused to appear; and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing. The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony, were intrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in 1864 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now created Count, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in 1866) to a war between Prussia and Austria, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious: Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfurt, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia; and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German Bund Count von Bismarck was created Chancellor, and President of the Federal Council. In addition to these successes, in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the Constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Diet, which first assembled in 1867, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans. Napoleon III., jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which Holland had consented to cede to him. But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude or

Count von Bismarck; and in the end the Duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished. In 1868 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Already for some time the biography of Count von Bismarck had practically been the history of his country; and, great as were the events through which he had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still: notably by the defeat of the French in 1870, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to his acceptance of the honour, afterwards revoked. After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke (*q.v.*), King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant. Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the Congress of Berlin (1878), the Berlin Conference (1880), and the Congo or Colonial Conference (1884). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his *May Laws*, interfering to an unwise extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally unfortunate was his policy with regard to the Social Democrats, his Draconic measures against whom have produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities. The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness. In the course of his career Prince Bismarck has given utterance to expressions which have since become familiar in every civilised tongue. In the heat of the controversy with the Catholics he once said, "We shall never go to Canossa"; but, like the Emperor Henry IV. to Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII., the Great), he has since found it expedient to send an ambassador to the Vatican (Feb. 1886), and to repeal the harshest portion of the *May Laws*. He had previously (Dec. 31st, 1885) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope. Prince Bismarck is often called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister President (in 1862) he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood*." The Danish, the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars form a significant commentary on this expression. Other phrases attributed to him are that "Night goes before Right," the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others. Prince Bismarck's name has recently been very prominently before the public mind in connection with the new Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a

possible alliance between Russia and France against the German Powers. The terms of the Triple Alliance were arranged at a personal interview between Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi in October last, and embrace among other things the invasion of France by Italy in certain eventualities. A few months ago Europe was profoundly moved by the official statement in a Berlin paper that during an interview between Prince Bismarck and the Tsar, on the latter's return from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg, the German Chancellor informed His Majesty that he had been the dupe of some Orleans clique, who had forged a diplomatic correspondence and forwarded it to the Tsar, the object of which was to show that Prince Bismarck was intriguing against Russia in Bulgaria. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck the chief original sources in German are Fröschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfurt Letters and Despatches; his Correspondence, by Köppen; his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn; his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Lowe. Two attempts have been made on the Chancellor's life: the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, 1866, at Berlin; and the second on July 13th, 1874, by Kullmann, at Kissingen.

Bissao and Casamansa. Portuguese stations on west coast of Africa, between Gambia and Sierra Leone. Area 26 sq. m., pop. 9,282. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Björnson, Bjørnstjerne. Norwegian novelist, dramatist, and poet, b. December 8th, 1832, at Kvikne. Educated at the University of Christiania. Here his literary career began. After managing the Bergen theatre for two years (1857-59), during which period *Arne* and his drama *Hulda* appeared, he became co-editor of the Christiania *Aftenblad*. In 1860 Björnson travelled in Denmark, Germany and Italy, returning to No-way the following year. Edited the *Norsk Folkeblad* (1866). Since then Björnson has lived much abroad. Of late years he has taken an active part in the political movements of Norway, especially in the struggle between the Norwegian peasants and the king. On one occasion Björnson challenged King Oscar; but the challenge was not accepted. Most of Björnson's tales have been translated into English. The best known are those dealing with Norwegian life: "*Arne*," "*Synneve Solbakken*," "*Ovind*," "*The Fisher Maiden*," "*A Happy Boy*," etc., etc. His play *The Gauntlet* has also been recently translated.

Black Friday, the 13th of May, 1866, the day on which the great commercial panic of that year was at its height.

Black-Letter Saints' Days. See DAYS OF COMMEMORATION.

Black Monday, June 18th, 1885; so called in consequence of the defeat sustained by Mr. Gladstone by the adverse vote on the budget. This term has also been applied to Monday Feb. 8th, 1886, in consequence of the riots at the West End. The name has at various times been given to other memorable Mondays from the fourteenth century onwards. The term is also used to designate the last Monday of vacation before school meets.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords (*q.v.*) appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction

of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last-mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office; and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House. If Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only "desires" their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners. The present holder of the office is Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

Black Sea Conference. The, was a Conference of the European Powers called to meet in London in January 1871, in consequence of a declaration by Russia that she "denounced" her contract in the Treaty of Paris 1856, with regard to the navigation of the Black Sea. By this Treaty, formed at the close of the Crimean war, the Black Sea had been made neutral territory, and Russia had ceded her right to keep armed vessels upon it. Owing to the Franco-German war, France failed to attend until the following March, when the Treaty of London was framed, which deneutralised the Black Sea.

Black, William, novelist, b. at Glasgow 1841. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). He is the author of "*A Daughter of Beth*," "*A Princess of Thule*," "*Madcap Violet*," &c.

Blackfriars New Railway Bridge. This new bridge and the new station, St. Paul's, in Queen Victoria Street, were opened for public use without ceremony May 10th, 1886. The London, Chatham, & Dover Railway Company have therefore now four City stations—Holborn Viaduct, Snow Hill, Ludgate Hill, and St. Paul's—served by seven lines over the new and four over the old bridges. For description of the new bridge see cd. '87.

Blackie, John Stuart, b. at Glasgow, 1809; son of a banker at Aberdeen; appointed Professor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1842), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh (1851). Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "*Self-Culture*." An unconventional style, with ready wit, characterise the Professor both as a lecturer and a writer. He retired from his professorial duties in 1882.

Blackwall Tunnel. As far back as 1882, amongst the plans before the Metropolitan Board of Works towards a settlement of the vexed question of providing communication across the Thames below London Bridge, was a tunnel between Blackwall and the vicinity of Greenwich and Woolwich. In 1884 Parliament rejected the scheme, but the pressure of public opinion became so great that, although the Tower Bridge works (which see) had been commenced, in August 1886 the Board determined that another year should not pass without another effort being made to carry out some subway scheme. On a vote the Blackwall site was chosen in preference to another

at Shadwell which was proposed, and the bill accordingly lodged for the session of 1887. In bringing up the bill for the final decision of the Board, on December 10th, 1886, Mr. Selway, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, said it was not expected that the tunnel and approaches would cost more than a million and a half, and it would not be traversed by trams. (For the provisions of this bill see ed. '87.) The Board's bill passed through both Houses of Parliament in the ordinary way during the session of '87, the third reading taking place in the Lords on July 28th. The annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, published later in the year, gives an official description of the new artery, beginning on the north opposite the East India Docks, and on the south opposite the Greenwich workhouse, the land ways being partly covered and partly open. Towards the end of the year (Nov. 16th) it was stated that the Metropolitan Board of Works intend next session to apply for a bill empowering them to construct a new tunnel instead of the one authorised by the Act of '87. It is contemplated to make the tunnel more to the west.

"Blackwood's Magazine" (ss. 6d.), founded 1817. Conservative in politics, it includes in its pages original articles and reviews on the social and political questions of the day, notices of travels, biographies and subjects of general interest, with a serial novel. Amongst the contributors to its pages have been Prof. Wilson (Christopher North), De Quincy, Lord Lytton, George Eliot, and other distinguished writers.

Blaine, James Gillespie, American statesman; b. at West Brownsville, Penn., '30. Educated at Washington Coll., where he graduated with distinction. He was for a short time Professor of Mathematics in the Kentucky Military School, but subsequently became editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. Mr. B. since his marriage ('53) has resided in Augusta, Maine, and ('58-62) was a prominent member of the legislature of that State. In '62 he was elected to Congress, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives ('69-74). In '76, '80, and '84 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Presidency. On the last occasion Mr. B. polled 4,845,022 popular votes to 4,910,075 recorded for Mr. Cleveland (q.v.); but of the electors' votes in the several States he polled only 182 against Mr. C.'s 219. Mr. B. lost the election through the opposition of a section of his own party known as the "*Mugwumps*" (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES). Mr. B. is the author of "*Twenty Years in Congress*." He is a confirmed Protectionist.

Blind Act. See BIMETALLISM.

Blantyre. A mission-station in Africa, founded in 1876 under auspices of Established Church of Scotland. Situated on highlands between Lake Shirwa and Shiré river. Is becoming the centre of much independent British settlement and trade. Progress rapid. Already has longer and better roads than exist in the old Portuguese colonies on the coast. Communications by steamers up Zambesi and Shiré, and by newly opened overland route to Quillimane. See NYASSA, ZAMBESI, etc.

Block System. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

Bloemfontein. Cap. Orange Free State (q.v.).

"Blue Books" are the official reports, papers and documents printed for Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament. They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue

paper wrappers. Germany, white; France, yellow; Italy, green; Spain, red; Portugal, white.

Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Movement. An unsectarian Mission to promote Christianity and total abstinence, originated by Francis Murphy, in America, where it was known as the "Murphy Movement." Introduced into this country by William Noble, and inaugurated in the Standard Theatre, Shore-ditch, on Feb. 10th, 1878. The title of "Blue Ribbon Army" (the last word of the title was dropped '83), and the "Blue Ribbon" badge were adopted, and the work established in the Hoxton Music Hall, where nightly meetings have since been held. One million pledge cards were issued during the first three years, and the movement spread throughout the United Kingdom. Missions are conducted in all the principal towns. Returns show that 80 per cent. of converts adhere to the pledge. In Scotland and Ireland the movement has been successfully carried on, and it has been extended to the Continent and the Colonies with satisfactory results. **President**, Mr. W. I. Palmer, J. P., of Reading. **Organ**, *Gospel Temperance Monthly*, Offices, 134, Hoxton Street, N.; Gen. Sec., J. T. Rae.

Blumenthal, Lieutenant-General Leon-von. A great strategist; b. 1810 at Edt-on-the-Oder. He studied at the Academies of Culm and Berlin. Was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in a Guard (Fusilier Guards) 1827; Adjutant to Landwehr (1837); Premier Lieutenant of the General Staff (Topographical Division) 1846; and Captain of the General Staff 1849. He was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein in recompense for his services in that war (1849); Major in the Grand General Staff (1853); Chief of the General Staff of the Army Corps against Denmark (1863); General (1864); Chief of the General Staff of the second army, which invaded Bohemia (1866), and in 1870 Chief of the General Staff, a post he has since held.

Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, b. at Crabbert Park, Crawley, 40. Educated at Stoneyhurst and St. Mary's College, Oscott, his mother, the daughter of an English clergyman, having adopted the Roman Catholic faith under the influence of Cardinal Manning. Attaché to the British Embassies at various European Courts ('58-69). Married (69) Lady Anne Isabella Noel, daughter of the Earl of Lovelace. Quitting the diplomatic service, he went on a series of adventurous travels through Spain and Algeria, Egypt, the Holy Land, Mesopotamia, and the Syrian Desert. These adventures are recorded in Lady Anne Blunt's "Bodouins of the Euphrates." Subsequently visited Arabia, and published "The Future of Islam." Mr. B. again visited Egypt, when he championed the cause of Arabi. On his return to England Mr. B. stood as Conservative Home Ruler for N. Camberwell ('85), when he was defeated by Mr. Strong. He has since engaged in the Irish Nationalist movement. Having taken part in the prohibited meeting at Woodford, held in connection with the Plan of Campaign, Mr. B. was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the sentence being confirmed on appeal. His advocacy of the Irish movement has led to his being adopted as the Radical Candidate for Woodford, a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Evelyn. Mr. B., beside his other works

is the author of "Sonnets and Songs," and "The Love Sonnets of Protosus."

Board of Trade Journal. A journal issued about the middle of every calendar month, under the authority of the President of the Board of Trade. It contains Board of Trade notices, and extracts and translations from the official documents of the Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, relating to changes in Customs tariffs, the operation of commercial treaties, fluctuations of trade and industry in various parts of the world, and other valuable information of importance to merchants, shippers and manufacturers. It can be had in London of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, etc.; in Edinburgh of A. & C. Black, and in Dublin of A. Thorn & Co., Abbey Street. The first number was issued in August '86. Price 6d.

Board of Trade Returns. See TRADE, '87. **Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge.** See AQUATICS, '87.

Boehm, Joseph Edgar, R.A., sculptor, of Hungarian extraction, and was b. in Vienna (1834). Has resided in England since 1862. Was elected R.A. (1882). Executed a colossal statue of the Queen (1867), and has produced among other works recumbent statues of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, and of the late Prince Imperial. Executed the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey, and has made busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Ruskin. Nominated Sculptor-in-ordinary to the Queen (1881). Mr. Boehm was the designer of the Queen's effigy on the Jubilee coinage (9.v.). His latest commissions include an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington for Hyde Park Corner, a colossal statue of the Queen for Sydney, a recumbent statue of General Gordon for St. Paul's Cathedral, and an effigy of the late Prince Leopold, in Highland costume, for the Albert Chapel, Windsor.

Boers. See BELUHANALAND, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND, and ZULULAND, and see ed. '86.

Bohn's Libraries. A series of works—under the titles of Bohn's "Standard," "Classical," "Antiquarian," "Philosophical," "Scientific," "Economic," "Collegiate," "Theological," "Historical," "Reference," "Artists," "Novelists," and "Illustrated" libraries—consisting chiefly of reprints of earlier and more or less standard books, both English and translated. Mr. H. G. Bohn (d. 1884) published the first volume in 1846; the series, then numbering several hundred volumes, was, on his retirement from business in 1864, bought by Messrs. Bell & Daldy (now Bell & Sons), who have since increased the number to some 700 vols.

Bokhara. A Russian vassal state in Central Asia attached to the province of Turkestan. Although the area of Bokhara is only 100,000 square miles, or one-fiftieth the whole Central Asian region conquered since 1860 by Russia, its population is 2,000,000, or one-third the entire total. The city of Bokhara (pop. 70,000) is the principal commercial centre of Central Asia. The campaigns conducted by the Russian generals Tcherniaieff, Romanovsky and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1870 brought the khanate into great prominence. After Russia had captured Samarcand and reduced Bokhara to its present proportions, public interest in it subsided. During the Khivan expedition (1873), Bokhara maintained a friendly attitude, but afterwards the Ameer became cold and

exclusive until 1878, when Kaufmann sent a mission to demand permission for the passage through Bokhara of the army intended to penetrate to Cabul and attack the English in India. From this period every pretext was employed to break down the quasi-hostility of Bokhara. What little power was left the khanate lapsed in 1884 by the practical inclosing of the country, resulting from the annexation of Merv. The Emir (Feb. 9th, 1886), gave assurances to the Russian mission sent to him that he would do nothing to hinder the construction of the Merv-Bokhara railway. This the official *Turkestan Gazette* announces will be completed to Samarcand by 15th (27th) May, '88 (see TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY). It was announced from St. Petersburg (Jan. 5th) that a town to be called "New Bokhara" or "Alexandria" is to be constructed near the existing town of B. The Amcer, Mozaffar Eddin, is allowed to maintain an army of some 30,000 troops, which, until 1885, were ill trained and badly armed, but are now drilled by Russian instructors and furnished with Berdan rifles. The large trade which India once carried on with Bokhara has now been almost completely absorbed by Russia.

Bolivia. A republic, bounded on the north by Brazil and Paraguay, south by the Argentine Republic and by Peru, and the Pacific on the west. It is ruled by a President with a Congress of two chambers, elected in theory by universal suffrage, in practice by the army. Area 842,729 sq. miles; pop. about 2,000,000. Revenue (87-88) £753,285; expenditure £895,423; debt £4,385,000. Army, fixed at 1,400 in peace, and commanded by eight generals and 1,013 other officers, absorbs about two-thirds of revenue. There is little to chronicle since 1870, except the war with Chili, from 1879 to 1883 inclusive, in which Bolivia was allied with Peru, and a dreary record of anarchy and civil war. For Cabinet, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bolometer, an electrical instrument, invented by Professor F. Langley, for measuring radiant heat. By its aid very interesting experiments have been made into the ultra-red rays of the spectrum (see *Nature*, Nov. 3, 1881).

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bonaire. Otherwise *Buen Ayre* (q.v.)

Bonapartists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bonheur, Rosa, d. of a talented French artist, was b. at Bordeaux 1822. Her artistic studies were directed by her father, and her first two pictures, "Chevres et Moutons," and "Les Deux Lapins," which were exhibited in '41, attracted much attention. In '55 "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne" was hung at the Universal Exposition in Paris, and in the same year she sent the "Horse Fair" to the French Exhibition in London, where it was the centre of attraction for the season. In '80 the Leopold Cross was bestowed on Mlle B. by the King of the Belgians, and at the Siege of Paris the Crown Prince of Prussia directed that her residence should be left unmolested. She exhibited ('60) "A Foraging Party" (last year shown in Mr. McLean's gallery), and "On the Alert" ('68). As a painter of horses, Rosa Bonheur has had few rivals. A fine specimen of her work is hung in the National Gallery.

Bonney, Rev. Thomas George, F.R.S., D. Sc., Camb., LL.D., F.S.A., Fellow and

formerly Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of London. He has written a great deal on the Alps, and is President of the Alpine Club; Past President of the Geological Society and the Mineralogical Society of London; Hon. Treasurer of the Philosophical Club. He has carried on numerous researches in Petrology, especially the microscopic structure of rocks. He is a Lecturer at the Royal Institution, a large contributor to Cassell's "Picturesque Europe," and a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society and the *Geological Magazine*.

Bonze. Name given to the priests of Buddha in China, Burma, Japan, etc. They live in monasteries, and are unmarried. There are also female bonzes, who resemble nuns.

Book Trade. Statistics published in the *Publishers' Circular* (London: Sampson, Low & Co.) of new books, and reprints of previously published books for the past eleven years, are as follows:—

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Year.	New Books.	New Editions.
1878	3730	2046	1883	4732	1413
1879	4294	1584	1884	4832	1541
1880	4293	1540	1885	4307	1333
1881	4110	1296	1886	3054	1220
1882	3978	1146	1887	4410	1276

The following gives the number of new books issued during 1887, divided into fourteen broad classes:—Theology and devotion, 680; Education and philology, 582; Juvenile books, 439; Fiction and minor fiction, 762; Jurisprudence, 73; Political economy and commerce, 113; Arts, sciences, and illustrated books, 115; Books of travel, 227; History, biography, etc., 394; Poetry and the drama, 82; Year-books and serials (in vols.), 302; Medicine and surgery, 133; Belles-lettres, 140; Miscellaneous (including pamphlets), 368—total, 4,410. A list of all the books issued by the London publishers, and those Scottish, Irish and provincial publishers whose books bear also a London imprint, is published every month in the *Bookseller* (6d.), and fortnightly in the *Publishers' Circular* (3d.). Consult also *The Best Books*, by Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein, containing prices, sizes, publishers' names, and dates of the first and last editions of each book.

Booth, Edwin, American tragedian, b. near Baltimore, 1833. He was early trained to the stage by his father, who was also a distinguished actor. In '51 he played Richard III. for his father, who was prevented by illness from sustaining the part. Mr. Booth visited England in '61, and again in '81, when with Mr. Irving (q.v.) he alternately played Othello and Iago. As a tragic actor Mr. B. has had few rivals. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to the impersonation of leading Shakespearean characters. In '83 he played with great success both at Berlin and Hamburg. Mr. B. commenced in '68 the erection of the theatre in New York which bears his name, and in which he sunk a considerable fortune.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as "General" Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1820. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50.

He resigned, however, when the Conference of that body in '61 desired him to settle down to regular circuit work, as he preferred that of an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the Christian Mission, out of which grew the great organisation known as the Salvation Army, which has not only invaded almost every town of England and Wales, but has sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries. General B. is the author of "Orders and Regulations for the S. A."; and in conjunction with Mrs. Booth, who possesses great powers of organisation, has published various other works for the guidance of the members of the Army, and for attracting recruits. His eldest son is the chief of the staff, and his eldest daughter has greatly aided the progress of the movement in Switzerland and France. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise; the Clapton Institutions, for the training of both men and women officers, respectively being under the direction of his third son and second and third daughters. Another son is at the head of the Colonial contingent of the Army.

Bordeaux and Narbonne Maritime Canal. This project—the Canal des Deux Mers as it has long been styled—was discussed at the annual meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science held during the autumn of '87 at Toulouse. It is a scheme for making a maritime waterway between Bordeaux and Narbonne, and a company has now been formed to make a preliminary survey. According to their plan the canal would be about 330 miles long from sea to sea; and, starting from the western side of Bordeaux, would follow the left bank of the Garonne for 50 miles, cross the river at Castel-Sarasin by an aqueduct, and then follow the right bank of the river to Toulouse. Hence to the Mediterranean seaboard at Narbonne it would proceed by twice crossing the Canal du Midi. There would be 38 locks, the fall ranging from 20 to 30 feet, the curves would not be less than those of the Suez Canal, viz., 6,000 feet, and the depth 24 to 27 feet, according to circumstances. A novel feature in the enterprise is that the vessels would be drawn at a mean speed of seven miles an hour by locomotives running on the banks. The canal is to be lighted by electricity generated from the locomotives, and the total cost is estimated at £26,000,000. This canal would save 680 miles of the journey between the western ports of France and the Mediterranean.

Borneo. From the Sanscrit "Bhoorn," land. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various States. Estimated total area 290,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 2,846,000.—Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is the State of Sarawak; area 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (R.H. Charles J. Brooke). North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of Brunei, or Borneo Proper, a

territory of less extent. Beyond it lies British North Borneo, area 30,000 sq. m., which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a royal charter has been granted. Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. (Political and other details will be found under SARAWAK, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, etc.)—Physically, Borneo is one of the most attractive portions of the earth's surface. Lofty mountains dominate the interior, from which descend numerous rivers to water the plains, many of them being considerable streams. Large lakes are also believed to exist. Lying directly under the equator, the flora is exceedingly rich and profuse. Probably no tropical forests excel those of Borneo in the wealth they hold in their vast recesses. The most valuable timbers, dye-woods, scent-woods, fruits, spices, drugs, gums, etc., are abundant. The fauna, too, comprises wonderful variety. There are the elephant, rhinoceros, wild cat, bears, deer, the tiger-cat, tapir, pig, flying squirrel, orang-utang, baboon, ape, alligator, python, cobra. The birds are of brilliant plumage, and even the fish display gorgeous and varied colouring. Among minerals are coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. The principal articles exported are sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise-shell, cinchabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrowroot, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others inhabit the interior.—Previous to the advent of the Spaniard, Portuguese, and Dutchman in these regions, some of the Bornean states had attained a high degree of civilisation. The wealth of their princes, the splendour of their cities, and the extent of their commerce and industry, have been described in glowing terms. The condition of things seems to have been similar to that of India. But under the baneful influences just alluded to wealth was spoliated, commerce diverted, industry checked, and the social prosperity of the island destroyed. In Sarawak and in Brunei the wise and philanthropic efforts of Rajah Brooke and his successor have done much towards restoring ancient prosperity; and now it is to be hoped that the British North Borneo Company will contribute towards the development of this rich and resourceful island. Consult St. John's "Life in the Forests of the Far East," Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Hutton's "North Borneo," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia."

Boro-Glyceride. A chemical compound of boric acid with glycerine, patented by Prof. Barff. It consists of glycerine, the water of which has been expelled and replaced by anhydrous boric acid, forming a new compound which is represented by the formula $C_3H_5BO_3$. It is a powerful antiseptic, and being perfectly harmless is a most efficient preservative for food. Its solution in water (1 to 30) is odourless and practically tasteless: oysters opened and immersed in such a solution have been kept perfectly sweet for many months. When a small amount is added to cream, the latter undergoes no change in the hottest weather,

and thus prepared has been sent both to Jamaica and Zanzibar, arriving quite sweet in either case. Besides its use in preserving food, it is used as an antiseptic in surgery, and on the toilet table for corns, cuts, etc.

"Borough English." A singular local custom by virtue of which the youngest sons ds heir to his father. Abolished in Scotland in the eleventh century; it still survives in some parts of England. In Lambeth, *e.g.*, there are said to be estates held by this tenure.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin (*q.v.*). Their united area is 27,000 square miles, and the population a little more than 1,000,000, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedans, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic; but the races and religions are so mixed in the various districts that it would be almost impossible to create from the medley a single harmonious state of any size. It was expected, none the less, that the provinces would be difficult to rule; instead of which, Austria occupied them with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight seething in 1882, rapidly quelled, the 14,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with.

"Bosphore Egyptian." A daily journal, published in French at Cairo, whose suppression caused (1885) a serious strain in the diplomatic relations between the Egyptian and French governments, and was the occasion for negotiations between the French and English cabinets. For detailed account see ed. '86.

Bosphorus. A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchorage that the whole channel may be regarded as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople. Men-of-war can approach so close to the shore that they strip the foliage off the trees. The channel is defended by a series of strong forts, so well placed and powerfully armed as to render the passage of a hostile fleet practically impossible, even without taking into account the strings of torpedoes that would bar the waterway in time of war.

Botany (*botanē*, a grass), the study of plants. **Morphological B.** deals with the structure of plants. The investigation of the structure of organs is **Anatomical B.**; that of the minute structure of the tissues is **Histology**. The functions of plants are the subject of **Physiological B.** The classification of plants is termed **Systematic B.** **Geographical and Geological B.** (*Palæophytology*), investigate the distribution of plants. For detailed description of B., see ed. '86. Consult Sachs' Text Book (Vines, translator), Prantl's Botany (Vines, translator), Thome's (Bennett, translator), De Bary's "Vegetative Organs of Phenogams and Ferns" (Vines and Bower, translators), Henfrey's Botany (edited by Masters and Bennett), Hillhouse's Practical Botany, based on Strasburger, Bower and Vines' Practical Botany. For **Systematic Botany**: Hooker's Student's British Flora, Bentham's British Flora. Generally, Hooker and Bentham's "Genera Plantarum," describing 7565 genera of plants. For **Commercial purposes**, Thomas Christy's "New Commercial

Plants" (in progress). For **German students**, besides the originals of the above translations, Sachs' "Vorlesungen über Pflanzen Physiologie," Schwendener's "Das mechanische Princip," Strasburger's "Des botanische Practicum," Haberlandt's "Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie"; for **specialists** the "Handbuch der Botanik" (in progress), to which the best German botanists contribute.

Boucicault, Dion, actor and dramatist, b. in Dublin 1822. Educated at London University. His first important play, *London Assurance*, was brought out at Covent Garden 1841. Mr. Boucicault has attained great celebrity as the author of several Irish dramas—notably, "*Colleen Bawn*" (Adelphi, London, 1860); "*Arrah-na-pogue*" (Dublin, 1864); and "*Shaughraun*" (Drury Lane, 1875). During the first runs of these popular plays Mr. Boucicault personally took the leading parts. As an actor, his delineation of Irish character is admitted to be most telling and humorous. Among his other important works were *Octoroon* (1861), in which the principal feminine part was taken by his wife. It is worthy of remark that, in deference to public clamour, Mr. Boucicault altered the ending of the play—saving the life of the heroine, Zoe. Mr. Boucicault is a most prolific writer; but "*Flying Scud*" (1866), "*After Dark*," and "*Formosa*" (1868), may be said to be his last most popular productions outside of his Irish plays. Mr. Boucicault is resident in America, but recently visited this country, taking part in one of his plays, "*The Jilt*," at the Prince's.

Boughton, George Henry, A.R.A., b. 1833, spent his early years in studying alternately at New York, London, and Paris. In 1861 he opened a studio in London, and has since chiefly resided in that metropolis. His works, which have been numerous exhibited at the Royal Academy and the National Academy of New York, include "*Winter Twilight*," "*The Lake of the Dismal Swamp*," "*Passing into the Shade*," "*Coming into Church*," "*Morning Prayer*," "*The Sealed Letter*," "*The Idyll of the Birds*," and "*The Return of the Mayflower*." At the exhibition of 1886 his "*Councillors of Peter the Headstrong*" attracted much notice.

Boulanger, George Ernest Jean Marie, French Minister of War, was b. at Rennes (1837). Entered the Military College of St. Cyr (1855), sub-lieutenant (1857). He was sent to Algeria, and served under Marshal Randon in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo. He obtained his full lieutenantancy in 1860, and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochinchina. In 1870, just before the declaration of war, he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but, by some means, escaped the fate of Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy by the Government of National Defence (Oct. 1870), and fought at Champigny (Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd). While leading his troops against the Communists he was wounded. After the suppression of the Commune his newly attained promotion was quashed by the Grade Revision Committee, but was restored to him in 1874. In 1880 he became brigadier-general, as is alleged, through the influence of the Duc d'Aumale, whose name General Boulanger was, six years later, to strike from the Army

List. Appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, General Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camille, the Resident-General, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of Director of the Infantry Division, and became Minister of War in the De Freycinet Cabinet, Jan. 7th, 1886. When M. de Freycinet resigned, and was succeeded by M. Goblet (Dec. 6th, 1886), General Boulanger retained his portfolio; but on the fall of M. Goblet, Boulanger's name did not appear in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier. The General was soon after despatched to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great ovation at Paris on his departure. When the Limousin scandal broke upon Paris like a thunderclap, it was at one time thought that General B. was implicated; and in an indignant letter denying the accusations levelled against him he made some rather free remarks about General Ferron, War Minister, who immediately ordered him under close arrest for thirty days at his own headquarters. Just prior to this M. Jules Ferry, in a public speech, spoke of Boulanger as a safe concert hero, a sarcasm which led to a challenge from the ex-War Minister; but no hostile meeting took place. In November the period of the General's arrest expired. He came to Paris to take part in the deliberations of a Military Commission of which he is a member, and returned soon after to Clermont-Ferrand, where he remains.

Bourse, The Paris. See STOCK EXCHANGE.

"Bo-vril" (or *Beef Force*). A combination of the juice of beef with a concentrated preparation of beef itself; in other words, a beef-tea claiming to possess both the extractive or soluble properties and the nutritious or insoluble properties of beef. It is manufactured in Montreal. The urns from which it is dispensed have recently become a familiar feature at railway buffets and exhibition stalls.

Bowen, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, S. C. one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, was born in 1835, and, after a brilliant career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1861. He was senior member of the Truck Commission in 1870, and junior counsel to the Treasury in 1872, but never took silk. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and in 1882 a Lord Justice of Appeal, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. Lord Justice Bowen, who has proved himself one of the most able members of the Court of Appeal, is the author of an historical essay entitled "Delphi," and of a pamphlet on the Alabama question. Has also recently published a translation of the *Elegues and First Book of the Eniad* of Virgil.

Boycotting. A system of "sending to Coventry," or refusing to have dealings with, a person who for some reason or other has displeased a considerable section of the community. The practice prevails extensively in Ireland, where a farmer who takes a holding from which a tenant has been evicted is promptly "boycotted" by his neighbours. No one will buy stock from him or sell him the necessities of life, and he is regarded as having "moral leprosy." The excuse offered by the boycotters is that, without such combinations to make a "land-grabber's" life unendurable, the Irish tenants would have absolutely no means of protecting themselves against the landlords. It was for a long time declared impossible to stop boycotting, but clauses aimed at its suppression were included in the Crimes Act of '87,

and under them two convictions were obtained in December last. In the one case a tradesman was imprisoned for refusing to supply goods, and in the other a blacksmith was sent to gaol for declining to shoe a horse. The word had its origin in the fact that the system was first applied to Captain Boycott, an Irish landowner.

Boyle Lectures. In 1661 Robert Boyle, son of the famous Earl of Cork, provided by will for the delivery of eight lectures "in vindication of Natural and Revealed Religion." The lectures are published in book-form after their delivery, and have been given of recent years by some of our ablest theologians.

Boyle, Robert Whelan, F.R.S.L., in early life entered the journalistic profession. He removed to London, and contributed to various journals. He subsequently became assistant sub-editor of a well-known London "daily," and after several years' experience in this capacity he was appointed to the editorship of a provincial newspaper. On his return to London he became chief sub-editor of *The Hour*. In 1877 he was appointed to the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle* (q.v.). Is author of a "Jubilee Ode," accepted by Her Majesty.

Boynes, Leonard, joined the theatrical profession in 1866, but has only come into prominence within the past few years. In 1882 he was selected by Mr. Wilson Barrett to take in the provinces the parts played by him in London, such as Harold Armitage in *Lights of London*, and Claudius. Since then Mr. Boyne has kept himself well under public notice, having achieved great success in the leading rôle of R. Buchanan's "Sophia," which ran several hundred nights at the Vaudeville. He is now playing in "Cut off with a Shilling," at the Vaudeville.

Brackenbury, Major-General, C.B., R.A., was b. 1837 at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire. Entered the army (1856). Saw active service in the Sepoy rebellion (1857-58), and afterwards held several appointments on the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In the war between France and Germany in 1870, he devoted himself to the care of sick and wounded under the auspices of the British National Society, receiving distinctions from both sides for his services. Military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley (1873-74) in the Ashantee war. Adjutant-general (1878) of the forces, he was sent to occupy Cyprus, and organised the military police in that island. Again (1879) military secretary to Sir G. Wolseley, chief of his staff in the operations against Skutskuni. Private secretary to Lord Lytton (1880), viceroy of India; military attaché at Paris (1881-2), and for a time Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, born in London in 1837. She is a prolific writer, for besides many sound contributions to general literature, she is the author of nearly forty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Flower and Weed," "Ishmael," "Wyllard's Weird," and the "Mohawks." Her husband is Mr. John Maxwell, the publisher.

Bradley, Dr. See WESTMINSTER, DEAN OF. **Brahma, Johannes,** b. at Hamburg 1833, and was the son of an undistinguished but hard-working musician. An eulogistic critique of Schumann's brought Brahma into prominence. In 1861 he went to Vienna, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to com-

position. His great "German Requiem" (1868) established his reputation. Brahms is the composer of many symphonies, "Rinaldo," "The Song of Destiny," songs, cantatas, etc. His unrivalled settings of "Hungarian Dances," and his own "Liebeslieder," dances with choral accompaniment are the most graceful classical compositions of the kind since Chopin.

Braidism. See HYPNOTISM.

Brain. For detailed article on its structure see ed. '86.

Brakes, Railway. See RAILWAY BRACKS.

Bramwell, George William Wilshire Bramwell, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1882); son of George Bramwell, Esq., banker; b. in London 1808. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1838); appointed a Q.C. (July 1851); a Baron of the Exchequer (Jan. 1856); a judge of the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division (1875); a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876); retired from the bench 1881. Lord Bramwell is a frequent contributor to the debates in the House of Lords, where his common-sense remarks always secure him the ready ear of the peers. He is an active member of the Liberty and Property Defence League. Under the familiar signature "B" Lord Bramwell often writes to the *Times* on questions of the hour.

Brazil. An empire in Central South America, occupying the west coast from 5° N. lat. to 29° S. lat., and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Its present ruler is the Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. By the constitution of 1824 the executive power in imperial affairs is confided to the Emperor, and the legislative to a Senate and House of Deputies. Senators are chosen for life by the Emperor, each from one of three candidates nominated by the people; the deputies are elected directly for four years. The Chamber has the initiative in taxation, and in the choice of the sovereign if necessary. Provincial affairs are dealt with in the provincial assemblies. State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education not in a very forward state, 84 per cent. of population being illiterate. Area 3,275,326 sq. miles; pop. about 14,000,000. Estimated revenue (87-88), £2,738,248; expenditure, £2,346,520; debt, foreign and home, about £86,000,000. Since the close of the war with Paraguay, in 1870, little remains to note, with the exception of the slavery question. In 1867 it was decreed that slavery should cease in twenty years, and that all children of slaves born after that year, and all slaves who were soldiers, should be at once free; and in 1871 the Rio Branco Law made further provision for gradual emancipation. Since the latter date 90,000 have been emancipated by private generosity and 19,000 by the above law; and in 1881 the province of Ceara freed all its slaves, 30,000 in number. During '87 a loan of £639,000 was contracted, and the Emperor made a tour to the continent of Europe. More recently the extensive construction of railways has opened up the country and exercised a beneficial effect upon its economic development. An interesting paper—"An Exploration of the Rio Doce and its Tributaries, Brazil"—has just been (Jan. 16th) communicated to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. W. J. Stearns. For Ministry see DIPLOMACY.

Breach of Promise of Marriage. See ed. '87. Consult Leake's, "Law of Contract."

Brewing Industry of the United Kingdom. According to last Custom-house returns respecting brewing, the number of licensed brewers for sale on the 30th September, '86, was 14,166. Two of these brewed 400,000 and under 450,000 barrels of malt liquor, one 450,000 and under 500,000, one 500,000 and under 550,000, one 550,000 and under 700,000, one 700,000 and under 950,000, and one 1,350,000 and under 1,400,000. The amount of licence duty paid and beer duty charged to the last-named brewer was £424,461. From later returns issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the number of barrels of malt liquors charged with duty for the year ended 31st March, '87, was as follows: viz.—

	Brewed by Brewers for Sale.	Brewed by other Brewers.	Total.
England . .	24,294,662	97,258	24,391,920
Scotland . .	1,332,481	172	1,332,653
Ireland . .	2,234,234	76	2,234,310
Total . .	27,861,377	97,506	27,948,883

The gross receipts from beer duty during this period was £8,653,329, while the repayments on beer exported amounted to £157,412, leaving a net receipt of £8,495,917, which exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year by £92,336. From the before-stated Custom-house returns the quantity of ingredients used by licensed brewers for sale for the year ending Sept. 30th, '86, was malt and corn, 59,879,173 bushels, and the quantity of sugar (including the equivalent of syrups) was 1,309,064 cwt. 15 lb. From the Board of Trade Returns in November last it appears that the quantity of beer exported from the United Kingdom for the eleven months ended Nov. 30th, '87, was 379,264 barrels, of the declared value of £1,507,253, of which 50,064 barrels were shipped to the East Indies and 127,438 to Australasia. The number of brewers for sale, say the Inland Revenue Commissioners, continues to diminish; and in consequence of the exemption from beer licence duty to all occupiers of houses whose yearly value is not more than £8, granted by the Revenue Act of '86, the number of licences granted to private brewers has fallen from over 95,000 to about 33,600 during the year ending March 31st, '87, whereby a loss to the revenue of £14,830 is entailed. Several public brewers, in addition to carrying on the aerated water, engage in the wine and spirit trade. The extension of the latter business by brewers is advocated by the *Country Brewers' Gazette*, and especially by those who have "tied" public-houses to serve with malt liquors.

Bridge, John Frederick. Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey. was b. at Oldbury 1844. Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester. He subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and is also Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint at the Royal College of Music. His "Hymn to the Creator" was produced at the Worcester Festival of '84, and "Book of Ages" at the Birmingham Festival '85.

Bridgetown. Capital of Barbados (q.v.), pop. 20,947.

Bright, Right Hon. John, M.P. for Central Birmingham, was born November 16th, 1811, near Rochdale. His father, Jacob Bright, was a cotton-spinner and manufacturer, at Greenbank, near Rochdale, and at a comparatively early age Mr. Bright became a partner in the firm. The only education he received was derived from the usual sources available in a small provincial town. He never entered a public school, nor studied at a university, and has all his life regarded with disfavour what is known as a classical education. His first introduction to public or semi-public life was at local meetings, where he advocated temperance and other social reforms. It was at such gatherings that he began to acquire that rare faculty of expression and that clearness of diction which led him many years after to be regarded as one of the most formidable debaters and one of the most impressive orators who ever spoke in Parliament. He took part in the reform agitation which preceded the great Act of 1832; but it was not till he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, in 1839, that he became prominent as a public man and as a powerful platform speaker. His first candidature for Parliament, was in 1843, when he contested Durham against Lord Dugannon. The latter was successful, but subsequently was unseated on petition, and Mr. Bright was elected in the following year, and represented Durham till 1857, when he was returned for Manchester. During this period he constantly took part inside and outside Parliament in the great discussions on Free Trade which then raged from one end of the country to the other. Financial and political reform, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and every movement which had for its object the elevation and education of the people, engaged the earnest advocacy of the member for Manchester, the representation of which he had to contest in 1852. He won the election, and two years after, when the Crimean war broke out, he plunged into the thickest of the opposition to the policy of the Government, and denounced the war as a cruel and useless squandering of the blood and money of the nation. His speeches on this subject are perhaps the most eloquent and powerful he ever delivered. Their earnestness and consistency, their lofty moral tone, the simplicity and majesty of the language in which the orator denounced the authors of the war, make them stand out as among the greatest speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. It was all in vain, however. He found little support either in Parliament or the country. The war was popular, and terminated in the Treaty of Paris, and a display of fireworks and candle illuminations in the capitals of all the allied Powers. Just before the war ended Mr. Bright had an attack of severe illness, which compelled him for a time to withdraw from active public life. He was on the Continent when Lord Palmerston was defeated in the China debate in 1857, and when the Premier appealed to the country Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson lost their seats by large majorities. In August of the same year he was elected for Birmingham, and has been one of the representatives of that town ever since. About this period he constantly advocated the extension of the suffrage, and it is perhaps to him more than to any other individual that the country is indebted for all the reforms in this direction since the days of Earl Grey. Mr. Bright

visited Ireland in 1866, and was entertained at a banquet in Dublin. Two years later he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the same year (1868) he was prevailed upon by Mr. Gladstone to accept office as President of the Board of Trade. Once more illness interposed, and in 1870 he resigned, and for the next three years was practically invalided. When restored to health, he again entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with merely nominal duties, and held that post till the Government was driven from power in 1874. For the next six years he was in Opposition, though he took a less prominent part in the debates than before. When the Conservatives fell in 1880 Mr. Bright was again appointed Chancellor of the Duchy in Mr. Gladstone's Government, but resigned on the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria—an act which, in his explanation to the House of Commons, he considered as a violation of the moral law, but which Mr. Gladstone, on the same occasion, justified as in harmony with that law. Mr. Bright, it may be said, is not what is called a "peace-at-any-price" man, as many suppose; but as a rule he has been found in opposition to wars waged by England. He was, in fact, in office during the Transvaal war. Of late years Mr. Bright has taken very little part in the active life of the House of Commons, and seldom speaks from the platform, except at long intervals to his constituents. At the general election which followed the late Reform Act Mr. Bright was opposed at Birmingham by Lord Randolph Churchill, who was defeated after a hard contest. The latest important position taken up by Mr. Bright is his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme (see HOME RULE), and his support of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who are opposed to it. In October last Mr. Bright shared with Mr. Gladstone the honour of being invited by the United States Government to the celebration of the Centenary of the Adoption of the American Constitution. Advancing years, however, prevented his accepting the invitation. He has replied to numerous correspondents during the past year, who have sought his advice as to how to act at the bye-elections, and he has invariably recommended them to oppose candidates pledged to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. On the question of Protection Mr. Bright has been true to Radical traditions, and with reference to the resolution passed at the Oxford Conference of Conservative Associations in favour of protection, he wrote a letter commencing with the now famous declaration, "The dog has returned to its vomit." Mr. Bright is an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and has served the office of Lord Rector to the University of Glasgow. His speeches have been collected and edited by Prof. Thorold Rogers, and make a valuable contribution to the political history of the Victorian era.

Brisbane. Capital of Queensland (*q.v.*), on Moreton Bay; pop. 50,000.

Brisson, Henri, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies when the Ferry Ministry was overthrown (by 308 to 161 votes) on March 30th, 1885. On the assembling of the new Chamber, November 10th, a scene arose on the Tonquin question with respect to alleged military mismanagement; and on the 14th M. Brisson's statement did not appear to have any effect in allaying the excitement. At the conclusion of the debate, December 16th, the

Gouvernement only had a majority of 4 votes, and a crisis at once became apparent. On December 28th, M. Jules Grévy was re-elected President of the French Republic, and on the same day M. Brisson announced that the diplomatic relations between Egypt and France were considered to be interrupted at Cairo. On the 20th M. de Freycinet was again requested to form a cabinet, and virtually the Brisson Government ceased to exist with 1885, after a short term of office extending over barely nine months. He was put in nomination for the Presidency on the resignation of M. Grévy, but received practically no support.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, each year in a different town, but never in London. The only occasion on which a meeting has been held out of the United Kingdom was in 1884, when the Association visited Montreal. It was formerly the practice to elect occasionally as the president a man of high social position, but since 1867 this custom has been dropped, and the chair is now invariably occupied by a man of scientific eminence. The Association issues an annual volume, divided into two parts: the first contains reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. This part also contains such papers as are ordered by the General Committee to be printed at length. The second part is devoted to addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections at the annual meeting. The Association is now divided into eight sections, distinguished by letters as follow: A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Biology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Mechanics; H, Anthropology. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries and committee. (For list of the successive presidents of the whole Association see ed. '87.) The last meeting, in Sept. 1887, was held at Manchester, under Sir H. E. Roscoe (*q.v.*), whose opening address was a review of fifty years' progress in Chemistry, with special reference to the influence and development of the work of the two Manchester philosophers—John Dalton and J. P. Joule. During each annual session two evening discourses are delivered. Those at Manchester were on "Explosions," by Prof. Harold Dixon; and on "Central Africa," by Sir Francis de Winton. Since '67 it has been the custom to give a lecture to the operative classes of the town in which the B. A. meets; at Manchester Prof. Forbes lectured to artisans on "Electricity." The sectional presidents of this meeting were as follows:—Sir R. S. Ball, Astronomer-Royal of Ireland, for Mathematics and Physics; Dr. E. Schunck for Chemistry; Dr. H. Woodward for Geology; Prof. A. Newton for Biology; Sir C. Warren for Geography; Mr. R. Giffen for Economic Science and Statistics; Prof. Osborne Reynolds for Mechanics; and Prof. Sayce for Anthropology. The address to the mathematicians was on "The Theory of Screws"; to the chemists on Chemistry fifty years ago and its Modern Development; to the geologists on the present position of their science; to the biologists on the rise of Darwinism and on the

geographical distribution of animals and plants; to the geographers on the importance of geographical teaching and the extension of geographical knowledge; to the economists on the recent rate of material progress in England; to the mechanicians on the advance of their science since the last Manchester meeting, twenty-six years previously; to the anthropologists on the study of language, and especially on the origin of the Aryans. The Manchester meeting was the largest gathering the British Association ever held. Its next meeting will be held at Bath, commencing Sept. 5th, 1888, under the presidency of Sir F. Bramwell. Offices of the B. A., 22, Abchurch Lane, W.

British Bechuanaland. A portion of Bechuanaland (*q.v.*) south of the Molopo river. It has been annexed, and is distinct from the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate. The extension of a railway from Kimberley into it has been proposed. Consult "Affairs of Bechuanaland" (Blue-book, Capetown, 1887), and Mackenzie's "Austral Africa." For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Area 347,305 sq. miles; pop. 60,000. Capital Victoria, on south-east of Vancouver Island. Chief town on mainland, New Westminster, on Fraser river. Vancouver City is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Esquimalt, in Vancouver, is an Imperial naval and military station. Province mountainous. Agricultural land limited. Much forest and pasture. Products, gold, coal, timber, furs, fish; cattle ranches and fruit farms. Climate of Vancouver quite English; mainland a warmer summer and colder winter. Mineral resources vast, especially coal and gold. Output of gold 36,602 oz. in 1885. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council, members of which belong to the elective Legislative Assembly. The province has 3 seats in the Dominion Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons. Land obtainable on easy and liberal terms. Male sex largely outnumbers female. Till 1858 part of Hudson Bay Territory; then gold discoveries brought settlers, and it became a colony. Vancouver Island, 14,000 sq. miles, became a colony same year; with Queen Charlotte Island joined to British Columbia in 1866. Since 1871 a province of Dominion. See CANADA. Consult pamphlets obtainable at High Commissioner's office, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

British Dairy Farmers' Association. See DAIRY FARMING.

British East African Association. A company recently formed to exploit certain territories on the Somali coast of Africa. By the treaty concluded in '86 between Great Britain, Germany, and Zanzibar, the former's "sphere of interest" was declared to extend from the Tana river north and east to Somali-land. Mombasa is now virtually a British port, and the centre of this territory. Late in '87 the Seyyid of Zanzibar ceded to the Association all his rights over the coast from Port Wanga to the German port of Viti.

British Guiana (pron. Gwi-ah'-nah, or Ghe-ah'-nah). A British colony in South America. On coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyne river, 300 miles, and inland 400 miles. Area variously computed from 76,000 to 109,000 sq. m.;

pop. 274,311. Divided into three counties—Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice (pron. Berbees). Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 49,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 9,000. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored. Sundry fine rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Cuyuni, Kapununi, Massaruni, Siparuni, etc., navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts. Flora and fauna very rich. Forests teem with beautiful flowers and rare plants, and possess immense resources in timbers, fibres, oils, and gums. Beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, and insects in great profusion. Climate fairly healthy for the tropics. Staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, ginger, have at times been grown; coconut, cacao, tobacco, occupy attention. Iron and gold exist. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. Resources great, but enterprise deficient, except as regards the sugar industry. Government representative; constitution unique. Executive in hands of Governor; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of ten members, five nominated by elected College of Seven Kiezers. To pass finance six elected representatives added, forming Combined Courts. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes. Garrison of about 400 troops (West Indian), two companies volunteers, and a nominal militia. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Exports consist of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles, charcoal, and coconut. 105,000 hhd. of sugar shipped in 1887. Population includes West Indians, white, coloured, and black, some Portuguese, Chinese, and 60,000 Hindu coolies. The aboriginal Indians of various tribes number perhaps 50,000. The three colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice were taken from the Dutch in 1803, and united as one in 1831. During the year '87 gold has been discovered in considerable quantities in the N.W. part of the colony; but the boundary dispute with Venezuela retards the development of the industry. Placer workings only is now carried on; but when the boundary is delimited and diplomatic relations with Venezuela resumed, capital will flow to the colony, and quartz mining be commenced, a syndicate of London capitalists being prepared to undertake the construction of a railway from the coast into the heart of the country, and start mining on a large scale. The amount of gold exported from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, '87, was 11,488 oz., more than double that of the total exports of the previous year. A new town has been laid out by the Government at Bartica, the confluence of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni rivers, and roads are being cut through the country into the gold-yielding districts. The Governor, Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G., has just completed his five years' term of service of successful administration during a period of exceptional difficulty, owing to the fall in the sugar market. He is succeeded by Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. Consult Bates' "South America," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

British Honduras. A colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area 7,552 sq. m., pop. 27,452. Capital and port Belize, pop. 5,752. Coast low and swampy, rising towards interior. Good pasture land on west. Much heavy forest, abounding in valuable timber. Soil fertile, suited for all tropical productions. Mahogany, logwood, dyewoods, caoutchouc, abound. Sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, coconut, tobacco and fruits cultivated; cochineal; indigo, fustic, sarsaparilla, tortoiseshell, exported. Fauna extensive. Gold and other minerals exist. Climate hot and damp, but fairly healthy. Government administered as in a Crown colony, presided over by a Governor since 1884. Education mostly denominational. There is a police, but no local defences. Industries are wood-cutting, sugar, coffee, and other planting. Great demand for imported labour. Experience has shown that Europeans can work and prosper here. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Crown lands sold at 4s. per acre, leased at 5d. per acre. White-immigrants are desired. Bulk of population Negro Creoles. After much strife between England and Spain, the colony became finally British in 1798, by conquest and treaty. It was a dependency of Jamaica till 1861, from then till 1884, under a Lieut.-Governor subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. Consult Bates' "Central and South America," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates. We furnish a table of the British empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (e.g., Egypt, Suakim), have not been included in this table. Details of the various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The total figures of the entire empire, at home and abroad, may be approximately reckoned as:—area, 9,217,798 sq. miles; pop. 321,000,000; revenue, £207,910,000; public debt, £1,142,683,000; imports and exports, £1,011,770,000. The figures given in the Table are the latest received in England. Population is generally speaking, that of the census of 1881, except in the responsibly governed colonies and some others, where it is the estimate up to June 1887. Financial figures are generally those for 1886-7, the year ending in June, in most cases. (See following pages.)

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population
In The North Sea . . .	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . . .	London . . .	121,118	37,350,000
	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) . . .	Castletown . . .	220	54,089
	(b) Jersey I. (1666) . . .	St. Heliers . . .	45	52,445
	(b) Guernsey, etc. Is. (1066) . . .	St. Pierre . . .	31	35,257
	(c) Heligoland I. (1807) . . .	"Oberland" . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,001
In The Mediterranean.	(c) Gibraltar (1704) . . .	Gibraltar . . .	18	24,139
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800) . . .	Valetta . . .	117	157,134
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878) . . .	Nicosia . . .	3,584	186,173
In The Gulf of Aden . .	(d) Aden (1839) . . .	Aden . . .	70	35,165
	(d) Perim I. (1855) . . .	....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . .	....	21	34
	(d) North Somali Coast (1885) . . .	Berbera . . .	....	....
	(d) Socotra I. (1886) . . .	Tamarida . . .	3,000	4,000
In The Indian Ocean	(c) Mauritius I. (1810) . . .	Port Louis . . .	708	370,404
	(d) Rodriguez I. (1810) . . .	....	....	....
	(d) Seychelles & Amirante Is. (1810) . . .	Port Victoria } Diego Garcia }	350	16,000
	(d) Chagos and Oil Is. (1810) . . .	Colombo . . .	25,364	252,090
	(b) Ceylon (1795) . . .	....	....	....
	(c) Maldiva Is. . . . .	....	....	....
In Asia	(c) Empire of India. (First Settlement, 1611; Empire, 1877) . . .	Calcutta (total) . . .	1,651,858	257,000,000
	Bengal	Calcutta . . .	356,564	66,691,456
	North-West and Oude	Allahabad; Luck- Lahore (now	106,111	44,107,869
	Punjab	Nagpore . . .	106,632	18,850,437
	Central	Rangoon . . .	84,445	9,838,791
	British Burmah . . . . .	....	87,220	3,736,771
	(d) (e) Upper Burmah. (1886) . . .	Mandalay . . .	100,500	3,500,000
	Assam	Ganhati . . .	46,341	4,881,426
	Madras	Madras . . .	39,906	30,868,504
	Bombay	Bombay . . .	124,122	16,454,414
	(e) Berar	Elichpore . . .	89,000	2,672,673
	(d & e) Native States (800 large and small) . . . . .	....	587,138	56,300,000
	(d) Andaman and Nicobar Is.	Port Blair . . .	880	14,628
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore . . .	1,472	423,384
	(d) Singapore (1819) . . . . .	....	206	155,000
	(d) Penang (1786)	Georgetown . . .	107	190,597
	(d) Province Wellesley, etc.	Malacca . . .	659	93,579
	(d) Malacca (1795)	Petak . . .	7,949	118,000
	(c) Perak (1875)	Kuala Zurnpor . . .	3,000	46,568
	(c) Selangor (1873)	Sungei Ujong . . .	600	14,000
	(c) Sungei Ujong (1873) . . . . .	....	9	400
	(d) Cocos and Keeling Is. (1885) . . . . .	....	31	6,298
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I. (1847)	Sundakan . . .	30,000	150,000
	(e) North Borneo (1877)	Victoria . . .	32	180,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) . . . . .	....	....	....
In Australasia	(a) New South Wales (1788)	Sydney . . .	310,700	1,001,966
	(a) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne . . .	97,884	1,003,043
	(a) South Australia (1836)	Adelaide . . .	903,690	312,758
	(d) Northern Territory (1864)	Palmerston . . .	668,497	342,614
	(a) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane . . .	1,060,000	39,584
	(a) Western Australia (1829)	Perth . . .	26,215	137,211
	(a) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart . . .	88,457	127,500
	(c) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1885)	Moresby . . .	19	300
	(d) Norfolk I. (1841)	Sydney Bay . . .	5	20
	(d) Lord Howe I., etc. (1856) . . . . .	....	....	....

* From and to the

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£ 91,032,948	£ 89,984,672	£ 349,863,472	£ 269,667,017	£ 736,278,688	Constitutional Monarchy.
53,482	49,747	....	....	220,100	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	677,025*	911,570*	....	Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
11,715	11,786	....	....	3,547	Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
52,123	50,389	680,944*	32,805*	nil.	Governor, Executive Council.
205,830	191,500	18,757,263	17,409,029	85,452	Military Governor.
187,044	119,679	355,795	312,797	92,800 (<i>per an.</i>)	Governor. Councils.
83,300	133,300*	2,015,000	1,444,900	nil.	High. Comr. House of Legislature.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. <i>Bombay.</i>)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station
....	....	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
730,923	839,105	2,278,872	3,469,540	756,750	Governor. Councils.
(Included in above.)				....	Commissioners. (Sub. <i>Mauritius.</i>)
1,229,808	1,182,300	4,231,157	3,354,600	2,284,094	Magistrate. (<i>Mauritius.</i>)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
4,494,197	77,365,923	51,311,580	83,827,040	174,524,101	Sub. Ceylon (<i>Native Govt.</i>).
7,993,594	9,315,786	....	....	....	Viceroy. Council. <i>Departments.</i>
3,004,728	4,274,331	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Councils.
5,072,552	3,959,535	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
1,645,948	1,109,928	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
2,643,660	1,562,143	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
921,279	1,306,060	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
9,006,970	8,627,848	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
2,373,880	8,880,430	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. <i>Hyderabad.</i>)
....	....	....	....	....	Native Princes. Various systems.
749,500	699,127	24,308,803	20,824,454	48,500	Sub. to Gen. Gov. Penal Station.
(Included in above.)				....	Governor. Councils.
337,354	....	....	....	....	Resident Councillors.
113,282	....	....	....	....	British Resident. <i>Native Rajah.</i>
14,042	....	....	....	....	British Resident. <i>Native Rajah.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	British Resident. <i>Native Rajah.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. <i>Strts. Settlements.</i>)
4,491	4,589	83,458	71,189	nil.	Governor. Council.
29,794	38,624	109,823	104,944	nil.	Governor. Council. (<i>Brit. N.B. Co.</i>)
265,619	240,080	2,259,966*	1,556,062*	nil.	Governor. Councils.
7,594,301	9,078,869	20,973,548	15,556,213	41,934,249	Governor. Parliament.
1,481,021	6,513,540	18,530,575	11,725,321	30,214,203	Governor. Parliament.
1,975,269	2,165,246	4,852,750	4,489,008	18,340,200	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (<i>Part of S. Australia.</i>)
1,810,147	3,202,030	6,102,227	4,933,970	20,820,850	Governor. Parliament.
388,564	394,675	758,043	680,393	1,286,000	Governor. Councils.
568,924	584,796	1,756,587	1,331,540	4,026,720	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (<i>N. S. Wales Govt.</i>)
....	....	....	....	....	No authority

United Kingdom only.

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population
In The Pacific Ocean.	(a) New Zealand (1840) (d) Chatham Is., etc. (1840) (d) Kermadec Is. (1840) (c) Fiji Isles (1874) (d) Rotumah Is. (1881) (e) Tonga Isles (1881)	Wellington " " Suva " Tongatabu	104,403 377 100 7,740 310 385	631,355 1,000 " 127,444 2,400 23,000
In America	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) Ontario (1763) Quebec (1763) Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714) New Brunswick (1761) Prince Edward I. (1798) Manitoba (1870) North-West Territories (1870) British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859) (a) Newfoundland (1713) (d) Labrador (b) British Guiana (1814) (c) British Honduras (1786)	Ottawa Toronto Quebec Halifax Fredericton Charlottetown Winnipeg Regina Victoria St. John's Hopdale Georgetown Belize	3,470,382 144,600 193,355 21,731 27,322 2,133 123,200 2,553,337 341,305 40,400 " 109,000 7,562	4,750,000 1,973,225 1,359,000 440,500 321,250 108,800 130,000 50,446 60,000 193,124 4,000 274,317 27,430
In The North Atlantic.	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609) (b) Bahama Is. (1783) (b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) (d) Barbuda Montserrat (1632) St. Kitts (1632) (d) Anguilla (1632) Nevis (1632) Dominica (1763) Virgin Is. (1666) (b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) (Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763) Tobago (1763) St. Lucia (1803) St. Vincent (1763) (c) Jamaica I. (1655) (d) Turks and Caicos Is. (1783) (b) Barbados (1625) (c) Trinidad (1797)	Hamilton Nassau St. John St. John Plymouth Basseterre " Charlestown Roseau Roadtown St. George St. George Scarbro' Castries Kingstown Kingston Grand Turk Bridgetown Port of Spain	41 5,774 722 108 75 47 68 35 50 275 64 635 138 114 243 140 4,193 223 166 1,754	15,036 45,000 122,780 34,064 813 10,083 41,000 2,773 11,704 28,211 5,500 149,535 46,425 18,051 41,000 40,548 596,383 4,778 171,860 174,914
In The South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815) (c) St. Helena (1673) (f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) (f) Trinidad Is. (1835) (c) Falkland Is. (1771) (d) South Georgia (1833)	Georgetown Jamestown New Edinburgh " Stanley "	35 47 13 9 6,500 1,570	140 5,059 100 15 1,800 nil.
In Africa	(a) Cape Colony (1815) (d) Transkeian Territories (Act 1885) (c) Basutoland (1883) (c & e) Bechuanaland (1885) (d) Walvisch Bay (1878) (b) Natal (1837) (c) Zululand (1885) (c) West African Settlements (Sierra Leone, etc. (1787) Gambia (1888) (c) Gold Coast Colony (1661) (c) Lagos, etc. (1861) (c) Niger Districts (1884)	Capetown " " " " Pietermaritzburg Etchowe Freetown Freetown Bathurst Accra Lagos "	273,636 12,230 10,293 185,000 450 24,000 8,220 " 3,000 69 16,650 1,071 "	1,250,000 260,000 128,176 478,000 " 424,495 " " 60,546 14,150 520,000 87,165 "

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£	£	£	£	£	
3,688,016	4,310,075	6,759,013	6,642,791	37,348,367	Governor. Parliament.
...	...	...	...	...	Magistrate } New Zealand.
...	...	...	...	...	Magistrate }
84,575	80,660	294,585	326,750	279,000	Governor. Officials.
...	...	...	...	...	Magistrate. (Sub. Fiji.)
...	...	72,000	74,000	...	Brit. Resident. Native Monarchy.
6,812,584	8,213,730	21,442,415	17,505,403	45,790,000	Governor-General. Parliament.
(Included in general figures.)					Lt. Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt. Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt. Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt. Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt. Governor. Assembly.
					Lt. Governor. Council.
					Lt. Governor. Assembly.
					Governor. Parliament.
					Sub. Newfoundland.
					Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
215,755	347,221	1,254,174	1,013,115	475,498	Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
...	...	...	...	...	Governor. Council. Assembly.
440,000	462,773	1,467,400	1,200,223	200,313	Governor. Council. Assembly.
54,302	62,554	235,903	280,047	...	Governor. Council. Assembly.
30,150	29,577	237,839	84,596	...	Governor. Council. Assembly.
40,940	48,407	189,410	150,390	83,126	Governor. Council. Assembly.
115,664	...	...	...	33,775	Governor. Council. Assembly.
41,957	39,603	144,444	158,980	15,671	President and Island Secretary.
...	...	...	...	...	Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua.)
5,022	5,669	21,087	20,944	...	President.
46,344	43,729	170,735	159,971	700	President.
included with St. Kitts	...	...	...	...	Res. Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts)
15,238	15,642	49,734	51,530	...	President.
1,447	1,675	7,667	4,104	...	President.
...	...	...	...	47,150	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
55,862	54,152	120,337	180,691	...	Colonial Secretary.
10,826	12,031	30,758	38,437	...	Administrator.
39,823	44,103	122,283	84,638	...	Adminis rator.
27,467	31,316	91,185	70,476	...	Lt. Governor.
480,250	500,131	1,325,603	1,280,119	1,478,790	Governor. Councils.
0,757	7,076	27,858	30,853	...	Comr. and Board. (Sub. Jamaica.)
136,280	136,628	863,491	749,912	19,000	Governor. Council. Assembly.
453,497	443,503	2,503,514	2,509,140	571,880	Governor. Councils.
...	...	2,232	3,000	...	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
10,186	11,209	61,482	21,661	5,250	Governor.
...	...	...	...	...	No recognised authority.
...	...	...	...	...	No authority.
9,295	7,951	73,602	108,946	nil.	Governor. Councils.
...	...	...	...	...	(Sub. Falklands.)
3,158,831	3,194,766	3,799,261	7,125,356	22,461,293	Governor. Parliament.
...	...	...	...	...	Magistrates. (Cape Govt.)
26,550	26,410	...	...	...	Resident. (Sub. Crown.)
...	...	...	...	...	Administrator. (Sub. Crown.)
...	...	...	...	...	Resident. (Cape Govt.)
781,950	780,000	1,518,557	877,483	3,892,930	Governor. Council. Legis. Assem.
...	6,037	...	...	...	Residents.
...	...	...	...	...	Governor. Councils.
62,935	63,484	264,859	325,352	58,000	(Govt. Settlements.)
14,233	23,353	79,516	69,509	nil.	Administrator. Councils.
130,457	112,698	466,484	496,318	nil.	Governor. Councils.
63,505	40,314	542,504	614,181	nil.	Administrator. Legis. Assem.
...	...	...	...	...	Consul. Protectorate.

British Museum. The establishment of the Museum dates from the acquisition in 1753 of the *Sloane collections*, which were bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the nation on condition of a payment of £20,000. The Museum and Library were established in *Montague House*, and opened in 1759. Since that time many valuable libraries and collections have been acquired by gift or purchase, and the accumulations have so outgrown the space in Great Russell Street that it has been necessary to remove the natural history collections to a handsome and extensive building erected for their reception at South Kensington, which was opened in April 1881. The departments still remaining in Bloomsbury include, in addition to the department of printed books and maps and that of manuscripts, those of prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, Greek and Roman antiquities, British and mediæval antiquities, and ethnography and coins and medals. The Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken, as well as extensive collections of Hebrew and Oriental books. The department of MSS. is worthy of the collection of books, and in particular contains the most valuable materials for our national history. The number of printed books is about 2,000,000 and of MSS. over 50,000, besides as many charters. The annual accessions under the Copyright Acts alone are about 10,000 volumes. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained, (altogether nearly 3,000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the new printed catalogue will be complete in about 600 volumes by the year 1900. In 1883 a new wing was added to the building, from funds bequeathed by the late Mr. William White; and part of the space thus gained has been devoted to separate accommodation for newspapers and parliamentary papers. The number of visitors to the exhibition galleries at Bloomsbury in 1886 was 504,893, and to the natural history collections at South Kensington 382,742. The number of readers in the library during that year was 176,893, or an average of about 580 per diem. Number of books supplied to them, 1,247,888. Admission to the exhibition galleries is freely open to the public. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on producing a recommendation from a householder.

British North Borneo. A territory in the north of the island of Borneo recently ceded to a British company. Area estimated at 30,000 sq. m., pop. 175,000. Capital *Sandakan*, otherwise *Elopura*; other ports *Kudat* and *Gaya*. The seaboard extends some 500 to 600 miles, with numerous good harbours and large navigable rivers. The coast regions comprise extensive plains of fertile soil, where not cultivated covered with forest and jungle. Interior mountainous, — peak of *Kina-balu* rising to 13,650 feet. Mineral resources said to be immense. (See *BORNEO*.) The country was originally ceded in 1877-8 to a private company of Englishmen by the sultans of *Brunei* and *Sulu*. Efforts were then made to obtain a royal charter, and, in spite of much opposition from the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, this was granted by her

Majesty in 1881. The British North Borneo Company enjoys privileges, territorial and sovereign rights not unlike those which formerly appertained to the Honourable East India Company. It is quite independent of the British Government, its territory not having even been declared a protectorate. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). The land round *Sandakan* has been largely taken up by capitalists, and future prosperity seems assured. The people are mild and peaceable. Malays and Dyaks form the bulk, with a sprinkling of Chinese and Arabs. Consult *Hutton's "North Borneo," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesis."*

Broad Church. See *CHURCH OF ENGLAND*. **Brook, Thomas, A.R.A., b. 1847.** Educated at the Government School of Design at Worcester. Studied at the Royal Academy. Becoming a pupil of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, the sculptor, he completed that artist's unfinished works, including the O'Connell monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brook's works are "Salmacis," "Hercules strangling Antæus," statuettes of Paris and Enone, and a large equestrian group, "A Moment of Peril," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. His portrait statues are well known. Elected A.R.A. (1883).

Brokers (London) Relief Act, '84. This Act provides that after the 29th September, 1886, "it shall no longer be necessary for any person wishing to carry on the business of a broker in the city of London or the liberties thereof to be admitted by the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or to pay yearly or otherwise any sum or sums of money to the Chamberlain of the City of London. The necessity of such admission and payments had been created by two Acts of Parliament, the one of the 6th year of Anne, and the other of the 57th year of George III.

Brook Farm. See *CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES*.

Brooke, Rev. A. Stopford, M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated (1856), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1876), where he now officiates. Chaplain to the Queen (1872). In 1880 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England in consequence of his not holding the orthodox views on miracles. Is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," and several volumes of sermons.

Brotherhood, The Pre-Raphaelite. See *PRE-RAPHAELITE*.

Broughton, Rhoda, a native of North Wales, has achieved notice as a clever novelist. Her first work, "Cometh up as a Flower," which was published about twenty years ago, at once made her name; and was closely followed by "Not Wisely but too Well," "Red as a Rose is She"; and these, with her latest novel "Doctor Cupid" (1887), are generally considered to be the best of the nine or ten volumes she has published.

Brown, Ford Madox, painter, b. 1821. Educated on the Continent. Exhibited (1848) his "Wickliff Reading his Translation of the Scriptures," at the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park; his "King Lear" (1849). At the Royal Academy (1851) he produced his third large picture, representing "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III.," and (1882) "Christ washing Peter's Feet." Opened an exhibition in Piccadilly (1861), his picture "Work" being considered his chief work at that time. His subsequent productions include "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," as well as a painting representing Cromwell dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy. Mr. Madox-Brown has since been engaged in illustrating the history of Manchester in the Town Hall of that city.

Browning, Robert, poet and "writer of plays," was b. at Camberwell 1812. Educated at Univ. Coll. London, M.A.; Hon. Fellow of Balliol, Oxford, LL.D. Cambridge (1879), D.C.L. Oxford (1882), LL.D. Edinburgh (1884). His first poem, "Pauline" (1833), was written at the age of twenty, and attracted the attention of Rossetti, who was much struck by its many beauties and originality. In 1834 Browning visited St. Petersburg, and spent many months in Italy, studying Italian art and life. In 1835 "Paracelsus" appeared; and Macready having accidentally suggested the writing of a play, *St. Safford*, was written, and produced at Covent Garden in 1837, Macready and Helen Faucit playing the chief parts. This was followed (1840) by *Sordello*, together with the series called "Bells and Pomegranates," including "Pippa Passes," "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "The Return of the Druses," "The Blot on the Scutcheon," "Colombe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "Luria," and "A Soul's Tragedy" (1841-40). Between 1846 and 1868 Mr. Browning published many of his greatest works: "Men and Women," "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," "Dramatis Personæ," and many shorter poems. In 1868-69 appeared the "Ring and the Book." His best known poems are "Balaustion's Adventure" (1871), "Fine at the Fair" (1872), "Red-cotton Nightcap Country" (1873), "Inn Album" (1875), "Racchiarotto" (1876), "La Saisiaz" (1878), "Dramatic Idylls" (1879-80), "Jocoseria" (1883), "Dramatic Poems" (1884), "Ferishtah's Fancies" (1885), "Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day" (1887). A complete list of Browning's works has been issued by the Browning Society, instituted (1881) for the study of the works of the poet. Among its vice-presidents are Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Henry Irving. Of Browning's plays, *Colombe's Birthday*, *The Blot on the Scutcheon*, and *St. Safford*, have been performed. Mr. Browning married (1846) the poetess Elizabeth Barrett (d. 1861).

Bruce, Edgar, actor, made his first appearance on the Liverpool stage (1868). He is well known as an exponent of modern comedy, having taken leading parts in many of the entertaining pieces that have been put on the London stage for the past dozen years. Mr. Bruce is now proprietor of the *Prince of Wales's Theatre*. In 1881 he there produced Mr. Burdett's æsthetic comedy "The Colonel," which had a long and successful run. Having at the same time organised a provincial company, he

went on tour with it and took the *title rôle* himself. While in Scotland, it is worthy of mention, Mr. Bruce had the rare honour of performing "The Colonel" before the Queen, at Abergeldie Castle.

Bruce, Robert, M.A., D.D.; b. '29 at Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire. Educated at Aberdeen Univ. (in which he took the highest mathematical honours), and in Lancashire Independent Coll. Minister of Highfield Independent Church, Huddersfield, 34 years. Hon. Sec. of Huddersfield College, vice-chairman of Huddersfield School Board and chairman of the School Management and General Purposes Committee. Has also been chairman of Rotherham College Committee and of the Congregational Union of Yorkshire, and Examiner in Theology in connection with the Senatus Academicus of the Nonconformist Colleges. Elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for '88. Has published several separate sermons and lectures, a centenary memorial volume of Highfield Chapel, and a brief history of Sunday Schools in Huddersfield.

Brugsch, Heinrich Karl, Ph.D., a distinguished Orientalist, b. at Berlin 1827. While yet a student at the Gymnasium, he distinguished himself by his researches in Egyptology, and with the assistance of King Frederick William IV. was enabled to prosecute his studies in that subject in the principal European museums. He first visited Egypt in '53, and on his return was appointed keeper of the Egyptian museum in Berlin. On the death of Baron Minutoli, whom he had accompanied to Persia, he was appointed Prussian Ambassador to that country. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Univ. of Göttingen, and in '69 succeeded the French archaeologist, M. Mariette, as keeper of the collection of Egyptian antiquities at Boulak. He returned from Egypt in '81 with the titles of *Bey* and *Pasha*, and communicated the results of his researches in a course of lectures delivered at the Univ. of Berlin. Dr. B. is a voluminous writer on Egyptian antiquities, and has compiled a "Demotic Grammar" and a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary." His well-known "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs," derived entirely from the monuments, has been translated into English.

Brunei. Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is an independent state in the north of Borneo (q.v.). Area about 25,000 sq. m. Capital Brunei. It is ruled by a sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having similar powers to those of a constitutional ministry. It was formerly the seat of great opulence and splendour; but early spoiliations and intrigues of Portuguese and Dutch caused relapse into decadence. Of late years the influence of the Brookes and other Englishmen has caused a marked improvement. But much remains to be done to develop a country rich in resources.

Brunel, Sir James, senior, b. 1816, at Kelson, who was the engineer of the *Mersey Tunnel Railway* (q.v.), received the honour of knighthood (May 7th, 1886). In the course of a long and varied experience at home and abroad, Sir James built the *San Paulo Railway*. He is a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the French Society of Civil Engineers, a Fellow of the

Royal Society of Edinburgh, besides other learned societies, and was created a Knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil by the Emperor in acknowledgment of his engineering works in that country.

Brussels International Exhibition, '88. This will be opened on the 3rd of May. The project comprises an international competition and a universal exhibition, the exhibits for the former consisting of products usually shown in an international department; whilst those in the latter are to illustrate the national products of each country, and will be exhibited in national sections. Twenty thousand square metres of space have been allotted to British industries, the remainder having been principally taken up by the United States and Germany. In addition, concerts and lectures will be given. **Mr. S. Lee Bapty**, who was general manager at the late Manchester exhibition, has charge of the British section.

Buccaneers. Freebooters as distinguished from the piratical adventurers of 16th and 17th centuries. Degenenerating into mere pirates, they disappeared at close of 17th century. See *ed.* '86.

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwright, b. 1841. Educated at Glasgow University. Some of Mr. Buchanan's poems, stories, and plays, notably the "Shadow of the Sword," "A Nine Days' Queen," and "Sophia," have secured for him considerable popularity. In 1873 Mr. Buchanan provoked a literary quarrel with Mr. Edmund Yates, who, in the style of which he is a master, replied to Mr. Buchanan's brochure, "The Fleshy School of Poetry," in which he attacked Mr. Swinburne and Mr. D. G. Rossetti. His play of "Sophia," founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," has recently concluded a run of several hundred nights at the Vaudeville. Mr. B.'s play, "Fascination," recently performed at a *matinee* at the Gaiety, is shortly to be produced at the Vaudeville.

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. See *MINISTRY*.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, rector of Weston-Super-Mare, b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of *The Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. Mr. B. was educated at Hoxton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the *Newdegate Prize for English Verse* in '75, took a First Class in *Latinæ Humanioræ* in '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a *Fellowship of All Souls' Coll.*, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Budget. See *FINANCE, NATIONAL*.

Buca Ayre, or Bonare. An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland. Area 95 sq. m., pop. 4,091. It is hilly, and in parts arid. Produces timber, cochineal, salt, sheep, goats, and asses. See *COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS*.

"Buffalo Bill" the sobriquet of Mr. W. F. Cody, an American travelling showman, whose "Wild West Show" was exhibited at Earl's Court for six months last year. Mr. Cody passed his youth amid all the excitement and strife of Indian war, and became naturally a good shot and a daring horseman. He accompanied General Johnston's Utah expedition, and ob-

tained his nickname owing to his expertness in buffalo hunting, his troupe having killed in one day 69, and in one season 4,862, besides deer and antelope. He became an army scout and guide, is personally well known to all American officers who have commanded in the Far West. Ultimately he became a showman, his exhibition consisting of buffalo hunts, Indian raids, rifle shooting, horse racing, etc. All last summer highly profitable performances were given daily at Earl's Court, resulting, it is said, in a clear gain of £70,000. B. B. is now exhibiting his Wild West Show in the provinces.

Building Societies. These societies are generally considered to be a convenient and fairly safe means of encouraging thrift in the middle and working classes. Broadly, they may be divided into two sections—the Proprietary and the Mutual Societies: the former for securing land or houses and lending money thereon; the latter for similar purposes, the whole of the profits being divided amongst the members *pro rata*. Some are permanent, and others terminable. A favourite development of the latter is the *Star-Bowkett*—named after the founders of the system—a society which allots its capital among the members, according to the number of shares they nominally hold, by ballot. The subscriptions, generally a small sum per share, are paid weekly or monthly; and on securing an "appropriation" the member repays this sum very much as he would pay his rent, over a term of ten or twelve and a half years, at the end of which the house or land becomes his own. He also maintains his small subscription, and at the winding-up of the society he is entitled to a share of the profits. A further development of the ballot system is the arrangement by which the member may sell his appropriation and his subscription book, thus realising an immediate premium. According to the annual official return up to Dec. 1885, issued late in 1886 (latest return), there were in the United Kingdom 2,241 societies, of which 2,150 were in England and Wales, 51 in Scotland, and 42 in Ireland; returns, however, were not to hand from all. In the 1,811 societies who forwarded statements, there were 583,830 members. The receipts for the financial year in 2,023 societies amounted to £21,671,944; the average receipts of each in England and Wales being £10,776, in Scotland £5,785, and in Ireland £14,997. The total liabilities in 2,041 making returns amounted to £50,910,648, and the assets £52,681,198. Only 436 societies made a return of balance deficit, the aggregate of which amounted to £128,381; and 1,512 reported an aggregate amount of £1,001,633 as balance of unappropriated profit. Not half the Scottish societies made any return.

Bulgaria. Principality. Under Alexander I. of Batsenberg, was, by Treaty of Berlin, 1878, constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the prince, assisted by council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of population. In 1883 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince. In 1885 Eastern Roumelia was united to B. (For history '78 to '86 see *ed.* '87.) By the treaty the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish

debt to be assumed by Bulgaria was to be fixed by agreement between the Powers, '87. Area, 24,360 sq. m.; pop. in 1881 about 2,000,000. Estimated revenue, '88-89, £2,137,500; expenditure, £2,414,583. (See ARMIES AND NAVIES, FOREIGN.) At the opening of '87, the condition of things in Bulgaria was far from satisfactory. There was no reigning ruler, Prince Alexander having resigned four months before. There had been repeated attempts, instigated, it is believed, by Russia, to overthrow the Provisional Regency, but without effect. A Conference of Ambassadors met in Constantinople early in the year, with the view of bringing about a settlement, but it came to nothing. The Sobranje and the Regents remained masters of the country, and would neither yield to the threats nor the blandishments of Russia, which feared to interfere directly, lest by so doing she should bring about a war with Austria, and perhaps with Germany as well. Various candidates for the vacant throne were suggested during the spring. Ultimately a deputation from the Great Sobranje waited upon Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg (q.v.), and offered him the throne. The Prince accepted, and soon after left Vienna. He took the oath to the Constitution (Aug. 13) at Turnova, and afterwards proceeded to Sofia. The Prince had received no support from any European power, and Russia especially regarded his action as altogether illegal, and sent a formal protest against the action of the Prince, Germany also refusing to recognise his authority. The Bulgarian people, however, received their young ruler very cordially, and the choice of the Sobranje was justified and endorsed by the voice of the country through a general election (October). The Sobranje rose on the 29th December, after passing the Budget and Loan Bills. The receipts were estimated at 54,000,000 fr.—an increase of 6,500,000 fr. on the preceding estimates—and the expenditure at 61,000,000 fr. The Loan Bill provides for raising 50,000,000 fr. (£1,979,166) for railway and military purposes. That part of the loan for the purchase of railways, will, it is said, be taken up by Baron Hirsch. At the present time (Jan. '88) rumour is rife as to the possible action of Russia, who is suspected of having the design to depose Prince Ferdinand, the regent Montenegro raid at Bourgas giving rise to the apprehension. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Bulgarian Political Parties and the Sobranje. The party divisions in the Bulgarian Sobranje or National Assembly may be generally described as Ministerialists and Opposition. The present Sobranje was elected in October '87, its predecessor, which had been elected just a year previously, having been dissolved to get rid of a tangled situation. The elections resulted in a decided victory for the Government, which has some 250 supporters out of a House of less than 300. The chief members of the Governmental party, which is also the anti-Russian party, are M. Stambouloff, Premier and Minister of the Interior, and MM. Stransky and Stoiloff, also members of the Ministry. The chief Opposition leaders are MM. Zankoff, Karaveloff, and Radoslavoff. The two first-named are affected to Russia, and had the Russian faction in Bulgaria, while M. Radoslavoff is the chief of a so-called "Alexandrist" party, the object of which is to overthrow Prince Ferdinand and bring back Prince

Alexander to Bulgaria. It is, consequently, except for its desire to dethrone Prince Ferdinand, which unites it with the followers of MM. Zankoff and Karaveloff, in opposition to both the other groups. In the October elections MM. Karaveloff and Radoslavoff failed to obtain seats in the Sobranje.

Bundesrath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burial Boards. The number of these whose financial transactions were included in the local taxation returns issued in November last was 975. Of these, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London are the B. B. for the parishes in the City; and in 67 boroughs, 64 local government districts, and one Improvement Act district, the B. B. was the town council, the local board, or the Improvement Commissioners. The receipts of B. B. during the year ('88-9), excluding loans, amounted to £414,853, of which £175,648 was derived from rates and the remainder from burial fees, sales of graves, vaults, etc., rents of surplus lands, and other similar receipts. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, was £409,798. They received during the year loans to the extent of £64,528, and expended out of loans sums amounting to £65,386. Their outstanding debt at the end of the year was £2,222,078, for the repayment of which £36,783 remained in the Sinking Funds.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases without other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland.

Burmah and Siam Railways. Since the whole of Burmah became, on January 1st, 1886, a portion of the British dominions, considerable attention has been, and will be, directed to the network of railways as proposed by the engineer-explorers, Messrs. A. E. Colquhoun and H. S. Hallett. Two lines are already in existence—running northward from

the chief city, Rangoon, one to Promé, and the other to Tounghoo. They are each 162 miles long and of metre gauge; the first named was opened in 1877, and pays 6 per cent.—although the charges are very low, third-class passengers paying only about a farthing per mile—and the latter was opened in 1885. From Tounghoo it is suggested to extend the line still northwards, to Mandalay (the late native capital), 230 miles; thence to Bhamo, on the Chinese frontier, 200 miles, and from this point to the north-west to a junction with our Indian railway system 250 miles farther—our lines in India, however, not being of the same gauge. The Siamese have let it be understood that they would look favourably upon railway construction if they could be brought into connection with Moulmein, an important British port in the Tenasserim portion of the old Burmese territory. It is proposed to make a line from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, on the coast, northerly to Kaheng, 275 miles, thence to Kiang Hsen, 300 miles, all in Siamese territory, and thence 250 miles farther through the Burmese Shan States to the borders of China at Esmok. Now, Kaheng lies 160 miles east of Moulmein, and it is proposed to connect these two points by railway, half being in British and half in Siamese territory; thus meeting the wishes of our Eastern neighbours, and making Moulmein a port for both Siamese and Chinese trade. But it is further suggested to connect the two lines at Rangoon with Moulmein by a line 125 miles long; this link, perhaps, being the crowning piece of the whole work. If the scheme be carried out in its entirety, the uttermost parts of India will be brought into connection with the whole of Burmah and Siam, the Chinese frontier—and its possible railways—being touched at two points. There are no insurmountable physical difficulties, and the total cost is calculated as follows: English system, including the Rangoon-Moulmein line and half way to Kaheng, 685 miles; Siamese system, including Shan States to borders of China, 905 miles; total, 1,790 miles, which at £8,122 per mile, an average taken from data obtained from the existing Rangoon railways, gives an aggregate cost of £14,538,380. This immense outlay, it is believed, would open up incalculable floods of commerce through thickly populated countries. On the Chinese borders, near the points touched by the railways, are a range of provinces with an aggregate of 38,000,000 of people, who have not a railway amongst them. Then there are the teeming millions of Burmah and the rich country of Siam. The liveliest interest in the scheme has already been exhibited by British chambers of commerce; and it has been suggested that Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett, whose labour was voluntary in the matter, should receive some national recognition of the value of their services. During the early part of 1886 Mr. Colquhoun was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Tsagan district, which he administered with considerable ability. From Simla, July 15th, it was stated that the Tounghoo-Mandalay route had been surveyed, and found an easy one, and early in December specifications were advertised for the ironwork for four bridge piers and bridges for the Tounghoo-Mandalay line, early delivery being called for, and according to a Mandalay telegram (Dec. 7th) the work appears to have then commenced on that line, and was estimated to last three years. On

Feb. 24th, '87, Sir John Gorst announced in the House of Commons that work had been begun at both ends of the line; and a telegram dated as late as Oct. 16th (Rangoon) stated that the work was being carried on with great activity. In September Mr. Crêsthwaite, Chief Commissioner, it was reported, had applied for permission to survey for a line of railway up the Mœ Valley to Mogoung, with a branch to Bhamo, from a point on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, the connection with the Tounghoo and Mandalay railway on the eastern bank to be maintained at Ava by means of a steam ferry. The line would have been 360 miles long, the estimated cost being 60,000 rupees per mile; but it soon became known that the Indian Government declined to sanction the project, as premature. During the year Mr. Colquhoun returned to England on leave, but pursued the subject with untiring energy both in the press and at the meetings of the British Association in September. On Nov. 7th he delivered an address before the London Chamber of Commerce on the railway connection between Burmah and China, pointing out that all the authorities had been driven to the conclusion that the connection between China and Burmah should be made across the hills in the neighbourhood of Moulmein. He drew particular attention to the fact that we were practically engaged in a railway race with the French in Tonquin, the common objective in south-western China being Ssumao. At the end of the year a suggestion made by Gen. Dickens was strongly supported from Allahabad. The idea is to make a connection between Calcutta and Bhamo, involving the construction of 224 miles of railway between Chandpore and Cachar, whence the line would be carried through Manipur to the Kuba and Chindwin valleys, and then further eastwards. The total distance from Calcutta to Bhamo would be 698 miles, of which 83 miles are now worked in the Bengal Central system. From Calcutta to Mandalay would be under 800 miles, or less than from the former to Agra.

Burmah comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. The whole of the southern and part of the south-eastern sides form the Burmese shores of the Bay of Bengal. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burmah is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. The origin and early history of the people are lost in obscurity, but the country is covered with the traces of a past civilisation, and it is known that from remote times the land has been the scene of prolonged internecine warfare, and at least two Chinese invasions. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy, which is navigable for river boats for six hundred miles from the Bay of Bengal; and many valuable minerals are found, including the rubies which excited the cupidity of early navigators, and a good supply of petroleum. Buddhism is the religion of the people, and in Burmah it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. Every boy enters a temple or pagoda at an

early age, and being taught to read and write, develops into a bonze or monk (see BONZE), but he can leave or stay as he thinks fit. The country is covered with these temples, which, with the clergy, are all supported voluntarily. The position of the Burmese women will compare favourably with any other Eastern nation. (For a concise history of the country, including the Burmese wars, see ed. '87.) Here it may be stated that by the treaty of Yendabu (1826) the British annexed Aracan and Tenasserim; and at the close of the second war (1852) the remainder of the coast-line, including Rangoon and the whole province of Pegu, fell into our hands. Inland from this time an imaginary frontier divided Independent from British Burmah. The seat of government in the former was removed from time to time, till, on the outbreak of the third and last Burmese war, which occurred towards the end of '85, the capital was Mandalay, which was entered by the British forces under General Prendergast on Nov. 28th of that year. Upper Burmah was annexed by proclamation on Jan. 1st, '86. Although since that time the new possession and portions of the old have been much troubled with dacoity, and trade has been unsettled, the whole land is known to be teeming with natural wealth, Lower Burmah having already proved a rich possession. It was stated from Calcutta, Jan. 11th, 1887, that General Roberts would return to India on Feb. 6th, being succeeded in the Burmese command by General Arbuthnot. Jan. 30th, Public meeting at Rangoon resolved to erect a memorial statue to the Queen, and to send to per cent. of the money collected to the Imperial Institute. Under date Calcutta, February, it was announced that as the health of Sir C. Bernard, Chief Commissioner, rendered it dangerous for him to spend another hot season in Burmah, he was to be transferred to Mysore; Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, being appointed to succeed him. As arranged, on Feb. 6th General Roberts and his staff left Rangoon for Calcutta; and on the 20th of that month a Blue Book on Burmah (No. 1, '87) was published in London. On Feb. 15th from the War Office was issued a notification that the Queen had decided to form a new order of knighthood—a modification, in fact, of the Order of the Indian Empire; and in the list of Jubilee honours which accompanied this official announcement appeared the names of General Sir F. Roberts (a Knight), the Manager of the Rangoon State Railway, the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and Moun U Pe Zi Linkadaw Myo Wun of Mandalay (Companions). In a publication of the India Office of the same date, Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, B.C.S., Commissioner in Burmah, and Moun Kinwun Mingyi, were appointed Companions of the Star of India. Mr. Crosthwaite arrived at Rangoon Feb. 27th, and it was announced from Calcutta on March 4th that the Kubo valley, on the Manipur frontier, had been annexed. Sir C. Bernard left Rangoon on March 5th. On March 11th it was reported from Calcutta that the Indian Government proposed to constitute Burmah a Lieutenant-Governorship. Plottings and conspiracies were of course rife throughout the country during the whole year; but it became an encouraging sign to observe how the natives assisted in suppressing such risings. One example will suffice. It was reported from Rangoon (April 15th) that

a widespread conspiracy to burn the towns in the Maobin district and murder the Europeans was frustrated by the prompt action of the police and loyal Karens. The Myo Oke of Dadaye surrounded and captured the leaders in council, while the dacoit gang were routed by the police after burning Potok. The Karens then set upon the remnants of the gang, killing three bobs (or chiefs), and one of their wives who was dressed as a man was wounded. During the same month Hlaoo, a noted rebel leader, was killed. General Arbuthnot and his staff left Mandalay for Rangoon on April 26th, the command in Upper Burmah devolving on Sir George White. An exhaustive article upon the "Petroleum Fields of Burmah" appeared in the *Times* of May 7th, from the Rangoon correspondent of that journal; and during the same month a series of articles on the "Settlement of Burmah." The Limbin Prince (another rebel) was brought down to Rangoon at the beginning of June, preparatory to being sent to India; and on June 16th a *Gazette* extraordinary was published at Simla, which bore testimony to the services of the Burmah field force, adding that gratuities were to be given to the troops of all ranks who passed the frontier from Nov. 29th, '85, the unit 38 rupees being six months' *halta* to privates. On Sept. 1st was published (*Times*) the text of the Convention with China relative to Burmah and Tibet, signed at Peking July 24th, and of which the ratifications were exchanged in London, Aug. 25th. So far as Burmah is concerned, this convention amongst other things stipulates for a continuance of the decennial mission to China, and the delimitation of the frontier by commission. The *London Gazette* of September contained lengthy despatches and lists of officers engaged in the campaign or in the civil service of the country. In September more articles appeared in the *Times* under the heading "The Reorganisation of Burmah." In Oct. (6th) it was stated that Mr. Jones, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, had published at Rangoon a report on the Kale coal-field on the Chindwin river; in proper hands the prospects of coal mining in the neighbourhood appear to be favourable, the only drawback about the coal being that it is very friable. On the 5th of the month the most troublesome of all the dacoit leaders, and the last formidable rebel in the field, Boh Shway, was killed, along with ten of his followers, after a desperate fight, Major Harvey leading a party by forced marches of fifty miles to surprise his camp. During the year considerable interest was shown as to the future of the historic ruby mines, to which an expedition had been sent in '86, accompanied by Mr. Streeter, jun., as representing a London syndicate. Several questions were asked in the House of Commons, the almost invariable reply being that the questioner had better wait for papers. From Simla (May 17th), however, it was stated that the agreement with Messrs. Streeter was practically completed, the payment being fixed at four lakhs annually for five years; the rights of native owners were to be strictly respected, but the syndicate were to have the refusal of the rubies sold by them; this appears still to want official confirmation in this country. An interesting paper on the subject was read by Mr. Streeter, jun., on Sept. 5th, before the British Association at Manchester. He described the ruby mine

tract, which lies between the Irrawaddy and the Shan States, as consisting of a large valley, 12 m. long and 8 m. broad, comprising a number of smaller valleys or basins. The work now pursued there was of the most primitive character, and he said nothing as to the value of the tract. It was reported from Simla (Sept. 18th) that the Indian Government had issued regulations prohibiting persons other than natives from living in the district or digging for precious stones without a special licence. In December it was reported that two lines of communication between India and Upper Burma were then open: the northern, which was fit for pack transport, running from Manipur to Tammu, thence to Sittang on the Chindwin, and on to Shigaung, on the Irrawaddy; the southern consisting of a good cart-road from Minbu to Napeh, and thence through the Aeng pass to Akyab. A central route was suggested, from a point on the Myeltha river, in the Yaw country, across the hills to Chittagong. On Jan. 1st, '88, it was reported from Calcutta that an important expedition was about to start immediately from Dibrugarh, on the Assam side, to penetrate to the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers. Capt. St. John Michell was in command, the party consisting of three Europeans, 50 native soldiers, and 100 camp-followers. Consult Balfour's "Cyclopædia of India," Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India (Rangoon)," "Encyclopædia Britannica (Burma)," also Colquhoun's "Burma and the Burmans," Yule's "Embassy to Ava," etc., etc.; and for Chief Commissioner, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Burnand, F. C., the editor of *Punch*, was b. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar (1882). Has been a voluminous dramatic writer, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "*Ixion*" and "*Black-eyed Susan*" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Among the travesties of the works of living novelists those on "*Onion*" and Rhoda Broughton are the most popular, and "*Strapmore*" is the best specimen. Is the author of "*Happy Thoughts*" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor (1880).

Burne-Jones, Edward, A.R.A., b. at Birmingham 1833. Educated at King Edward's Grammar School of that town, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, of which he is an Honorary Fellow. He received his inspiration as an artist from Rossetti, and has developed his originality and power independently of the schools. He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in '85, and Associate of the Royal Academy in the same year. Mr. Burne-Jones' pictures were, until recently, amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery (*q.v.*), but owing to a dispute with Sir Coutts Lindsay, he last year severed his connection with that institution.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, K.C.M.G., traveller, scholar, and linguist; b. 1820. Educated abroad and at Oxford. Joined the Indian army in 1842, and passed in several native languages. He was much employed on secret service, living among the natives as one of themselves, and the information he furnished to General Napier proved of the greatest value in the conquest of Scinde and the Punjab. He was the first European who ever visited Harar; and his journey to Mecca and Medina in the disguise of a Mohammedan pilgrim is one of the most

marvellous feats ever accomplished by a traveller. During the Crimean war he was Chief of Staff to General Beatson. He afterwards visited Somaliland. In 1857 he went to Zanzibar in company with Captain Speke, and made a journey into the interior, which resulted in the discovery of the great lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. He was next consul at Fernando Po, at Santos in the Brazils, and at Damascus. He is now H.M. Consul at Trieste. He is the prolific author of many works, and has translated the "*Lusiad*" of Camoens. His latest work is the "*Thousand Nights and a Night*," a literal translation of the "*Arabian Nights*" from the original Arabic—a work in twelve volumes, valuable to the scholar, but too gross for ordinary reading. He is also the author of "*The History of the Sword*," "*The Gold Mines of Midian*," etc. Created K.C.M.G. (March 1886).

Bushman, or Bosjesman. See ed. '86.

Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth G., nee Thompson, b. at Lausanne, Switzerland. At the age of five she began to handle the pencil, and continued her studies in Florence. In 1820 her family returned to England, and remained at Ventnor until the unprecedented success of Miss Thompson's "*Roll Call*" necessitated a removal to London. Her first picture, "*Musing*," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873. "*Roll Call*," (1874), which was purchased by the Queen; and the artist subsequently painted "*The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras*," "*Balaklava*," and "*Inkerman*." Her other pictures include "*Listing for the Connaught Rangers*," "*The Defence of Rorke's Drift*," "*Floreat Etona*," and "*The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo*." Mrs. Butler is unrivalled as a painter of military scenes.

Butler, Rev. Henry Montague, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, was b. 1801. Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll.; Bell Univ. Scholar (1852), Battle Univ. Scholar and Browne Medallist (1853), Poole Prize, Camden Medal, Members' Prize (1854), B.A. (Senior Class), and was Fellow of his college (1855). Head master of Harrow (1859), of which school his father, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., had also been head master. Hon. Chaplain to the Queen (1875-77), Dean of Gloucester (1886), but only a few weeks after his installation resigned his Deanery to accept the Mastership of Trinity.

Butt, Sir Charles Parker, was born 1830, called to the bar in 1854, and created a Q.C. (1868). After unsuccessfully contesting Tamworth, he sat as M.P. for Southampton, in the Liberal interest (1880-83), when he was appointed a Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, a vacancy being caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore.

Butterine is an article similar to oleomargarine, the difference being that the former contains more or less pure butter. There are two grades commonly sold—viz., creamy butterine, containing more, and dairy butterine, containing less butter. An Act of Parliament was passed last year for the better prevention of the fraudulent sale of margarine, otherwise butterine. If a person sells margarine, which means, according to this Act, all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, whether mixed with butter or not, except under the name of margarine, they will be liable to a fine of £20 for the first offence, £50 for the second, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £100.

C

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY.

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMATIC.

Cabul. The capital of Afghanistan (*q.v.*).

Calicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of Jamaica.

Cairns' Lord, Act. See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Caironi, Benedetto, Italian statesman, was b. at Pavia in 1826. He took part in the Milan rising of '48, and in the succeeding war against Austria. He also joined the Garibaldian Legion, and fought in all the chief engagements of '59-60. At Palermo he was severely wounded. Again, in '66, he was fighting for Italy in the Trentino. In '68 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of the Extreme Left. Was President of the Council ('78). In November of the latter year he was badly stabbed in protecting King Humbert against the dagger of a would-be assassin. Was again Prime Minister ('79-81), when he was, again '78, succeeded by Signor Depicis.

Calais Improvements. In May '87, attention was called to the considerable improvements which were being carried out at Calais and in its neighbourhood; and it was then calculated that within two years the whole place would be metamorphosed. Besides connecting Calais and St. Pierre by one continuous main street, it was intended to widen the St. Omer Canal, by which access is gained to Holland, Belgium, and the North, by 12 metres. Then there were new wet docks, of 27 acres space, and considerable depth, in course of construction. The amount being laid out on the improvement works is estimated at 70,000,000 francs, and what with new bonded warehouses, quays, and other waterways, besides widened and beautified streets, old Calais in a year or two will be practically obliterated. From a further description of the alterations, published in August, it appears that the new harbour was commenced in '75, but little progress was made till about six years since. The works comprise a tidal harbour 15 acres in extent with 800 yds. of quay wall. A depth of 30 ft. at high-water neap tides, and 13 ft. at low water, is to be maintained here, and throughout the whole of the entrance channel, which was being widened to 140 yds. Two locks each 426 ft. long and divided into sections led to the larger dock of 27 acres, which has a depth of 25 ft., and is surrounded by 2,000 yards of quay wall; then there comes a graving dock 340 ft. by 70 ft. On the northern side is a second and larger sluice basin of 250 acres, dug out chiefly from land reclaimed from the sea.

Calderon, Philip H., R.A., b. (1833) at Portiers. Began to exhibit in the Royal Academy ('58) after studying at Paris; an A.R.A. ('64), R.A. ('67). In '78 Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris Exhibition, at the close of which he received a "rappel" of first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He is well known as a painter of domestic and other subjects. His "Ruth and Naomi," in the Academy, '86, was highly spoken of. He has recently been

appointed Keeper of the Royal Academy in the place of Mr. Pickersgrill.

Calendar, "Old Style" and "New Style." Pope Gregory XIII., finding that the civil year was in arrear of the solar year, after great consideration, having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar, issued in 1582 a new calendar, in which ten days were omitted, the 5th of October becoming the 15th. This was immediately adopted in Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, and Portugal. Two months later, by an edict of Henry III., it was adopted in France, the 9th December being changed to the 20th. Germany and Switzerland adopted the new calendar in 1583, Hungary in 1587, Great Britain in 1751 (in 1752 the 3rd of September being altered to the 14th). In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East the old style is still retained. The change caused popular tumults in many countries.

"Called to the Bar." See BARRISTER.

Calorimeter (*calor*, heat; *metron*, measure), an instrument for measuring the actual amount of heat given out by a body. See ed. '86.

Calvinism includes a belief in such doctrines as divine predestination, original sin, and human depravity, election, effectual calling, and the final perseverance of the saints. Calvinism takes in several other points of controversy, such as that of free will, the Sonship of the Second Person of the Trinity, and other differences in doctrine, as between Calvinists and Arminians. In later times the word has come to be very loosely used in controversy, and is often applied to opinions which Calvin did not hold. See ed. '87.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China and a French protectorate. Area 32,254 sq. m., pop. 1,500,000. Capital Saigon, on river of same name. Country a rich alluvial plain, watered by fine streams. People industrious agriculturists and fishers. Government a monarchy more or less under French influence. See ANNAM.

Cambridge, H. R. H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.I., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, '19. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Tzar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of the British army, and appointment perpetuated by letters patent '87.

"Cambridge Preliminary." See PRELIM EXAM. FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

Cambridge University. See UNIVERSITIES.
Camden Society, The. Founded (1838) for the publication of documents relating to English history. Its publications number nearly 150 volumes. Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Gairdner, 25, Parliament Street, S.W.

Camel Corps, raised for fighting in the Soudan campaigns of 84-85. Consisted of the British infantry or sailors mounted on camels.

Camera Lucida, an instrument used for drawing the outlines of objects on paper, consisting of a four-sided glass prism having an angle of 135°. See ed. '86.

Cameron, Commander Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., a distinguished naval officer and African traveller, was b. 1844. Entered the Royal Navy (57); lieutenant (65); commander (76); retired ('83). Took part in the Abyssinian campaign; served on the East Coast of Africa; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar; went to the relief of Livingstone; and has made important explorations in Central Africa, laid down the watersheds between the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi, etc., and was the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west. Has also visited Syria and Mesopotamia. Commander Cameron is a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, and Lisbon, and has received a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel. Created C.B. (76), is Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and possesses several foreign decorations. Is the author of "Across Africa," a work on Steam Tactics, etc.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, and comprising perhaps 10,000 sq. m. It consists of the district of Ibibbia, Nikol Island, the Cameroons or Cameroons River, and the districts of Malimba, Plantation, and Criby. Capital **Aqua Town**. The volcanic Cameroons mountains afford extensive areas suited for coffee-growing, etc., with a climate better adapted to European constitutions than any other part of Guinea. See GERMAN COLONISATION, etc.

Canada, Dominion of (from the Indian *Kanata*—i.e., "Place of Huts"), British North America. Consists of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec,—formerly styled Upper and Lower Canada,—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. The four first-mentioned provinces were united under one federal government in 1867; in 1870 Manitoba and the Territories were formed and admitted; British Columbia and its appanage Vancouver Island joined in 1871; Prince Edward Island in 1873. Newfoundland remains independent. The total area is reckoned as 3,470,392 sq. m., and the total population at about 4,750,000. Dominion capital **Ottawa**, pop. 30,344, a handsome city on the river of the same name. Largest city Montreal, Quebec, pop. 200,000; the next, Toronto, Ontario, 140,000; Quebec, 65,000; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 40,000; Hamilton, Ont., 35,000; the capital, Ottawa, Ont., 30,344; Winnipeg, Manitoba, 30,000; St. John, New Brunswick, 30,000. Having from 10,000 to 20,000 are London, Ont.; Portland, New Br.; Kingston, Ont.; Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island; having from 8,000 to 10,000 are Guelph, Ont.; St. Catherine's, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Trois-Rivières, Qu.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; having between 7,000 and 8,000 are Chatham, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Levis, Qu.; Sherbrooke, Qu.; having between 6,000 and 7,000 are Hull, Qu.; Peterborough, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; St. Henri, Qu.; Fredericton, New Br.; having between 5,000 and 6,000 are Victoria,

British Columbia; St. Jean Baptiste, Qu.; Sorel, Qu.; Port Hope, Ont.; Woodstock, Ont.; St. Hyacinthe, Qu.; Galt, Ont.; Lindsay, Ont.; Moncton, New Br.—**Chief natural features** of Eastern Canada are the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, with the various affluents and smaller lakes forming an immense extent of waterway. The Laurentian basin is narrow in proportion to its length, and remarkably low. The land presents glorious scenery, rich forest, and an amazingly fertile soil. Summer begins in April and lasts into November; characterised by great heat, causing luxuriant vegetation. Seasons sharply divided. Winter severe, but surprisingly healthy. To the north is **Hudson Bay**, a great inland sea nearly as large as the Mediterranean. Ice stops navigation the greater part of the year, but experiments are being made with a view to find out the duration of the open passage. Around it, eastward through Labrador to Atlantic, northward to Arctic regions, and westward to Alaska, extends a more or less frozen region, profitable as yet only to the hunter, though not without wealth for the woodsman and the miner. Westward of Lake Superior is the rugged district of **Kewatin**, and beyond it the great fertile belt of prairie lands interposing between the frozen north and the desert of the north-central United States. Here are Manitoba and the North-West Territories, regions that may be termed a farmer's paradise. The dominion of frost recedes farther and farther to the north as we go west. This country is watered by noble navigable streams—Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and studded with lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, etc. The great chain of the Rocky Mountains shuts off British Columbia, a region enjoying a mild climate, rich in minerals, and of abundant fertility. The Pacific coast is broken and indented, fringed with islands, among these **Vancouver** and **Queen Charlotte Islands**. The flora and fauna of Canada are far too extensive for detail in this place, and the mineral kingdom includes the precious metals, iron, coal, and almost all necessary and useful minerals.—The **Executive** is in the hands of a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and assisted by a Privy Council, composed of heads of departments, similarly to the Imperial Ministry. Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Commons. Senators are called from the various provinces by the Governor-General, and sit for life; there are 78. Members of the House of Commons, at present 215, are elected quinquennially on a low suffrage. Both senators and members are salaried, and receive travelling expenses. Ontario seats 24 senators and 93 members; Quebec, 24 and 65; Nova Scotia, 10 and 21; New Brunswick, 10 and 16; Prince Edward Island, 4 and 7; Manitoba, 3 and 5; British Columbia, 3 and 6. The several provinces have each a local parliament and administration under a Lieutenant-Governor. They dispose of their own revenues, and legislate for internal affairs, but are restricted from interference with the action or policy of the central government. There is no state church. Roman Catholics are the prevailing sect, numbering about 40 per cent. of the population; Anglicans are about 12 per cent.; Presbyterians and Methodists each rather more; Baptists, 6 per cent. In each of the old provinces are one or two universities, with

colleges, medical schools, high schools, public elementary schools, normal schools, etc. Government support and compulsion vary in the provinces.—The Imperial army in Canada consists of a force of 2,000 men; stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, as also Esquimaux, British Columbia, is strongly fortified. The two places are Imperial naval and military stations, with arsenals and dockyards. The Dominion militia numbers about 40,000 men, who are volunteers, are called out for drill a few days every year, and are paid. There is legislative power to keep up its strength by ballot if necessary, but this has never been required. The whole of the male population, between the ages of 18 and 60, may be called to arms in case of emergency.—For latest financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Shipping cleared ('86), 13,969,232 tons. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, £33,000,000 (in '82); annual value of resulting manufactures, £65,000,000. The Dominion has about 12,000 miles of railway and 30,000 miles of telegraph. The natural waterways and constructed canals are of immense extent. The river and lake communications in Manitoba and the North-west are also extensive. A project is on foot to build a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay (*q.v.*). The staple exports are grain and flour, timber, cheese, butter, cattle and sheep, minerals, coal, furs, etc. Export of gold, 1886, was 65,000 oz., valued at £246,000. The farming industry includes the raising of wheat in immense quantities, much pastoral and dairy farming, and general agriculture. Agricultural exports ('86), £4,402,406; animals and their products, £4,469,210. Apples and other fruit grown largely for export. A little wine is made. The fisheries are of vast importance, the yield being about £3,425,000. The timber trade employs 100,000 hands; export ('86) £4,718,000. Mining exports £600,000. The collection of furs is also large. Manufacture is rapidly attaining a high standpoint. Land is to be had on almost nominal terms, but these vary in the several provinces. Remnants of aboriginal Indian tribes are mostly gathered into reserves, are under surveillance, are loyal and peaceable, and under civilising influences. Canada, limited then to Quebec and Ontario, was a French possession until 1763, when it was ceded to England, the fortress of Quebec having been stormed and taken by Wolfe in 1759. The history of the "Dominion," as it begins in 1867, when its present constitution was created by the "British North America Act" of the Imperial Parliament. Canada has loyally offered troops to the mother-country on several occasions. Recently troops were employed in suppressing a revolt of Indians and half-breeds, known as Riel's insurrection, '85. Principal historic event since federation has been the construction of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* (*q.v.*) across the continent (open '86), and the consequent opening up of the immense North-West Territory. There have been continual differences between the United States and Canada about the *aries* (*q.v.*), due to disputed interpretations of the Treaty of 18. In '87 an International Commission was appointed, and it is to be expected will arrange a settlement of these and other disputed questions between the Dominion and the United States. See also under various names of provinces, etc.; and for Dominion history etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*. Consult current

pamphlets obtainable from the High Commissioner in London, 9, Victoria Chambers, S.W.; "The Canadian Almanac" for 1888; Hayden and Selwyn's "North America"; Fleming's "England and Canada"; Grant's "Picturesque Canada"; Tuttle's "Our North Land"; Selwyn and Dawson's "Physical Geography and Geology of Canada"; Garneau's "Histoire du Canada"; etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway. This line was opened throughout early in 1886, when the first train ran through from Atlantic to Pacific. It traverses the continent through British North America. Beginning at Montreal, where it communicates with the systems of the old provinces and the United States, it proceeds to Ottawa; thence round the north of the Great Lakes to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; from that point to Winnipeg, Manitoba; thence through the North-West Territories to Stephen, in the Rocky Mountains; and through British Columbia to its western terminus, *Port Moody*. It is said that a traveller will be able to leave Liverpool and arrive at Port Moody in a fortnight. Branches to the main line are being surveyed and constructed. The importance of this line as a means of communication between England and Eastern Asia and Australasia cannot be overrated. It has already been recognised by the Admiralty; and the harbour of Esquimaux, in Vancouver Island, commanding the Pacific terminus, is now being fortified and made a first-class naval station. A full description of the line as it now is was furnished to the *Times*, Oct. 21st, '86, by a correspondent engaged on a "Canadian Tour." The railway route from Montreal on the east to Vancouver on the west is 2,909 miles in length, and from Liverpool to Vancouver by this road is a distance of 5,160, 720 miles less than from Liverpool to San Francisco *via* New York; and extending the comparison to Yokohama, the distance *via* the Canadian route is 9,546 miles, a saving of 880 miles. (For detailed history see ed. '87.) The aggregate mileage of the Company is now 4,338 miles, including leased lines. In the House of Lords on April 29th, '87, Lord Harrowby called attention to the importance of the railway, and asked what the Government intended to do in regard to the establishment of a line of first-class royal mail steamers between Vancouver City, Hong Kong, and Japan; he suggested a subsidy from this country, and moved for papers. He was supported by Lord Brabourne. Lord Onslow, in reply, said that two committees had reported on the subject, and Her Majesty's Government did not feel justified in paying from this country £100,000 yearly for a fortnightly service. A proposal for a monthly service at a subsidy of £60,000, the Canadian Government being willing to contribute to such payment, was now under consideration. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. On May 24th the first train reached the Vancouver Ocean terminus, the general stoppage hitherto having been at New Westminster; while on June 14th it was reported that the *Abyssinia*, the first steamer of the new line from Yokohama, had arrived, the voyage (with foggy weather) having occupied 13 days 14 hours; the vessel brought 24 passengers and 2,830 tons of cargo. The Lachine bridge over the St. Lawrence river on this railway was completed on July 30th; it is situated about 12 miles from Montreal, and is 3,300 ft. long. This bridge affords independent connection with the lines

south of the St. Lawrence, and gives the railway access at all seasons to all ports on the Atlantic from New York to Halifax. In September Sir George Stephen, the President, issued a circular to the stockholders pointing out the position of the Company in regard to what had become known as the **Red River Railway or Manitoba Railway difficulty**. So far as the Canadian Pacific Company was concerned, he pointed out, they were bound to make and take over expensive railways in what were thought to be unproductive wildernesses, and now they required protection. The Red River scheme, it may be explained, was to open up connection with certain American lines, and it was vetoed by the Canadian Government. A cablegram, dated Oct. 23rd (Philadelphia), stated that, according to a despatch from Ottawa, the Dominion Government had completed an arrangement for the transportation of the mails between Great Britain and Japan *via* the Canadian Pacific line, Vancouver to be the distributing centre for all mails coming east for either the United States or Canada. The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sault Ste. Marie, in Michigan, having now been completed, the first through freight train, consisting of nineteen cars laden with flour, passed through Canada for Boston, Jan. 9th, '88. This extension opens up the quickest freight and passenger route from the Mississippi River to New England and Great Britain.

Canal Boats Acts, 77, '84. The object of these Acts is to insure the proper condition of canal boats used as dwellings, and the education of children who live on board such boats. The Local Government Board and the Education Department are to report every year to Parliament upon the execution of these Acts. The registration and sanitary authorities through whose districts the canal passes must similarly report every year to the Local Government Board. That Board must also appoint inspectors to see that the Acts are enforced. These inspectors are invested with powers similar to those of poor-law inspectors. See *ed.* '87.

Canals in the United Kingdom. The length of the navigable canals in the United Kingdom is 3,911 miles, of which 927 miles belong to public trusts, 1,445 miles to independent companies, 1,333 miles are guaranteed and owned by railway companies, 1881 miles are derelict, and 37 miles belong to owners of whom nothing appears to be known. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have the largest share of the canal property, 4681 miles, including the Birmingham canals and the Shropshire Union canal. The Great Western Co. own 2571 miles, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire 1839, the Great Northern 1044, and other companies shorter lengths. The canals have been constructed on 80 uniform lines as to their width and the size of their locks, and in only a few cases has thorough communication been provided for. For further details see *ed.* '87.

"C. and S." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Area 2,608 sq. m., pop. 207,000. Capital Santa Cruz, in Tenerife; second town Las Palmas, in Grand Canary Island; volcanic, elevated, lofty peaks, splendid scenery, rich fertility, delightful climate, producing corn, dates, figs, lemons, wine, sugar,

tobacco, cotton, silk, honey, and wax, orchilla, cochineal, barilla, etc. People mixed Spanish, Norman, Flemish, Moorish, with traces of Guanche blood. Guanches the aborigines, now extinct, believed to be of Vandal origin. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," and Stone's "Teneriffe."

Candahar. The most southern of the three chief towns of Afghanistan. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, distant about 300 miles from Cabul, 369 from Herat, 145 from Quetta, and about 8 from the proposed terminal points of the Indian railway in the Khojak and Kwaja passes.

Candia. See CRETE.

Canonical Hours. A term usually applied to the hours within which marriages may be legally solemnised.

Canonisation. The ceremony whereby a deceased person is raised to the order of the saints—a privilege now exclusively vested in the see of Rome. It cannot be made until at least fifty years have elapsed from the date of death.

Canons, Various Kinds of. **Canon Capitular** (*v. infra*, **Canon Residentiary**). **Canon Honorary**, appointed in some cathedrals. He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument. **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese. **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon. **Canons Residentiary**, also termed **Canons Capitular**. The senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls. **Canons Secular** were not conventual, but kept the Hours.

Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, P.C., D.D., 53rd Archbishop (founded 996); b. 1829. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A., 1st class classics, senior Chancellor's medalist and senior optime 1852). Fellow of Trin. Coll. (1853). Ordained deacon (1853), priest (1857). Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School; and head master of Wellington Coll. (1858-72). A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral (1869), and chancellor and canon residentiary (1872). Hon. chaplain to the Queen (1873-75), and chaplain (1875-77). Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln (1873-77). Consecrated 1st Bishop of Truro (1877). Translated to Canterbury (1882). Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan. Patron of 27 livings.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of Nova Scotia (*v. supra*), once itself a distinct colony. Area 3,125 sq. m., pop. 35,000. Chief town Sydney, at entrance of a deep gulf called Bras d'Or. Is elevated and rocky, and contains valuable coal mines. Fisheries very productive.

Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope is a promontory on the extreme south of Africa, and has given its name to the Cape Colony, whose boundaries now are: West, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange River, and Bechuanaland; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the whole colony is 231,900 sq. miles, with pop. 1,252,000. Capital Cape Town, pop. 60,000; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 18,000, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,000, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 25,000, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Pannamaze, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. Divided

into two great districts, Eastern and Western, which are subdivided into a number of provinces, fiscal districts, and magisterial divisions. **Griqualand West**, the **Transkeian Territories**, and **Walvisch Bay** (q.v.), have some separate provincial status.—The **Nieuvelit Mountains** divide the colony, running east and west. To north and west the country consists of open plains, more or less sterile. To the south and east are fertile plateaux, the **Karroos**, and regions of great fertility. In these parts is much splendid forest. Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied. Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the **Krystna**), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds. Rivers, including the **Orange**, the largest, are not navigable. The climate of the Cape is noted for its beneficial effect upon consumptive, asthmatic, and rheumatic patients. The eastern districts are dry, the winter season fine, rains falling in summer; while in the western districts the reverse is the case. The scenery among the mountain ranges, **Lower Albany**, **British Kaffraria**, and in the **Transkei**, is exceedingly grand. The principal exports are wool, Angora hair, ostrich leathers, sheep and goat skins, diamonds, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. * **Executive** in hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, and a House of Assembly of seventy-six members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £50, or receiving £50 salary, or £25 with board and lodging. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. There is a University at Cape Town (**Royal Charter**, 1827), and there are a large number of state-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some State aid. For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, 769; Volunteers, 4,000; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. The **Transkeian Territories** are ruled by resident magistrates under the Governor of the Cape Colony, **Walvisch Bay**, an isolated port on the coast of **Damaraland**, is administered by a Resident.—For latest financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). * The most valuable exports are wool, £1,580,432, and diamonds, £3,504,756, in 1886. The colony possesses 1,693 miles of railway open, and extensions are being laid. Kimberley now has railway communication with Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The lines are Government property. There are 8,981 miles of telegraph wires in operation. About 84,000,000 acres are in occupation, of which 600,000 under cultivation. Vineyards occupy 20,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy. Ostriches number some 25,000; sheep 11,000,000; cattle 1,112,000; goats 3,000,000. Wheat crop about 1,700,000 bushels, other grain 3,000,000 bushels, tobacco 3,000,000 lb, aloes 340,000 lb,

dried fruit 2,500,000 lb. Cotton and rice are grown in certain regions. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. Natives, **Hottentots** and **Kaffirs**, number over two-thirds of the population. Where they are not in a position of equal citizenship with whites their affairs are controlled by a Minister for Native Affairs.—The Cape was first settled in 1652 by the Dutch, and in 1814 became an English colony. The **Hottentot** and other slaves of the Dutch settlers or "Boers" were liberated in '33 by the general Emancipation Act of the Imperial Parliament. This, and other things, caused much dissatisfaction among the Dutch and large bodies from time to time *trekked* (i.e. migrated) northward, and formed what have since become the **Orange Free State**, the **Transvaal**, and **Natal**. In 1820 England sent out the first body of British settlers. There have been five great **Kaffir** wars on the eastern frontier—in 1811, '18, '35, '46-53, and '57-63—devastating and laying waste whole regions of land; but the last of these was concluded in '63. Since then, in 1860, the **Basuto** rebellion occurred, which spread also to the **Transkei**. The civilising influence of schools, industrial institutions, frequent intercourse between the races, the construction of railways and other public works, are producing admirable changes for the better among the tribes. The colony has been gradually enlarged by annexations, the latest of which are **Griqualand West**, annexed '80; the various **Transkeian Territories**, '75-'87; and **Walvisch Bay**, '84. See **GRIQUALAND WEST**, **KIMBIRLEY**, **WALVISCH BAY**, **TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES**, **DIAMOND FIELDS**, **OSTRICH FARMING**, **COLONIAL WINES**, etc., etc. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**. Consult "The Cape of Good Hope General Directory and Guide Book," '87; Gresswell's "Our South African Empire"; Froude's "Oreana"; Holub's "Seven Years in South Africa"; Keith Johnston's "Africa"; Noble's "Cape and South Africa"; Theal's "South African History and Geography," and "History of the Boers in South Africa"; etc.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal, and form her most valuable dependency. Area, 1,650 sq. m., pop. 107,024. Capital **Mindello**, but principal town **Cidade de Santiago**. Coaling station, **St. Vincent**. Imports about £230,000; exports about £50,000. Volcanic formation, very fertile; climate sub-tropical; cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, coconuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported. People, **Portuguese** and **Negro**. Consult "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls, 1882, Part vii (Cape Verde Islands)."

Capital and Labour. These may be roughly defined thus:—**Capital** is, in its origin, the accumulation of the result of labour—the excess of production over immediate wants, and is capable of being used in the production of fresh wealth, and facilitating that production in an increasing ratio; and **Labour**, human exertion for a human end. Only the rudest and most elementary kind of labour can exist on its immediate produce; for any elaboration a reserved store of wealth is necessary—the produce of past labour, from which the labourer may subsist and provide himself with tools and materials, while his present labour is in process of completion. In highly organised communities capital and labour are as a rule in the hands

of separate persons, not indeed entirely, but to a large extent. Arbitration, and Courts of Conciliation have been recommended, and tried with comparatively little effect. It may be doubted whether any remedy can be effectual, which does not go to the root of the matter, and arrange for some means by which labour can become the owner of its own capital. Some form of industrial partnership would appear to be the best way of securing this end. (For the solution of the antagonism often existing between capital and labour consult Mr. G. Howell's "Conflicts of Labour and Capital.") The capital of Great Britain was estimated by Porter in 1840 at £4,100,000,000; by Levi in 1860 at £5,560,000,000; by Mulhall in 1882 at £8,720,000,000. These estimates give respectively £152, £195, and £248 of capital per head of the population. The estimates are made to consist of houses, railways, shipping, bullock, lands, cattle, etc., merchandise, foreign loans, furniture, roads, works, etc.

Capital Punishment. In the principal Continental nations capital punishment has been retained for the worst cases. In France and Belgium the guillotine, in Spain the garrote, in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (optional with each canton to inflict the penalty) the sword, in England and Russia the halter, await the murderer. See ed. '87.

Cardiff (Llanishen and Cwmstaff) Water Supply. The laying of about 31 miles of water conduit pipes between Llanishen and Cwmstaff, for the supply of Cardiff from the Breconshire watershed, was commenced about two years since, and at the end of the year '87 it was stated that the work had been practically accomplished. What is called the **balancing reservoir** at Rhubina was also about finished; **Blackbrook** and **Cefn** reservoirs being nearly completed. The upper section of No. 2, or **Cwmstaff reservoir**, was being constructed 1,000 ft. above Cardiff level; Llanishen is 150 ft. above the town; and Rhubina about 100 ft. above Llanishen. The Cwmstaff will not be finished for two years, its capacity being some 300 million gallons, while two others, Nos. 1 and 3, will be made at the bottom of a drainage area of 4,000 acres. The pipes above mentioned cost £120,000, and the laying over £30,000. They are 2 ft. in diameter, weigh about 1½ tons each, are each 12 ft. in length, and vary in thickness according to the pressure.

Cardinal Dean. See DEANS.

Carillon. This is a machine for playing tunes on a peal of bells, and is quite distinct and independent of the clock, with the exception of the discharging lever, which is released by the clock at any required time. The carillon then plays the tunes for which it has been constructed. On a peal of eight, representing an octave, as many tunes can be played as can be obtained in the compass of say E to E, or in whatever key the peal is. This, in practice, will be found to comprise a good selection of tunes. The greater the number of bells the more tunes, so that from a peal of fourteen almost any tune can be obtained. See ed. '87.

Carlisle, Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D. 58th Bishop of (founded 1732); b. 1818. Educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A. (1840); 2nd Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and subsequently Fellow of Caius. Ordained deacon (1842), priest (1844), became incumbent of St. Edward's, Cambridge (1848); Dean of

Ely (1858); consecrated Bishop of Carlisle (1869). He is the author of Goodwin's "Course of Mathematics." He was the original proposer of the scheme for establishing a "Church House" (q.v.) to commemorate H.M.'s Jubilee.

Carlos, Don, Duke of Modena, claimant of the Spanish throne as heir to his father, Don Juan, successor to Carlos VI., b. March 30th, 1848. His mother is the Archduchess Maria Teresa, Princess of Modena. He was educated in Austria. Don Carlos married the sister of the late Count of Chambord. In July '73 he instigated a rising in the north of Spain, taking the personal command. He continued the struggle during the Republic, but was defeated by Marshal Serrano after Alfonso XII. came to the throne, and retired (March '76) to England. He resided in France, but was expelled in '81.

Carlton Club. The recognised club of the Conservative party. All elections are made by the Committee, twelve being a quorum; two black balls exclude. Peers, heirs apparent to any peerage, and members of parliament, are balloted for immediately, other candidates taken in order of application. Ten members may be annually chosen by the committee from amongst the candidates, but in each case there must be not less than two-thirds voting. No special qualification for membership laid down by the rules. Entrance fee, £30; subscription, £10 10s. House, 94, Pall Mall.

Carlyle Society, founded in 1879, consists of "Students admiring Carlyle's works and desirous of extending his influence." Members are admitted by paying a yearly subscription, and they meet once in every month, when papers "suggested by Carlyle's works" are read and discussed. Pres., Dr. Eugène Oswald.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi, President of the French Republic, born at Limoges August 1837. He is a grandson of Carnot "the organiser of victory" under the French convention, and is a civil engineer by profession. When only twenty years of age he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris (Jan. '71) he was appointed **Préfet of Paris** (Jan. '71) he was as Commissary General gave valuable assistance in organising the defences of that Department. A month later he took his seat in the National Assembly as deputy for Côte d'Or, ranging himself in line with the Republican Left, with which he consistently voted. On the 16th of May '72 he opposed the vote of confidence in M. de Broglie. Since first elected he has sat continuously in the Chamber of Deputies, at first for Côte d'Or, and later for Beaune. Two years ago he took office in the **Brisson Cabinet as Finance Minister**, the duties of which he also filled when M. de Freycinet formed his Government in Jan. '87. On the resignation of M. Grévy (Dec. end), few men in France supposed that the next occupant of the Elysée would be M. Carnot. It was not till the Ferry and Freycinet factions began to threaten each other, and to distract the country, that those who had the choosing of the President began to look for a less dangerous competitor. When the first or preliminary ballot was taken, among the Republicans, M. C. had a very few votes, M. Ferry coming first with 200, M. de Freycinet with 196, and M. C. with 51.

When Congress met, however, M. C. speedily came to the front, and when he overtopped M. Ferry by nearly 200 and M. de Freycinet by 250 votes, all opposition practically ceased. The next ballot gave M. C. 616 votes, all the other candidates, except General Sausier, having polled together only 23 votes; M. C. was accordingly proclaimed President of the Republic. The new President had great difficulty in forming a Ministry, the task at last being successfully undertaken by M. Tirard (*q. v.*). President C.'s Message was read on Dec. 13th. It contained nothing of striking importance, but was pacific in its tone, and urged upon the Chamber the necessity of adjusting the national finances.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 30° and 12° N., long. 130° and 170° E. These islands, first discovered in 1543 by Lopez de Villalobos, were named after Charles V. of Spain, but they seem never to have been settled by the Spaniards. The Spaniards took formal possession of them, but appear only to have sent out missionaries. The Caroline Islands are sometimes called the **New Philippines**; they measure about 2,000 miles from ea. to west, but are chiefly low-lying lagoons or atolls. At Yap, which may be described as the chief of the Carolines, there are hills said to contain precious metals. The inhabitants are generally of the Papuan race, and owe what civilisation they are acquainted with chiefly to the American missionaries. The islands are prolific in tropical verdure. The inhabitants are docile and hospitable, and are ruled by a number of small chiefs. A grave dispute between Spain and Germany arose in the summer of 1885 as to the right of possession of these islands. The quarrel was referred to Pope Leo XIII. for arbitration, Germany acquiescing in the Pope's decision, which in effect recognised the ancient Spanish sovereignty, but on behalf of the latter Government secured to the Germans special trade privileges in the archipelago. This to all intents and purposes put an end to the contention, and the Act settling the question was formally signed, on Dec. 17th, at the Vatican, by Cardinal Jacobini and the representatives of Germany and Spain. On Sept. 7th, 1886, it was announced in Madrid that the Germans had relinquished their right of establishing a naval station on the Caroline Islands. It was afterwards stated, however, that against this renunciation Spain conceded a prolongation of the Germano-Spanish treaty of commerce, as well as some other points, ratifications of which were exchanged by the Government at Madrid Sept. 20th. On July 27th, '87, it was announced that the Emperor of Germany, the Queen Regent of Spain, Prince Bismarck, and Señor Canovas, had received from the Pope gold medals in commemoration of the Papal mediation. It was reported at Madrid at the end of September that disturbances had broken out at Ponape. They seem to have been occasioned through the action of the governor in ordering the arrest of an American Protestant missionary. There were only twenty-six Spaniards in garrison, and the natives killed the governor and wounded several of the soldiery. (For a full history of the dispute consult our '86 edition.) In the Cortes at Madrid, on Dec. 14th, the Minister for the Colonies read a despatch from the Governor of the Philippines,

to the effect that the inhabitants of Ponape had submitted to the Spanish forces.

Cascarilloes. The Indians of South America employed in stripping the bark from the cachacona trees.

Cassagnac, Paul Granier de, was b. at Paris Dec. 2nd, 1843. Journalist and politician; is a chief supporter of the Victorien Bonapartist group. His rhetoric is of the intemperate order, and has frequently involved him in duels. He fought in the Franco-German war, and was present at Sedan, where he was taken prisoner. He sits in the Chamber for the department of Gers.

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio. Spanish statesman and orator, b. in 1832; one of the most eloquent living public men of Europe. In the revolutionary movement of '68 Castelar joined the Republicans. Serrano quelled the rebellion, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. At the elections of '68 Señor Castelar found himself in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed a return of the monarchical government. On the abdication of King Amadeo he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in '73 he was chosen President of the Cortes, and subsequently President of the Executive Power. At this time war was raging in the Biscayan provinces of Spain, and Castelar prorogued the Cortes, and constituted himself a sort of dictator. The Cortes, when it reassembled, declined to pass a vote of confidence in him, and he withdrew. At the accession of Alfonso XII. Castelar left Spain for a time; but in '76 he obtained a seat in the Cortes as deputy for Madrid, though he has not held office since. Señor Castelar is a writer on historical, literary, and political subjects.

Castletown. Capital of the Isle of Man (*q. v.*).

Castries. Capital of St. Lucia (*q. v.*), pop. 4,550.

Cathedral Statutes Bill, 1884, provided for the appointment of a cathedral Committee of Privy Council, to whom the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the several cathedral churches of England and Wales might submit any alterations in the statutes of any cathedral that they deemed expedient. See ed. '86.

Cathedrals. The cathedral is the chief church of the diocese, in which the bishop's seat is fixed. In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic churches, over which a bishop was set; in others, the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church. English cathedrals were of two classes—(1) Where the clergy were monks; (2) where the clergy were secular canons. Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and many quarrels ensued in consequence. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Westminster) were provided with cathedrals. The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral. The cathedrals of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St. Albans are of recent foundation: new bishoprics are in contemplation, among these that of Wakefield, the diocese of which will be formed this year,

together with the transformation of some of the old churches into cathedrals.
Cathedrals of Established Church of England, List of.

Cathedral.	Archbishop or Bishop.	1887	Income.
Canterbury ...	Benson ...	83	£15,000
York ...	Thomson ...	62	10,000
London ...	Temple ...	85	10,000
Westminster ...	Bradley (Dn.) ...	81	2,000
Durham ...	Lightfoot ...	79	8,000
Winchester ...	Browne ...	73	6,500
Bangor ...	Campbell ...	59	4,200
Bath and Wells	Hervey ...	69	5,000
Bristol ...	Ellicott ...	63	Attached to Glouc.
Carlisle ...	Goodwin ...	69	4,500
Chester ...	Stubbs ...	84	4,200
Chichester ...	Dunford ...	70	4,200
Ely ...	Compton ...	86	5,500
Exeter ...	Bickersteth ...	85	4,200
Gloucester ...	Ellicott ...	68	5,000
Hereford ...	Atlay ...	08	4,200
Lichfield ...	MacLagan ...	78	4,200
Lincoln ...	King ...	85	4,500
Liverpool ...	Ryle ...	80	3,500
Llandaff ...	Lewis ...	83	4,200
Manchester ...	Moorhouse ...	86	4,200
Newcastle ...	Wilberforce ...	82	3,500
Norwich ...	Pelham ...	57	4,500
Oxford ...	Mackarness ...	69	5,000
Peterboro' ...	Magee ...	68	4,500
Ripon ...	Carpenter ...	84	4,500
Rochester ...	Thorold ...	77	3,100
St. Alban's ...	Cloughton ...	77	4,500
St. Asaph ...	Hughes ...	70	4,200
St. David's ...	Jones ...	74	4,500
Salisbury ...	Wordsworth ...	85	5,000
Sodor and Man	Hardesley ...	87	2,000
Southwell ...	Ridding ...	84	3,000
Truro ...	Wilkinson ...	83	3,000
Windsor ...	Davidson (Dn.) ...	83	2,000
Worcester ...	Philpott ...	61	5,000

Catholic. This term is an epithet of the Church Universal, and includes all those who believe in the doctrines and teachings of the Apostles, delivered by them to the early Church. It originally distinguished Christians from Jews.

Catholic Emancipation. The statutes of William III., which subjected the Romanists to many restrictions of rights, although for a long time not enforced, were repealed for England (only) in 1778. This led to serious disturbances in Scotland, and a Protestant Association was formed under Lord George Gordon, leading to the famous Gordon Riots in London. In 1791 a bill was passed allowing Romanists who took the oath of allegiance to hold property and enter the legal profession, and also Catholics peets to approach the king. In 1792 and 1793 the Irish parliament abolished many of the hardships that attached to Roman Catholics there, and the latter year also saw a Scotch Relief Bill passed. Complete Catholic emancipation did not follow till 1829, when Romanists were made admissible for both houses of parliament, to judicial (but not ecclesiastical) offices, and to all political and civil offices, with a few exceptions.

Caucus. The, is a nickname applied in the

first instance by Lord Beaconsfield to the system of political organisation of which the Birmingham Liberal Association is a type, and in particular to the organisation called the National Liberal Federation (q.v.).

Cave, Sir Lewis William, b. 1832. Called to the bar ('59), Q.C. ('75). After a successful professional career, he was appointed a judge of the High Court ('81). He was joint editor of the reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved ('61-65), and of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions." He also edited the editions of Addison on "Contracts," and the same author's "Law of Torts."

Cavendish, Miss Ada, made her first appearance on the stage in a leading part ('65) as a character in one of Mr. Burnand's burlesques. One of this actress's finest impersonations is *Mercy Merriok*, in Wilkie Collins' "*New Magdalene*," which Miss Cavendish has played at intervals since its production in '73. Miss C. was touring in America for a considerable period, and her performances there were everywhere received with great favour. She married Mr. Frank Marshall, the well-known dramatist.

Cayenne. A French colony in Guiana, South America. Area 46,697 sq. m., pop. 25,157. Capital *Cayenne*, on an island. Separated from Surinam by river Maroni. Chief products sugar, coffee, cotton, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, red pepper, etc. Gold is worked in some quantity. Administered by a Governor and Council. It is a penal colony. Exports to France about £750,000 annually. Besides above population of French and negroes, there are a large number of Indians and Maroons. See *GUIANA*.

Cayman Islands. Situated in the Caribbean Sea, north-west of Jamaica, of which colony they are a dependency. Grand Cayman has some 2,000 inhabitants, and a village called Georgetown. There is a Legislative Board for the islands.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar. The remainder broken up into native states. The island is rich and fertile; the people, Bugis, are a very superior section of the Malay race. Consult Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia."

Cell. A microscopically small, semi-fluid, semi-solid, primarily spheroidal body, which often assumes other forms, and which consists of a soft mass of living, contractile, colloid matter (cell substance, protoplasm) and a central structure, consisting of a small, roundish body, generally more solid than the rest of the cell—the nucleus. A cell-membrane or cell-wall may exist, as in most vegetable cells, or may be wanting, as in most animal cells. It is the earliest anatomical and physiological unit, or as Haeckel defines it, "the organic unit of form, an individual of the first order." The term "cell" is not accurate, but it was given by Schlieden because in cross-sections of most parts of plants where the cells are separated by solid walls, and contain a soft substance, or liquid, they look like the cells of a honeycomb—hence the term "cell." The cell-substance, or protoplasm, which surrounds the nucleus, is a very complete albuminous and nitrogenous substance, and it possesses certain fundamental vital properties—namely, it is contractile, irritable and automatic, recep-

live and assimilative, metabolic and secretory, respiratory and reproductive. The nucleus is a minute round, oval, or spheroidal mass of protoplasm, imbedded in the cell-substance. It is more solid usually than the cell-substance, and it has different optical and chemical reactions; it is more readily stained by colouring-matters, and offers more resistance to acids and alkalis. Its intimate structure is very complex, consisting, in some cells, of a very delicate network running in all directions. The cell-wall, when present, consists of an alteration of the external portion of the cell-body, and is not a separate structure. The size of cells varies from $\cdot 006$ or $\cdot 007$ to $\cdot 23$ micro-mill. Their shape is very variable. See ed. '87.

Cellulose. The chief constituent of the walls of the cells of plants. In the walls cellulose is associated with water and with certain mineral salts. This chief substance of the cell-wall is secreted or separated from the chief substance of the cell contents, protoplasm. In chemical composition cellulose is closely allied to sugar, dextrin, or gum and starch. All these and certain other bodies belong to the group of carbo-hydrates. The carbo-hydrates are organic compounds made up of carbon (*carbo*-hydrates), and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion 2 to 1: i.e., the proportion in which these two elements occur in water (*carbo-hydrates*). Cellulose presents differences in different plants and in different organs. These may be due to differences in the substance itself, or to the varying nature of the materials that incrust the cellulose. This is nearly pure in cotton, linen, pith of elder, or the pith of *Aralia papyrifera* (rice paper). Wood must be macerated in water, and then boiled a minute or two in nitric acid; cork must be macerated and then boiled in caustic potash; and both must then be washed with water before the iodine reaction is given by their cellulose. **Gun-cotton** is formed by treating cellulose with strongest sulphuric and nitric acids. Gun-cotton is in fact nitro-cellulose. **Collodion**, used in photography, is gun-cotton dissolved in ether. Cellulose, though universal in the plant kingdom, is not confined to it. In the outer body-wall of the baglike ascidioida or tunicata, a molluscoid group, containing the representative of the original ancestor of the vertebrata according to Charles Darwin, is **Tunicin**, a substance identical with cellulose. See ed. '87.

Celtic League, The. was formed at a conference of delegates, representing the Highlands of Scotland, Iceland, Wales, and Cornwall, held at Bonnar Bridge, N.B. The chief object of the League is to organise mutual co-operation in representing the grievances and in promoting the welfare of the Celtic population of the British Isles. A large number of public men from the districts mentioned have already joined the League.

Centenaries of the Year. The principal ones, all of which will be celebrated in '88, are those of 1588, the *Spanish Armada*; 1688, the *Revolution* which placed *William of Orange* on the throne; and 1788, the *founding of Sydney, New South Wales*. The *Times* (q.v.) was first published under that name Jan. 1st, 1788, and the first law report; its columns was that of the trial of *Warren Hastings*, commenced the same year. The navy, as a state institution, is also just 400 years old; for the *Great Harry*, built by Henry VII. in 1488, was the first English man-of-war. In 1788 the Admiralty was

established by Act of Parliament, and although it has undergone many changes in detail, it is in principle the same now as then. Also the well-known German philosopher of Pessimism, *Schopenhauer*, was b. at Danzig 1788, and Lord Byron was b. in London the same year. Descriptive sketches of the first three mentioned events are to appear in special Centenary numbers of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News* respectively, later in the year.

Centigrade (from *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a degree). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers. The freezing-point of water is on this scale denoted by 0°, the boiling-point by 100°. The space on the scale between freezing-point (0°) and boiling-point (100°), is divided into 100 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. This thermometric scale was invented by Anders Celsius, a Swede (b. at Upsala 1701, d. 1744). It is in use among almost all Continental nations, and is the only thermometric scale used in scientific investigations. To turn the Centigrade record into the corresponding Réaumur record, the number on the former scale, is multiplied by $\frac{4}{5}$, and divided by 5: e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to $100 \times \frac{4}{5} \div 5 = 80$ ° R. To turn Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32: e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to $100 \times \frac{9}{5} \div 5 = 180 + 32 = 212$ ° F.

Central America. Under this head are included the republics, of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, (For Ministry, etc., of each, see DIPLOMATIC.)

Costa Rica is governed by a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the respectable inhabitants. Constitution promulgated in 1859, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos, and practically suspended from 1870 to 1882. Area 26,040 sq. m.; pop. about 180,000. Estimated revenue in 1887 £623,600; expenditure £623,000. Foreign debt about £2,000,000; internal debt about £175,000—stated to be in course of rapid redemption. History presents no facts of interest. **Guatemala**, governed by President and Assembly, each elected for six years by universal suffrage. Area 41,830 sq. m.; pop. about 1,285,000. Revenue in 1886 £1,255,000; expenditure about £1,583,000. Debt about £1,000,000. There is also a floating debt of unknown amount. Army nominally 2,000, with reserves about 33,000. In 1872 a war took place with Honduras. In 1874 the Commandant of Guatemala having imprisoned and flogged the British consul nearly to death, was imprisoned for five years and compensation paid. In April 1885 the President Barrios was killed in battle, in an unsuccessful attempt to unite the Central American States under his dictatorship. **Honduras** is governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years; but there have been no regular elections in recent years, and no President has served the full term. Revenue in 1886-7 estimated to be £285,500, expenditure £286,500; the expenditure for many years has exceeded the revenue, deficits being covered by loans. Foreign debt about £6,000,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. Army nominally about 32,000, including reserves. Prolonged civil strife, aggravated by wars with San Salvador and Guatemala, from 1870 to 1876, when exhaustion brought peace. Since 1880 affairs more peaceable. In 1873

Omoa was bombarded by the British, to obtain redress for injuries inflicted on their subjects. In 1882 similar complications with France were settled by compensation, etc.—**Nicaragua** is governed by President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage. Area 49,500 sq. m.; pop. about 276,000. Estimated revenue in 1887 £678,659; expenditure £656,000. Public internal debt about £190,000; no foreign debt. Army about 10,000, including police and militia. Scheme for inter-oceanic canal revived in 1879. The treaty by which the United States took power to construct the same, objected to by England in 1884. United States legislature finally refused ratification (Jan. 1885).—**San Salvador** is governed by a President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected respectively for four years, three years, and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos (q.v.) or military nominations. Area 7,225 sq. m.; pop. about 635,000. Estimated revenue in 1887 £863,990; expenditure £858,375. No foreign debt; home debt about £950,000. Army, including militia, about 25,000. War with Honduras in 1872 and 1873. Since then little worthy of note has occurred. See also PANAMA CANAL.

Central Asia. A convenient geographical and political designation for the region lying between the Russia of Nicholas, China and India, which was practically rendered obsolete when Merv was annexed, in 1884. The region in question, with the exception of a few outlying districts, was formerly known as Tartary; but when the Russians began their onward movement towards India after the Crimean war, the general term of Central Asia came into vogue, and on account of its convenience has since been employed. Central Asia is not situated in the middle of the Asiatic continent, but well to the west, so that the title is not an accurate one; it has, however, served its purpose, and the use of it is being reluctantly abandoned by the press. By many writers the term has been restricted to the territory remaining unabsorbed, after each Russian advance, between the Russian frontier and Afghanistan. First the Kirghiz deserts disappeared from it, then Khokand, afterwards Bokhara and Khiva, and finally the country of the Turcomans. The majority of writers have never included Persia and Afghanistan in Central Asia; and Kas'gharia has been excluded since it was reconquered by the Chinese. The Russians have divided the conquered region into two provinces—**Turkestan** and **Transcaspiæ**. The former embraces the Kirghiz deserts, the old khanate of Khokand, the country conquered from Bokhara, and in addition it controls the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. This part of Central Asia is the more familiar to the public, on account of the campaigns of Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann, and the travels of Vambéry, Burnaby, Schuyler, etc. Until the death of Kaufmann, in 1882, it was the most important section of Central Asia, but subsequent events have transferred political interest to Transcaspiæ. Russia, on her part, has also diminished the administrative importance of Turkestan by various reductions, and by forming the Semiretchinsk part into a separate "government of the Steppe." The Tougai district of the Kirghiz Steppes has also been creted into a separate government. The

capital of Turkestan is Tashkent, the present Governor-General being General Rosenbach. The second province into which Central Asia has been split—Transcaspiæ, or the Transcaspiian territory—is quite of recent origin. It consists of the East Caspian coast, from the Mangishlak peninsula to the river Atrék, and the country inland to the oases of Khiva and Merv, the southern boundary being the Persian frontier as far as Sarakhs, and the Afghan frontier from Zulfikar to the Oxus. The whole of this large area, for the most part composed of desert, belonged to the independent Turcoman tribes. The first attempt to conquer them was made in 1869, when General Stolieff landed a force at Krasnovodsk; but the Russians made no headway against the fiercer tribes until Skobelev was sent in 1880 to retrieve the disastrous defeat which General Lomakin had experienced at Geok Tepé the previous year. After a hard but decisive campaign Geok Tepé was besieged and stormed (Jan. 1881), and with the pacification, or rather semi-extirmination, of the Akhal Tekkés, the Turcoman barrier virtually collapsed. In 1882 the Tejend oasis was occupied, and in 1884 Merv was forced to yield. These successes settled the fate of the Turcoman part of Central Asia, and the Russian Government formed the conquered territory into a separate province, to which was given the title of "Zakaspie," or "Transcaspiæ"; Askabad being chosen as the administrative centre, and General Komaroff as first Governor. Russia has since (June '87) occupied Kherki. The inauguration of the Tcharjui station on the Transcaspiian Railway (q.v.), Feb. 1st, '87, and the near completion of the line to Samarcand, are events of considerable commercial and strategic importance, both as regards Central Asia, and Russian influence there.

Central Provinces (India). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

"Century Magazine, The." originated Nov. 1837, previously existed under the name of *Scribner's Monthly*, which was edited by Dr. Holland. Present editor Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. The magazine, which has a large circulation in America and England, contains one or more serial tales, with articles on travels and subjects of general interest by eminent writers, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings (price 1s. 4d.). **"St. Nicholas,"** an illustrated magazine for the young (monthly 1s.), is published in connection with the above, and is edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. London office: 26, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Cesarewitch Stakes. See HORSE RACING.
Ceylon. From the Portuguese "Selen" or "Ceilão," a corruption of the Sinhalese "Sinhala-dwipa," or "Isle of Lions." An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. It is a British Crown colony. Area 25,365 sq. m., pop. 2,850,000. Divided into seven administrative provinces. Capital Colombo, pop. about 120,000. Other principal ports and harbours are Galle and Trincomalee. In the mountains is Nuwara Eliya, the favourite residence of Europeans. There are numerous other towns. In the centre of the southern part of Ceylon is an elevated region, about 4,000 sq. m. in extent, consisting of tableland, terraces, and lofty peaks, the highest, Pedrotallagalla, attaining 8,280 feet. Here was the last stronghold of Sinhalese independence,

Kandy. It is now the seat of much European enterprise in coffee and cinchona planting, etc. Hence the rivers of Ceylon descend. None are navigable except for boats. The largest is Mahavilla Gunga, which reaches the sea at Trincomalee. The remainder of the island is low, thickly clothed with forest and jungle, hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. The climate of the mountains is delicious and bracing. Vegetation throughout Ceylon is luxuriant. Valuable timbers abound; teak, ironwood, satinwood, rosewood, and many others. Three notable palms, the coconut, araca, and palmyra, are naturally plentiful, and are largely cultivated. They yield almost all necessities of life to the natives. The palmyra gives timber, fibre, and juice, which when fermented becomes "toddy," from which arrack is distilled. The sugar called "jaggery" is prepared from the fresh juice. The fauna, akin to that of India, comprises elephants, tigers, bears, buffaloes, goats, swine, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, a multitude of beautiful birds, prodigious serpents and other reptiles, and a profusion of insects. The pearl-fisheries of Manaar Gulf are celebrated. Various valuable metals occur, but not in quantity. The chief mineral export is plumbago. Sundry gems are also quarried. Nitre, alum, and salt are worked. The Chinese formerly obtained kaolin from Ceylon. **Administration** is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive council of five members and a Legislative council of fifteen. Religions mainly Buddhist, after which come Hindu sects, Mohammedans, and Christians. There are 1,821 government and aided schools. There is a medical college. Sinhalese almost monopolise the legal profession. For defence there is a garrison of some 1,400 troops and a volunteer force of 700, with a strong police. The port defences are being strengthened. **Chief production** for export has been coffee till recently; now more attention is paid to tea, cinchona, coconut and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cacao, cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. For latest financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Railways 82 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. **Bulk of population** Sinhalese, then Tamils, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 5,000. A degraded race, the Veddahs, occupies the interior, but is not numerous. **History** commences about 500 B.C., when the Sinhalese, an Aryan race, first migrated to Ceylon from the Ganges valley. They were followed by the Tamils later. Buddhism introduced 300 B.C. Portuguese factories established in 1505, seized by the Dutch 1656, who were dispossessed by the British in 1795. In 1815 the Sinhalese kingdom of Kandy was overthrown, and the whole island formed into a Crown colony. Ceylon is crammed with antiquities. Consult Tennent's "Ceylon," Haeckel's "Ceylon," Ferguson's "Ceylon," etc.

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, 1,200 miles from Mauritius, and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the *Oil Islands*, of which *Diego Garcia* is the largest and most important. It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a

watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers. Whole group fertile, abounding in coconuts, fruit, pigs, poultry, and vegetables.

Chairman, Duties of. For detailed description of these see ed. 87.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of parliament. He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. Although he is nominated by the Government, he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the house. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means presides when the house is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill (see *SUPPLY*). His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the house is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the house as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the house, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the house. The duties of the Chairman in regard to private business of parliament are referred to under the head of *BILLS, PRIVATE*. Among the recent holders of the office are Mr. Raikes (now Postmaster-General), '74-80; Sir Lyon Playfair, '80-84; Sir A. Otway, '83-85; Mr. Courtney, '85-86-87. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is elected at the commencement of every session. The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in '57, and re-elected every subsequent session until his death in '86, when the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was chosen to succeed him. The appointment is worth £2,500 a year.

Chamberlain, Lord Great. A State officer of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Gt. Chamberlain assists, in company with the Earl Marshal, at the introduction of new peers, issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission to view the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting (permission to inspect the chamber is for the present suspended), and sees to the fitting up of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other great public ceremony. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and the duties are at present performed by Lord Aveland as deputy for his mother, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby.

Chamberlain, The Lord. In mediæval times offices in the household of the sovereign ranked in dignity with offices of state, and were held by persons of the highest rank. The chamberlain was one of the most important of these domestic officers, having the general supervision of the royal household above stairs. The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this supervision, and has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal, and of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except those of the bed-chamber, over the medical men of the household; and he appoints the royal tradesmen,

He directs all great royal ceremonies, hands the Queen to and from her carriage; all applications to attend drawing-rooms and levees must be sent to him; he superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower. But he is oftenest heard of as a licenser of theatres and plays. His power of licensing theatres extends only to the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Southwark, and those other places within which the sovereign may occasionally reside. Elsewhere the power of licensing theatres belongs to the justices. But the patent theatres (that is, theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown) do not, even in the above places, require a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. One copy of every new play, prologue or epilogue, or new addition to an old play, prologue or epilogue, intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced, with an account of the theatre where and the time when it is to be acted or produced, signed by the manager. Should it, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, be disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, it must not be presented. It is lawful for him to disallow it, if he thinks fitting "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace" so to do. Every person engaged in presenting any piece before it has been allowed or after it has been disallowed makes himself liable to a fine of £50; and the licence of the theatre in which the offence is committed becomes void.

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon Joseph, P.C., M.P. for West Birmingham, b. in London, July '36. Educated at University College; and in '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also, in course of time, joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the dedicated secular candidates for the School Board of Birmingham. But in '73 Mr. Chamberlain was elected chairman of the Board. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, and was elected Mayor ('73). His tenure of office was remarkable for the expeditious despatch of the corporate business. On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him also was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities. He opened a sanitary exhibition in the town, and was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. About this period his name was brought prominently before the public by several articles he wrote for the *Fortnightly Review*, promulgating very advanced political and educational views. He was chairman of the Education League, and a member of the famous Liberal Association nicknamed later on "The Caucus" (*q.v.*), though not so closely identified with its origin and growth as is popularly supposed. In 1876, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham with-

out opposition, and has represented the town ever since. From 1876 his career is to be traced in parliament and on the public platform. In 1877 he laid before the house an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system (*q.v.*), which he had personally seen in operation in Sweden. His advocacy of this scheme, however, produced no impression upon members, and Mr. Chamberlain never revived the subject. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. Mr. Chamberlain's career in opposition was not a marked success, but he was acknowledged as the leader of the Radical party, and much of the Liberal success at the general election of 1880 was due to the organisations established all over the country on the model of that in Birmingham; and when the Liberals returned to power at the head of a large majority, it was felt that ministerial distinction should reward the man whose influence had not a little aided the victory. Mr. Gladstone offered Mr. Chamberlain the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, with cabinet rank. Mr. Chamberlain worked hard at this department of work. He passed a Patents Bill, and a Bankruptcy Bill, but an attempt to grapple with the question of merchant shipping was met by a formidable and successful opposition. Mr. Chamberlain, during the land agitation in Ireland, did not take such a prominent part in the debates as was expected from a man who was believed to have strong sympathies with the minor objects of the Irish members. Nor when great foreign questions were being discussed did he often enter the arena of debate. But whenever he spoke he went straight to the point, and early acquired a reputation as a hard hitter, and stands in the front rank of public speakers. On his exit from office (1885) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude; and he attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. He made a political tour in Scotland, and by his remarks on disestablishment there raised a storm which had doubtless much influence on the general election. At Victoria Hall, in London, he declared that he would take no post in any government which did not include in its programme free schools and the creation of small tenants and yeomen farmers. This speech created a great sensation, and was looked upon as a direct challenge to the Whig element of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham at the general election of 1885, along with six Liberal colleagues. He held the office of President of the Local Government Board until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, 1886). He has since been a steady member of the party of Liberal Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain is the originator of the **Round Table Conference** (*q.v.*). His speeches on the **Irish Question** were published in '87 under the auspices of the National Radical Union, Birmingham. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Prime Minister at Hatfield House last year, Mr. Chamberlain was amongst the distinguished guests invited by Lord Salisbury to meet Her Majesty. He was subsequently appointed British Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and

Canada on the Fisheries Question. Previous to his departure for America he visited Ulster, and delivered a series of speeches on the Home Rule problem.

"Chambers's Encyclopædia," begun in '59 and completed '68, under the editorship of the late Dr. Findlater, is to appear in a new edition (which will comprise ten volumes), Vol. I. being published March '88. The high reputation of this well-known work will be enhanced by the revision and rewriting of its existing articles, and its scope extended by the addition of many fresh subjects, contributed by men eminent in various branches of knowledge. Special attention will be paid to Colonial and American subjects. Physical maps and new illustrations are also to be included. It is stated that the primary idea of the original work—information imparted in non-professional language—is to be strictly adhered to. Editor, Mr. D. Patrick, W.A. Office, 339, High Street, Edinburgh.

Chambers's Journal was established in '32 by the brothers William and Robert Chambers, and is now conducted by Robert Chambers (*secundus*). It publishes papers on literature, science, applied art, travel and adventure, and works of fiction; but political and religious subjects are excluded. Office, 339, High Street, Edinburgh.

Championship of England, The, is a very ancient office, said to have been instituted by William I. It has been in the family of Sir John Dymoke from the coronation of Richard II. (1377), when it was decided against another claimant of the post in favour of him as lord of the manor. The duties of the Champion consist only in appearing at a coronation, openly challenging a denial of the monarch's right and title to the throne, and holding combat with the device of such right.

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of state he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commissioners for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county court magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonic and over six hundred livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords.

Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal

adviser of the Lord Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See MINISTRY.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is head of the office by which the Duchy estates, the revenues of which are paid over to the privy purse (see footnote ROYAL FAMILY) are managed. He appoints the magistrates for Lancashire, and is vice-president of the Committee of Council on Agriculture (*q.v.*).

Chancellor of Exchequer. See TREASURY.

Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 87,702.—Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of Jersey, and that of Guernsey.—Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters, and cod. Minor manufactures are carried on, and intermediary trade between Britain, France, and other countries is considerable, exports and imports reaching £1,500,000 in British produce alone. The climate is moist and mild.—Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light.—The People are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official.—Jersey has no appendages. Its area is 28,717 acres, or about 45 sq. m., with pop. 52,445. It is divided into 12 parishes. The capital is **St. Helier** (30,000), situated on St. Aubyn's Bay, on the south. It is hilly, and most fertile of the group. Some shipbuilding is carried on, and syenite is quarried and exported. Iron and manganese exist.—**Guernsey**, 30 miles north of Jersey, has attached to it the small isles of **Alderney**, **Sark**, or **Sercq**, **Herm**, **Jethou**, **Brechon**, etc. Together the area of all is 19,605 acres, about 31 sq. m.; pop. 35,257. They are divided into 10 parishes. The capital is **St. Pierre**, on the east, with a good harbour. Guernsey is level on the north, hilly to the south. It is somewhat less fertile than Jersey. Alderney is elevated on the south-west. It has no good harbour, and is separated from Cape La Hague by the dangerous Race of Alderney. Its area is only some 1,900 acres, and its village is called **St. Anne**. The pasturage is very rich. Consult Ansted, and Inglis's "Channel Islands." For Lieut.-Governors, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Channel Tunnel. The earlier history of this scheme has been given in previous editions. During '87 but little progress was made with it, owing to the continued opposition of the Government. On Feb. 24th the Company as now combined (see ed. '87) held an extraordinary meeting under the presidency of Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., and agreed to call themselves the **Channel Tunnel Co.**—A resolution which was

confirmed on March 11th. The second reading of the **Channel Tunnel Experimental Works Bill** was moved in the House of Commons by Sir E. W. Watkin, who pointed out that the Government would always have the power to stop the progress of the operations. On a vote being taken, the motion was lost by 153 to 107. On Aug. 16th, when laying the first cylinder of the new Dee Bridge (*q.v.*), Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in favour of the Tunnel scheme. On Dec. 22nd, at an ordinary meeting of the Company, Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., chairman, spoke in encouraging tones of their prospects; and, after mentioning Mr. Gladstone's public expression of opinion, pointed out that Mr. Bright had written and spoken in their favour, while Lord R. Churchill was one of their shareholders. He said the borings at Dover were proceeding, the vertical depth of the borehole being 734 feet. The directors were authorised to make a call of 1s. per share, to receive in advance the amount due on the shares, and the reintroduction of the experimental bill next session was approved. Early in '88 the Government intimated that they would oppose the bill.

Chantilly. Formerly the seat of the Duc d'Angoulême, recently handed over by him to the Academy for the people of France. It is twenty-six miles from Paris, and a beautiful domain, where the great Condé received Louis XIV. in 1671. At the noble chateau, restored by the Duc d'Angoulême, are paintings by Raphael, Delacroix, Decamps, Watteau (the Monkey Room), Van der Meulen (Battle of Rocroi), a library of 200,000 volumes, stained glass by B. Pajou, statues by beautiful carvings, theatre, stables for 250 horses, park, gardens, and fountains. In the forest of 6,700 acres are two lakes, **Queen Anne's Gothic chateau**, and the **Cornellie viaduct**, on 15 arches, 130 feet high, also the **racecourse of the French Jockey Club**. The French Academy have struck a medal in commemoration of the gift. See *cd.* 87.

Chapter. See DEAN AND CHAPTER.

Charges d'Affaires. See AMBASSADORS.

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings

(independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of 1855. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Lord Chancellor may appoint any persons to be jointly with the secretary "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been greatly extended. In 1874 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them (as from Dec. 31st, 1874) all the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In 1882 the Prison Charities Act (45 & 46 Vict. c. 65) empowered the Charity Commissioners, on application of the Secretary of State, to make schemes respecting prison charities. In 1883 the Municipal Corporations Act (46 & 47 Vict. c. 38, sect. 3) empowered them to hold, manage, and enjoy the property of certain dissolved corporations until they should make schemes for its administration. In 1883, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act (46 & 47 Vict. c. 36) empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the "Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London," referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London, or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules—"Ecclesiastical Charity Property" and "General Charity Property"; and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments, under prescribed directions. **Christ's Hospital** is expressly excepted. The Charity Commissioners make an annual report, which is laid before parliament. The present Chief Commissioner is Henry Longley, Esq., C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq.; the fourth (unpaid), James William Lowther, Esq., M.P. See, Daniel R. Fearon, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. See more fully for functions of the Charity Comrs. *ed.* 87.

Charity Organisation Society. This was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. The Bishop of London is president of the Society, and there is a very influential list of vice-presidents, which includes H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland, and Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and other leading members of both political parties. The Society consists of a

federation of district committees, one or more in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans with proper security for repayment. The council also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. **Organ of the Society, Charity Organisation Review**, and other papers are issued. **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Charities. By the courtesy of the editor of "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" (*Longmans, Green & Co.*), we are enabled to give in advance the following interesting tabular summary.

Approximate Income for '86-87.

4 Bible Societies	208,637	£
14 Book and Tract Societies	70,612	
	279,249	
56 Home Missions	562,659	
13 Home & Foreign Missions	230,637	
24 Foreign Missions	865,791	
	1,659,097	
7 Church & Chapel Building Funds	21,416	
27 Charities for the Blind	70,639	
8 Charities for Deaf & Dumb	17,296	
9 Charities for Incurables	53,254	
3 Charities for Idiots	50,228	
	191,417	
17 General Hospitals	325,405	
8 Consumption	74,636	
5 Ophthalmic Hospitals	12,638	
3 Orthopædic Hospitals	5,206	
3 Skin Hospitals	6,100	
21 Hos. for Women & Children	63,345	
6 Lying-in Hospitals	11,764	
31 Miscell. Special Hospitals	89,189	
	558,263	
33 General Dispensaries	26,537	
16 Provident Dispensaries	10,828	
1 Institution for Smallpox	2,500	
6 Do. for Surgical Appliances	16,717	
43 Convalescent Institutions	50,931	
16 Nursing Institutions	5,602	
	112,115	
158 Pensions and Institutions for the Aged	438,899	
93 Institutions for Gen. Relief	309,208	
17 Food Institutions, Loan Charities, etc.	10,215	
	319,423	
100 Voluntary Homes	163,405	
56 Orphanages, etc.	179,043	
71 Institutions for Reformation and Prevention	75,200	
98 Institutions for Education	412,543	
45 " " Social Improvement	64,164	
19 Institutions for Protection	73,263	
1,038 Grand Totals	4,579,506	

Charles I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zepherin Louis), **King of Roumania**, b. 1839. When (1866) Prince Alexander John had been expelled from the sovereignty of Roumania, King Charles ascended the throne. He had

formerly served as an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons. In 1881 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King of Roumania; he had previously borne the title of Prince. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. In 1869 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, a lady of literary capacity, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Silva."

Charles I. (Charles Frederick Alexander), **King of Wurttemberg**, b. 823. He succeeded his father William I., and ascended the throne in 1864. In the Austro-Prussian war, he fought on the side of Austria. In 1866 he acknowledged Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation, and signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with that power. In the Franco-German war (1870-71) King Charles joined the other German armies, and played an active part in the struggle. He is connected with the Russian Imperial family by his marriage (1846) with the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of the Czar Nicholas I. He is an officer in the Russian army holding the rank of Colonel of dragoons.

Charlestown. Capital of *Nevis* (*q.v.*).

Charlotte Amalia. Cap. of *St. Thomas* (*q.v.*).

Charlotte Town. Capital of *Prince Edward Island* (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500.

Charterhouse School. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Cheese. There are many British varieties of cheese—among them Cheddar, Cheshire, Gloucester, and Stilton. The modes of manufacture are the same in principle, though differing in slight details. Milk at a temperature of 80° Fahr. is put into a vat, where it is mixed with rennet, a substance taken from the stomach of sucking calves. It has the virtue of separating the solid portion, or curds, from the liquid portion, or whey. On the whey being withdrawn the curd is pressed, heated, and cut, and re-pressed, until the whey is thoroughly worked out of it. The product when salted becomes cheese, which, with a calico band round it, is placed in a room with a temperature of 65° Fahr. Cheese, though in a less perishable form than milk, retains all the nutritive elements of that liquid, which is regarded as the standard or typical food, containing, as it does, all the constituents necessary for the sustenance and growth of animals. Cheese, however, contains much too large a proportion of flesh-formers or albuminoids to render it a well-balanced and invariably wholesome food, and is therefore consumed along with wheat bread. In this way it furnishes the most nutritious and cheapest food for those who pursue an active life out of doors. Pound for pound it contains more nitrogen than butcher's meat. As in the case of butter, a large quantity of spurious cheese is sold in our markets.

Cheltenham College. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Chérif Pasha, statesman, b. at Constantinople, of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied at Paris as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Egyptian Government, and passed through the Military School of Saint-Cyr. He returned to Egypt in 1844. At the accession of Saïd Pasha he entered the army, and was successively promoted to the rank of Pasha. In 1857 he entered the administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the Government of Ismail Pasha he filled the posts of Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruc-

tion. In 1867 he was raised to the post of President of the Grand Council of Justice. In 1868 he took the portfolio of the Interior, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. In 1869, 1867, 1868, he was made Regent of Egypt by Ismail Pasha, when this Prince went abroad. Under the government of Tewfik Pasha, Cherif Pasha became Prime Minister of Egypt, but resigned (1884), in consequence of his disapproval of the abandonment of the Soudan. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Chess. Some doubt exists as to the origin of this ingenious game; and whilst several authorities attribute its invention to the Chinese, others ascribe it to the Hindoos; and Sir William Jones says, "We may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians, who unanimously agree that it was imported from the west of India in the sixth century. It seems to have been immemorially known in Hindostan by the name of *chaturanga*, i.e., "the four angas, or members of an army." It was introduced into Spain by the Saracens in the eighth century, and gradually came into play throughout Europe; but the date of its introduction into England is not precisely known, although it is recorded that Canute took part in a game in 1028. Tamerlane is said to have greatly improved it in or about the year 1400, and in 1474 Ockton published "The Game and Play of the Chesses." For the promotion of Chess, clubs are in existence all over the three kingdoms, the parent society being the British Chess Association, which was originally formed under the title of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and took its present name on Aug. 5th, 1857. The first congress under its auspices was held at St. James' Hall in June '62, and the laws of the game were revised in the following July. M. Zukertort won the first prize at the International Congress held at Paris in '78. Mr. Blackburne gained a similar honour at Berlin in '81, and M. Zukertort was equally as successful at London in '83; but in his great match with Mr. Steinitz, in America, in '86, for the championship of the world and a stake of 2,000 dollars, he was beaten by ten games to five, the remaining five of the contest being drawn. In the Masters' Tournament of the British Chess Club, which followed in the same year, Mr. Blackburne was victorious with a total of 64 games, Mr. H. E. Bird and Mr. I. Gunsberg coming next with five games each. Captain Mackenzie, New York, was awarded first prize of 1,000 marks at the International Chess Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in August '87. Mr. Blackburne and Herr Max Weiss dividing second and third awards. Mr. Blake gained chief honours at the Counties Chess Association at Stamford in the same month; and Mr. Burn and M. Gunsberg shared first and second prizes at the Masters' Tournament in December last.

Chester, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Lord Bishop of. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1534, and has an income of £4,500. His lordship, the 2nd bishop, is the son of the late William Morley Stubbs, Esq., of Knaresborough, was educated at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. (1848), became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. (1851), D.D. by decree of Convocation (1879), Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge (1879), and of Edinburgh (1880). Ordained deacon (1848), and priest (1850), by the Bishop

of Oxford. Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford (1866), and has held various other appointments of importance at the University; Fellow of Oriel College (1867), Hon. Fellow of Balliol College, and Hon. Student of Christ Church. His lordship is the author of many learned works, amongst which is "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum" (Oxford University Press, 1883). Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex (1850-67); Librarian to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth (1862-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History (1865-66), Select Preacher (1870), Examiner in the School of Theology (1871-72), and of Modern History (1873-76, and '81); rector of Cholderton, Wilts (1875-79), Canon of St. Paul's (1879-84), and consecrated Bishop of Chester (April 25th, 1884).

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.D., b. in London 1841. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '81 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '84 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and ('85) he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester. Professor C. is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis, the most important of his works being devoted to the prophecies and Psalms.

Chichester, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1070, but had existence previously as far back as 681, under the name of Selsey. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 71st bishop, was born at Sandfleet, Berks, in 1802, and is the son of Richard Durnford, Esq. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics 1826, proceeded M.A. 1829, and gained a fellowship 1830, in which year he was ordained deacon, and the year following priest. His lordship was formerly rector of Middleton, Lancashire, 1835-70; Hon. Canon of Manchester 1854-6; Archdeacon of Manchester 1867-70; Canon of Manchester, 1868-70; and consecrated Bishop of Chichester 1870, the same year receiving the degree of D.D. from his university.

Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 109 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Area 256,399 sq. m.; pop. in 1885 about 2,525,000; estimated revenue in 1886 £7,128,700; expenditure, £7,128,000; debt (latest returns) about £16,500,000. By law the army is not to exceed 12,400, but in 1885 about 17,000 of the national guard were on duty to assist the regulars. The army now consists, including the national guard, of 61,846 men. (For navy see NAVIES, FOREIGN.) In May 1880 the Peruvians were totally routed by the Chilean army at Tacna, and in June the southern army of Peru was exterminated at Arica. The Chileans then threatened Lima by sea, and a *levée en masse* took place. Negotiations were attempted, but without result, owing

to the exorbitant terms of peace demanded by Chili. In Nov. 1880 the Chilean army landed at Pisco, and in Jan. 1881 the Peruvians were totally defeated near Lima, which was shortly afterwards occupied without resistance. After their defeat, and before the arrival of the Chilean troops, the state of anarchy was so great that the foreign residents, to the number of 5,000, took arms to restore order. The country relapsed into a state of anarchy, and a guerilla war dragged on in 1881 and 1882, always to the disadvantage of the Peruvians. After various unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, in 1883 the invaders recognised Iglesias, who had been elected provisional president by the northern states, and a treaty involving the absolute cession of Tarapaca, with its nitrate deposits, and the occupation of Arica and Tacna for ten years, etc., was provisionally agreed to in June. About this time also, after seventeen years of interrupted relations, a treaty of peace between Spain and Chili was signed. After a considerable period of civil war and anarchy, a constituent assembly was convened, which confirmed Iglesias in the presidency, ratified the above-mentioned treaty, and established a government, which was recognised by England, France, Spain, etc. In spite of insinuations against the new government, which rendered the prolongation of the Chilean occupation necessary, internal peace seems likely to be restored in Peru. In Chili proper since the close of the war nothing of especial note has occurred. The chief events of the past year have been an outbreak of cholera (Jan.), and the change of ministry (June). For the present Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

"Chiltern Hundreds." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

China. The most populous and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China proper still more remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world; 1,550,000 sq. miles, with a pop. variously estimated from 250,000,000 to 350,000,000—the higher figures being a moderate computation, and 70,000,000 less than the returns of 1842. The rest of the empire, covering 3,000,000 sq. m., contains not more than 30,000,000 souls. China has other claims to rank high in the family of nations besides her extent of territory and the multitude of her people. The industry of the latter and the antiquity of her history afford valid reasons for placing this country high among the nations of the earth. The government of China is most carefully organised. A number of boards or councils conduct business at the capital; while the eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of provinces and the **taotais** of the cities. A nineteenth province has been recently formed, out of the Central Asian territory, having its seat of government at Suidum, near the Russian frontier, in Semiretchia. The Manchur, or Tartar garrison, allotted to each important town, has a separate organisation, while the Green Flag Chinese army corresponds to our militia or the Turkish *redif*. The Manchur army is computed to number 270,000 men, and the Chinese as many as 800,000. The most efficient force is, however, Li Hung Chang's garrison of Pechihli, the nucleus of which was formed by the men who served under General Gordon against the *Opium*. There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides

a dockyard at Kiangnan. The marine of China consists of a number of powerful gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet (see NAVIES, FOREIGN). The greater part of China is only very partially developed, and much benefit is anticipated to native and foreign trade by the introduction of **railways**, to which the Chinese government seems at last to have reconciled itself, provided always that it is not expected to move too fast (see CHINESE LOAN, NEW). At the same time Chinese trade is not increasing in the degree that might be expected from the awakening that seems to be taking effect among its long torpid masses. Caution rather than eagerness should be shown in hastening the progress of a people whose energy and industry once utilised must disturb the present equilibrium of the eastern world. During '86 the trade returns (the last obtainable) showed the imports in European vessels at the treaty ports to have been in value £28,430,700, of which £5,415,544 came from the United Kingdom; the exports were £25,082,140, of which £8,040,938 went to the United Kingdom. China has also a land trade with Tibet valued at half a million sterling, and one with Russia of more than double that amount. It is impossible to value the internal trade of this busy community, but there is as little doubt of its magnitude as of its standing in need of increased facilities of transport. The present quantity of China's trade is absolutely insignificant (being only one-third that of the port of Bombay) as compared with the dimensions which it must sooner or later attain. The revenue of the empire exceeds £50,000,000 sterling in value, of which one-half is paid into the provincial treasuries in kind. The national debt is only £4,000,000, secured on customs of a greater annual value. (For early history to '85, see ed. '87.) A new agreement, dated July 18th, 1885, was entered into between Great Britain and China relative to the opium traffic and the prevention of smuggling.—Of the events of '87 of course the principal was the assumption (nominally at least) of the government of the Empire by Kwangsu, which was announced from Peking under date Feb. 7th. It may be interesting to state how Kwangsu came to the throne. The late Emperor Tungchi died at the age of seventeen without performing the duty of naming his successor from a younger generation than his own. A council of regency was then held, consisting of the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung—who preceded Tungchi—and Prince Ch'un his brother, and they named the infant son of the latter, Kwangsu, for the vacant throne. Prince Ch'un is perhaps the most powerful man in China, being Prime Minister and Lord High Admiral. In '86 he made a short sea voyage in a Chinese man-of-war to various ports, this being the first known instance of a Manchu prince going to sea. He was interviewed by Admiral Hamilton at Chefoo, and on his return published his impressions in the shape of several poems. The progress of Western ideas in China in recent years is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to his influence; and it is a singular fact that during his recent illness, after being dosed by his native attendant with "otter's liver," procured from Nankin, the prince summoned Dr. Manson from Hong Kong. This is, it is believed, the first time that a foreign physician has attended a member of the Chinese imperial house. Something like a settlement of

a long-continued dispute between the Chinese and the Vatican was arrived at during the year, and it was reported from Rome (Feb. 15th) that in view of the friendly disposition now exhibited by the former, the Pope had instructed Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, to prepare a convention with a view to securing complete liberty and security to the Catholic missions and residents in the empire. Another Rome telegram (March 30th) stated that the Pope had received from Monsignor Agliardi, the papal delegate to the East Indies, a report stating that the Chinese Govt. assented to the adoption by the Propaganda of what measures it might deem expedient. Indeed, the desire to be on amicable terms with all the Western kingdoms and authorities appears to have marked the policy of the past year. So far as England is concerned, for instance, the Emperor sent to the Queen certain Jubilee presents. The only cloud on her political and diplomatic horizon, indeed, appears to be in the direction of Russia, who apparently is much dissatisfied with the new *Keldja* boundary, restored '81 to China. On March 3rd it was reported in Paris that China had ceded the *Chusan Islands* to Germany, but this was subsequently denied. A convention was signed, March 26th, by which China recognised the possession of *Macao* by Portugal, but not providing that the latter might cede the territory without her permission, a treaty to be signed at Peking having the same conditions as to the duties on opium at *Macao* as those stipulated by the Anglo-Chinese treaty signed at Hong Kong. With regard to her conduct to those vast territories over which she maintains such strange claims of *suzerainty*—extending from Nepal, on the west of Tibet (*q.v.*), to Corea, in the Eastern seas—China still exhibits the old jealousy of interference. For instance, she held fast to the practice of receiving gifts from Burmah (*q.v.*) every ten years, when signing the treaty after the British annexation of the upper portion of that country—doubtless with the intention of impressing her people with the idea that she was not losing ground. Again, as to Corea, jealous apparently of the effects that the temporary occupation of Port Hamilton (*q.v.*) by the British may have had, and also of the proximity of the Russians at Possett and Vladivostock, China during the year has been asserting her *suzerainty* somewhat vigorously. Some details of a proclamation just issued appeared in the *Times* of Dec. 26th, in which Corea is told plainly that she is a dependent State, a Chinese representative is appointed for each open port "a system of one-sided extra-territorial jurisdiction is created in favour of Chinese against Corcans," and Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, is to be able to communicate directly to the King. As to the development of China in the matter of internal communication and foreign trade relations, some details will be found under the heading CHINESE LOAN. Just about the close of the old year news of a terrible calamity, caused by the bursting of the banks of the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, reached this country. About 300 miles from the coast the swollen waters left their former bed, and after flooding a vast and thickly populated plain, scoured themselves a new channel to the sea. It is stated that the Yellow River has thus changed its course some half-dozen times during the last 2,000 years, carrying death and destruc-

tion before it. It is said that some hundreds of villages and several towns in the province of Honan were completely submerged; and the loss of life is variously estimated at from one to seven million persons! At the beginning of the year '88 Mr. A. Little was about to start in a steamer built for the purpose, to discover the navigable qualities of the Upper Yang-tze. A terrible explosion occurred at Amoy; and it was reported by the *Standard* correspondent at Shanghai that some twenty Christian churches were destroyed in the province of Fu-Ken and many of the converts massacred. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC CONSULT "The History of China," by Demetrius Boulger (3 vols.).

Cinchona, a genus of plants belonging to the order *cinchonaceæ*, of which the coffee and the madder plant are also members. The bark of certain species of C. contains *quinine*, used principally for the treatment of intermittent fevers or as a tonic. Called *Peruvian bark* from its original habitat. (For concise history and description see ed. '86.) Consult Reports, such as King's (U.S.), Morris' (Jamaica), T. C. Owen's "Cinchona Planter's Manual," published at Colombo (Ceylon), King's "Manual of Cinchona Cultivation"; Van Gorkom's "Handbook of Cinchona Cultivation," trans. by B. D. Jackson (Van Gorkom is the director of the Dutch cinchona plantations in Java); Clements R. Markham's "Peruvian Bark."

Chinese Loan. (For early history of loan, see ed. '87.) It was stated from Berlin Jan. 31st, '87, that a Chinese loan of 5,000,000 marks had been arranged with the Berlin Trading Company and the banking firms of Warschauer of Berlin and Stern of Frankfurt, at 5½ per cent., redeemable within 15 years. This contract for a time caused the Germans to believe that they had begun to succeed in their efforts to finance the railways of China. The loan was soon taken up at 104. On April 20th, however, a correspondent published in the *Times* an explanatory statement to the effect that this loan, which came to no more than a quarter of a million sterling, was not imperial, nor was it a vicious loan, but only to a local mandarin; while the whole of the important works, fortifications, etc., at Port Arthur (the Chinese Chatham) had been placed in the hands of a French syndicate, 17 German employees being dismissed. With regard to the financial mission of '86 (see ed. '87), during the spring of '87 Herr Exner published a pamphlet on the development of China, and German trade in the far East. Later in the year reports began to be circulated to the effect that an American syndicate had obtained some valuable concessions from the Chinese, and Mr. Jay Gould's name having been mixed up with the matter, he publicly denied the truth of the statement on Aug. 1st, while in the House of Lords on the same date Lord Salisbury said he knew nothing of the matter. In a cablegram dated Philadelphia, Aug. 2nd, a Mr. Wharton Barker of that city, who said he was interested in the concessions, explained that he had received a telegram from Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Pechili, to the effect that the necessary documents had been signed, and further, that he had heard from Spain to the effect that Chinese envoys would visit the States to consummate the matter. Mr. B. added that, by the terms of the concession, the Chinese Government put down half the capital and would have half the interest; and that the proposal was to construct

first a railway from Tientsin to Shanghai, over 900 miles long, then another from Shanghai to Nankin and thence to Canton, 1,000 miles, and afterwards other lines, including one on the Russian frontier. It was also proposed to make rail mills, to introduce the telephone, and to establish banks. This stupendous scheme, which promised to overshadow even the German project, however, suddenly fell through; for a telegram, under date Tientsin, Oct. 12th, reported that the Chinese Government had definitely withdrawn from Li Hung Chang's agreement. A correspondent writing to the *Times* of Oct. 13th severely criticised the whole thing, pointing out in the first place that the railways themselves could not be made as proposed. It appeared that a certain Count Mitiwicz originated the scheme, and obtained the following concessions from Li Hung Chang: (1) the right to introduce and work a telephone in the treaty ports; (2) the right to establish an American or American-Chinese bank; (3) in return he undertook to obtain for the Government as much money as it required in silver at 3 per cent.; and (4) to lend Li Hung Chang money without interest. All these "concessions," as far as any profit the Americans might expect, were described as quite worthless, as any person might open a bank or start a telephone in a treaty port without consulting the Chinese Government at all. A Philadelphia cablegram, of Oct. 27th, however, said that the Chinese consul at New York reported the bank agreement to be in abeyance; nothing was said about the railway scheme. Early in December it was reported that **Ma King Chang**, described as "Confucianist, Roman Catholic convert, member of the Society of Jesus, Christian missionary among his countrymen, official financier, and finally envoy of Li Hung Chang to the West," had left America owing to the collapse of the scheme, and had arrived in London. Here, however, if he really tried to get rid of the "concession," he appears to have failed completely. It was reported from Berlin, Jan. 31d, 88, that the negotiations to establish a German-Chinese bank, carried on for some time by the Royal Seehandlung, were approaching conclusion, and the capital would be 20,000,000 marks.

Chippendale, Mrs. Mary J. (*née* Snowden), widow of the late W. H. Chippendale, actor, entered the dramatic profession 1855. Together with her husband she was for several years in the late Mr. Buckstone's Haymarket company. Her principal characters are "Mrs. Candour" (*School for Scandal*), and "Mrs. Malaprop" (*The Rivals*). She played *Martha* in "*Faust*," in Mr. Irving's Lyceum company, in '87.

Chitty, Sir Joseph William, is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, well known as a legal author. Born in 1828, he was a distinguished athlete when at Oxford, rowing for his university, and acting as umpire at the annual contest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was called to the bar in 1856, and, devoting himself to Chancery work, soon acquired a large practice. Q.C. (1874), and was the acknowledged leader of the Rolls Court. At the general election of 1880 he was returned for Oxford City with Sir W. Harcourt, but was elevated to the bench in 1881. As a judge, Mr. Justice Chitty is deservedly popular with the bar.

Cholera. An exhaustive article on this was given in our edition of 1886 (*q.v.*).

Christian Era, The. This dates from the year in which Christ was born. According to

Greek chronology, it was the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad; by the Roman Calendar it was 753 A.U.C.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the Bishop of London, Earl of Harrowby, and others, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. With this view sermons and lectures are delivered in various parts of the country, tracts are circulated, classics and examinations on Christian Evidences are held, and grants of books are given. Secs., Rev. T. T. Wateman, C. L. Engström. Offices, 13, Buckingham St., Strand.

Christian IX., King of Denmark. was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. He ascended the throne in 1863, and succeeded his brother Ferdinand VII. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna (1864) he had to surrender. The recent attempts on the part of His Majesty to act in defiance to the popular party in the Danish Parliament have seriously strained his relationship with that body.

Christianstadt. Capital of Santa Cruz (*q.v.*).

Christie, William Henry Mahony, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, b. at Woolwich 1845, is a younger son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and formerly secretary to the Royal Society. Educated at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. (1868) as fourth wrangler. Appointed (1870) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement (1881), Mr. Christie was appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He is the author of the "*Manual of Elementary Astronomy*," and has contributed valuable papers to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* and the *Royal Astronomical Society*.

Christ's Hospital, London. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Chromo-Lithography, or the art of drawing on and printing from stone, was invented towards the close of the eighteenth century, by Senefelder, at Munich. During the last twenty-five years it has made rapid progress, especially in Germany, where the cheapness of labour, the spread of art education, and the climate, favour the production of high-class work. The bulk of oleographs, Christmas cards, etc., are printed in Germany, or France, or the Netherlands; the remainder mostly being done in England. High-class work is also done in America. See ed. 87, and consult "Lithography" (*Hymen & Sons*).

Church and Stage Guild, The (founded 1879), is a society of members of the dramatic profession, clergymen, and others, who feel it their duty to endeavour, as far as possible, to remove the prejudices widely felt by religious people against the stage, and by theatrical people against the Church. It seeks to promote religious and social sympathy between members of the Guild and others, and to assert and vindicate the right of religious people to take part in theatrical amusements, whether as performers or spectators. *Organ, Church*

Reformer. Sec., Rev. S. D. Headlam, 26, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C.

Church Army. A working-man's Church Mission to working-men, founded in 1883, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the two archbishops and fourteen other English bishops. There are 150 office evangelists continually labouring for the Society, and four parochial missionaries. The C. A. has 10,000 regular communicant members. Over 70,000 meetings are held annually, attended by over 5,000,000 persons; 4,000 adult converts have been confirmed, and over 1,000 are waiting to be confirmed; over £4,000 has been received in subscriptions and donations, and over £1,000 locally, mostly in working-people's pence. Office evangelists are sent to any parish for a period of not less than one week nor more than one year; the usual stay being six months. **Organ of the Society, Church Army Gazette.** Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Carlisle. Headquarters and Training Home, 128 and 130, Edgware Road, W.; **Mission-houses Homes,** 128, Edgware Road. Central Sec., Rev. J. J. Chambers.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations on the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the elements in the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The C. A. also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. There is no permanent President, but among the **Vice-Presidents** are the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Ebury, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Sir Harry Verney, the Dean of Bristol, the Dean of Ripon, the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, J. D. Allcott, Esq., Sir Touman Mosley, Bart., Sir Chas. Lowther, Bart., Sir Arthur Blackwood, Gen. Sir A. J. Lawrence, C.B., etc. **Organ of the Association, The Church Intelligencer.** Chairman, Capt. Cobham. Sec., Henry Miller. Offices, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Building Society, for the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches. Founded 1818. Offices, 7, Whitehall, S.W. See **BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.**

Church Clocks. See ed. '87.

Church Congress, '87. This, the twenty-seventh annual meeting, was opened on Oct. 3rd at Wolverhampton. President, the **Lord Bishop of Lichfield.** The C. C. was established in 1860, as the outcome of the revival of the meeting of **Convocation (q.v.)**, which, being prorogued in 1717, had remained silent for 135 years. It is a great council of the Church of England, but differs from **Convocation** by its members being non-elective, as any one may become a member by payment of subscription. It includes lay as well as clerical representatives. The session was

opened by a sermon by the Lord Bishop of Durham, the President delivering his opening address on the day following. The main topic of this address was **Christian Reunion.** There was one particularly noteworthy paper read by the Rev. Canon Taylor, on a comparison between the Christian and Mohammedan missions, the balance of favour being on the side of Mohammedanism. The question was somewhat crudely discussed, and as put needed considerable qualifications, but without doubt it brought its hearers face to face with the defects of their own methods, which hamper their work amongst half- or uncivilised peoples. A long controversy was subsequently carried on in the columns of the *Times*. Another important discussion was raised by Mr. H. H. Champion, who dealt with the question of **Socialism and Christianity.** He doled out severe blame to the clergy; and despite his avowed position as a Socialist, and the frank speaking he indulged in, was courteously listened to. Other papers dealt with **Handicaps to Public Worship, the Question of Tithes, Emigration, Church Defence.** Canon Westcott read quite a remarkable paper on the **Epistle to the Hebrews.** The meeting of the Congress this year will be held at Manchester. **Church Defence Institution.** See **CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

Church House. The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House for the manifold requirements of the Church as an organic body, but more especially for Convocation, and for a Church Office, was originated early in 1886 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle, in a letter to the *Times*, suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. It was urged that the enormous growth of the Church at home and in the Colonies during Her Majesty's reign, her great efforts in meeting the wants of the people, and in fighting intemperance, and the remarkable revival of zeal and efficiency among the clergy, render such a thanksgiving memorial singularly appropriate. The more business considerations were thus summarised by the Committee:—"No sufficient meeting-rooms exist for the manifold requirements of the Church. The Convocation of Canterbury meets on sufferance in the board room of the Bounty Office, and in the dining hall of Westminster School. It was difficult to find a room in the House of Laymen, and the room obtained is not a suitable one. The lack of committee rooms hampers all the most important work, and will be much more acutely felt when the House of Laymen adds its own committees. All Churchmen are hoping that before long the Convocations of both Provinces, with their Houses of Laymen, will be able, in some form or other, to unite their action; and for that purpose it seems indispensable that they should meet in London. We have now no rooms for such a meeting. Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally, and waste time and labour in seeking for what they ought to be able to procure with ease and certainty. And above all, much of the animating spirit which comes from the sense of working in harmony with the whole body is now lost for lack of that concentration which nothing but a local centre

can give. There is no other organisation in the world with so vast a variety of duties to perform, which has not a central office for the transaction of its business." The subscriptions announced amount in round numbers to some £50,000, but the principal advance made during 87 has been the selection of a site, which, it is almost certain, will be in Dean's Yard, Westminster, purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commrs. on their usual terms, which are such as to allow of immediate expenditure on building.

Church of England, The. The name of *Established* is misleading. The Church, which from its relation to the State is called National, and from its doctrines (*vide* the Creeds), Catholic and Apostolic, recognises no establishment by law. It is in no sense a creation of parliament, having existed long before parliament. It is established simply by its antiquity, and as being the accepted Church of the nation.—Its **History and Constitution.** It claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying-on of hands, from the Apostles themselves. Tertullian speaks of Christianity being widely disseminated in England as early as 70; and that the Church was from the first under episcopal supervision we find by the fact of three English bishops being present at the great Council of Arles in A.D. 314. Moreover, as the Roman missionaries under Augustine did not come over until A.D. 596, the English Church has always maintained its independent origin. Its **Government** is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Its **Doctrine** is embodied in the three Creeds of Western Christendom—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The Apostles' Creed is required of candidates for Baptism; the Nicene is recited at Holy Communion, and the Athanasian at certain special services. The clergy are also required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. The form of worship of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer (*q.v.*). Its **Clergy** number, in round figures, a total of about 24,000, divided as follows:—Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 31; Suffragan Bishops, 4; Deans, 30; Archdeacons, 85; Residential Canons, 131; Rural Deans, 613; Beneficed Clergy, 13,600; Unbeneficed, 9,000. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.—**Progress.** No. of Dioceses in 1376, 28; in 1886, 33, with two more Sees (Bristol and Coventry) in course of endowment. The endowment for the new See of Wakefield has been completed during the year past, and this year will witness its formation and the appointment of the Bishop and other diocesan officers. The five new bishoprics are Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southwell. No. of Benefices in 1837, 10,778; in 1886, 13,600. No. of Parsonages in 1837, 5,947; in 1886, 11,000. No. of Clergy in 1801, 10,307; in 1841, 14,613; in 1887, some 24,000. **Money raised for Church Building** alone, from 1840 to 1887 (purely by voluntary subscriptions, with the exception of one State grant of £1,500,000—*vide* Lord Hampton's Parliamentary Report 1874)—£46,000,000; for Endowments, £3,771,000. **Amount annually raised**, by purely voluntary means: for Church Building and Restoration, £1,000,000; for Foreign Missions, £500,000; for Elementary Education, £500,000; for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000. This year a large sum is to be raised for the erection of a Church House (*q.v.*), as a

memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign. The **Revenues** of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land, etc., amount to between four and six millions sterling. The exact amount is not known. In 1887 the tithe average reached a lower point than it has ever done for some fifty years. Every £100 of rent-charge is worth now only about £87, and it is to be feared that it will reach a still lower average (*see* TITHES). The **Church population** also is not accurately known, but the Church claims over 60 per cent. of the entire population. The Church accommodation is represented by about 6,200,000 sittings. Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into **Provinces** (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops; which are subdivided into **Dioceses**, presided over by Bishops; these again being broken up into **Archdeaconries**, the heads of which are the Archdeacons; these again into **Rural Deaneries**; and these into **Parishes**, which are in the charge of the minor clergy. The **Educational work** of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 17,600 efficient schools, under Government inspection, affording accommodation for 2,351,235 children, being more than half the school accommodation of the country. These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000. There are also, in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000.—**Parties.** The three great party divisions in the Church of England may be said to be representative of the various types of mind which will be found in any large society. The "**High Church**" or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administrator. The "**Low Church**" or Puritan party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on conversion, justification by faith, without the works of the law. They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine. The "**Broad Church**," on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma. They are for extending the liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits—as some assert even, to the borders of Unitarianism. They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues, to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion. The three have been said to show forth respectively the body, the spirit, and the soul, of the Church. In **Church legislation** nothing of importance was enacted in 1887. In the winter of 1886 attention was drawn to the poverty of the clergy, owing mainly to a widespread agricultural depression. This led in 1887, owing to the interest created, to the formation of a **Clergy Relief Fund**, under the management of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and a sum of some £40,000 was raised. The **Tithe Rent-charge Bill**, a well-intentioned measure, was introduced, but with

no success; and another, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Church Patronage Bill, introduced in 1886, has failed to make its way into law. A prosecution of some interest against the High Church party was instituted at the instance of a Mr. Hakes; and Mr. Bell Cox, of St. Margaret's, Liverpool, was imprisoned, but shortly released, to the general satisfaction, on a writ of habeas corpus. A society, *The Church Defence Institution*, formed in 1886 to counteract the agitation for disestablishment by means of lectures, publications, etc., has steadily continued its work. Its income for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887, was about £7,000. See, Rev. H. G. Dickson. *Offices*, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster. For list of Cathedrals, Archbishops, Bishops, and the dates of their appointment, see *CATHEDRALS*; and consult the "Official Year-book of the Church of England," 1888.

Church of Ireland. See *IRELAND*.

Church of Scotland. The Scots, jealous of their liberty and rights, recognised the same orders as other Christians, but never acknowledged any supremacy of jurisdiction in the Episcopal order. In the earliest times all abbots were subordinate to the successor of St. Columba, the Abbot of Iona being Primate; but the Mediæval Church down to the fifteenth century had no Metropolitan; the chief government of the Church under the Pope devolving upon a Synod in which bishops, abbots, priests, and other ecclesiastics sat. In 1472, however, Sixtus IV. raised St. Andrews to an Archbishopric and Metropolitan see; and in 1492, Innocent VIII. Glasgow was raised to a similar rank. When the Reformation began two parties arose, the bishops and the State being opposed to all change, and a party of reformers, known as the Congregation, demanding great changes. The latter party triumphed, and in 1560 the jurisdiction of the Pope was abolished by a Parliament sitting at Edinburgh. A General Assembly then governed the Reformed Church. Doubts arose as to the desirability of abolishing the bishops, and men of tried Protestantism were elevated to the sees. A contest between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism succeeded, ending in the triumph of the latter. At the Restoration bishops were reappointed, but as they sided with James II., upon the accession of William and Mary, the prelates were abolished. Presbyterianism was then re-established, and the Westminster Confession of Faith adopted as the national standard of belief. The right of patrons to nominate to vacancies had been taken away, but was given back in 1712, and the exercise of that right led to much discussion, which resulted in 1843 by the dissentients leaving the General Assembly and forming the Free Church of Scotland. The Act of Queen Anne was repealed by Lord Beaconsfield.

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes (*q.v.*), a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The Act of 1868, however, did not abolish church rates in cases where, at

the time of the passing of the Act, money had been borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "ecclesiastical purposes," as defined by the Act, or had been originally authorised to be levied by special legislation in consideration of the abolition of tithes or for other valuable consideration. The most important case in which church rates continue to be levied, under the two last-mentioned exceptions, is that of the parish of Saint Marylebone, London, in which church rates to the amount of £5,580 (which is nearly two-thirds of the total amount of church rates appearing in the returns as having been levied in the whole of England during the year) are annually raised by the vestry under powers conferred by two local Acts (51 Geo. III., c. cli., and 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. xxi.). In several other parishes church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of 1868.

Church, Richard William, D.C.L., Dean of St. Paul's, was b. at Lisbon. Educated at Oxford, where he graduated with much distinction (1836). Fellow of Oriel (1838); rector of Wharley, Somerset (1853); appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Deanery of St. Paul's (1871). Dean Church has contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Guardian*, and other contemporary papers, and has also written important works on *Anselm and Dante* (1850-79), besides sermons, amongst which are his well-known *Advent Sermons* (1885), etc. Dean Church is a most prominent leader of the High Church party.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph, M.P., second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Blenheim Palace, Feb. 13th, 1849; entered Merton College, Oxford, at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1871; married in 1874, Jennie, daughter of Leonard Jerome, New York. In the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock, and represented that borough till it was abolished by the last Reform Bill, when Lord Randolph was returned for South Paddington. The political career of the noble lord has been one of the most rapid and brilliant that recent generations have seen. He made his maiden speech the first year he sat in parliament, and was complimented by his future antagonist Sir William Harcourt. Next year he took part in the debate on unreformed boroughs. Later on he was sharply criticised by members of his own party for rebuking what he considered the somewhat stingy policy of the Government regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. From 1875 to 1879 Lord Randolph rarely addressed the House; and it is not too much to say that at the end of the latter year his position differed very little from what it was when he first took his seat. The collapse of the Conservative party at the general election of 1880, and the resignation of the Beaconsfield Government which followed, acted as a spur to Lord Randolph Churchill, who soon distinguished himself as an audacious and powerful debater, almost as ready to strike at the Opposition as at the Treasury bench. He was not quite alone in the independent course he had marked out for himself. Mr. (now Sir John) Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff

acted with him. These three sat together, and soon became known as the Fourth Party. Mr. Arthur Halfour and Earl Percy occasionally associated themselves with the three, but they were never recognised as belonging to the party. Lord Randolph Churchill was the life and soul of this combination. In season and out of season, early and late, he never lost an opportunity of damaging the Government, or of dragging his own leaders further than they wished to go. He took a prominent part in the Bradlaugh debates. Lord Randolph's influence, in spite of the castigations he constantly received from his political opponents, and in spite of the cold looks he got from the leaders of his own party, steadily increased session by session. Liberal journals laughed at him. Mr. Gladstone declared that he had "smashed, pulverised and demolished" either the noble lord or his arguments; the Conservative press did not know what to say about him. He spoke of "the party with which I am associated"—that is, the party of three—with an air at once so superior and so audacious as almost to take the breath of the House away. His persistence and ability won at last from the daily organ of the Liberal party in London the admission that Lord Randolph Churchill was a man who must in future be reckoned with. His battle, however, was by no means over. His lordship was a thorn in the side of his own party. In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Randolph fell foul of the whole party except Lord Salisbury, who was held up as the only leader. The rank and file were wroth at this manifesto, and an address was signed by two hundred Conservative members, and presented to Sir Stafford Northcote, assuring him of their fidelity. Angry letters from numerous Conservatives flooded the papers, to all of which Lord Randolph replied in the *Times* that he was happy to be "the scapegoat on which doomed mediocrities might lay the burden of their exposed incapacity." The Conservative party was by this time like a house divided against itself. Lord Randolph was frankly recognised as a new and powerful political force, which might either make or mar the party. He was elected chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, but resigned soon after, owing to a schism between the Union and the Central Conservative Committee, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the recognised leaders of the party siding with the latter. The quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, only lasted a few days; and on the 9th of May, 1884, at a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons, held at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph consented to withdraw his resignation, and the threatened split was averted. The result was a victory by Lord Randolph over his own leaders, who agreed to adopt the policy of party organisation recommended by the member for Woodstock. From this point Lord Randolph rose steadily to the position of a recognised leader of the Conservative party, and was specially so regarded in the country, where his popularity was great. His speeches, both in the House and on the platform, were as brilliant and aggressive, though perhaps not quite so reckless, as ever. In a few years he had risen from Parliamentary obscurity to a foremost place in the House of Commons, and was recognised as, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most formidable debater in that assembly.

When the Liberal Government was overthrown on the Budget, in June 1885, it resigned, and in the new Conservative administration Lord Randolph Churchill received the Indian Secretaryship,—a tribute to his great ability, and a recognition of his services to the party. This entailed the resignation of his seat, to which he was re-elected by a majority of 127. The most important changes in the Government were the elevation of Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords, and that of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the position of leader of the Lower House. The general election took place in November 1885, and though the position of the Conservatives was somewhat improved, they were in a considerable minority in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill was defeated at Birmingham, where his opponent was the Rt. Hon. John Bright (q.v.), but was elected for South Paddington. In the following January the Government were overthrown on the motion brought forward by Mr. Jesse Collings, and immediately resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury; but a coalition between the Conservatives and the followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in defeating the Government on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, which answered his demand by returning 315 Conservatives against less than 200 followers of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was again called to the helm, and in the new Ministry, formed in July 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His most remarkable speech during the recess was made at Dartford, where he unfolded a programme which his opponents declared to be Liberal, if not Radical, and which some of his friends felt to be anything but Conservative. He is inaugurating a new school of Conservatism, which may be equally as popular with the masses as the views of the Liberals. The resignation of Lord Randolph, on Dec. 23rd, '86, took both friends and opponents by surprise. The announcement in the *Times* gave as his lordship's reasons for taking this unexpected course differences with his colleagues on the subject of the naval and military estimates, and these reasons Lord Randolph subsequently declared to be accurate. The attitude which his lordship assumed in advocacy of financial reforms led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the civil administration of the great spending departments. The report of this Commission on the expenditure by the Admiralty was issued in '87. After his retirement from office Lord Churchill travelled for some time on the Continent, and on his return delivered a speech to his constituents, in which he defended the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government in Ireland; and subsequently, in the debate in the House of Commons on the conduct of the police in firing upon the crowd at Mitchelstown, his lordship came to the assistance of Mr. Balfour in defending that proceeding. In October '87, after Mr. Gladstone had enunciated the new Liberal programme at the National Liberal Conference at Nottingham, Lord Churchill delivered a speech at Bradford which indicated an increased tendency on the part of his lordship to proceed on democratic lines. At the present time (Jan. '88) Lord Randolph is visiting St. Petersburg, where his presence has given

rise in the foreign press to many wild canards, imputing political significance to his journey.

Cilia (*cilia*, eyelashes), microscopic threads, which constantly and regularly wave to and fro, and sweep along in a definite direction any fluid in contact with them. They are met with in man, and in animals lower than man. Cilia are present in one or more members of most classes. They also occur in low members of the vegetable kingdom (e.g. *Alga*). The cells, to whose free surfaces cilia are attached, are of various shapes. The movements are most affected by temperature changes and chemical agents. Their function is generally to change the fluid in contact with the ciliated surface—mucus in our lungs, water laden with air in the gills of the mussel. In the Infusoria and in the low plants the movements of the cilia cause motion of the whole animal or organ to which they are attached. See ed. '86.

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Gloucester Royal Agricultural College See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

City and Southwark Subway. This is a scheme promoted by a company early in 1886 (under an Act granted in 1884) to construct a subway from **King William Street, City**, adjoining the Monument station of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways, under the river Thames to the **Elephant and Castle**, and to work a railway between the points mentioned on the endless cable system. **Two tunnels** were to be formed, one for the up and the other for the down lines; and there were to be three stations—at **King William Street, Borough High Street and Dove Street**, and at the **Elephant**—and lifts would be provided for the convenience of passengers. To cover the distance between the termini, it was calculated would take eight or nine minutes, and it was hoped that, especially as the fares would be low, 100,000 passengers a day would be taken off the crowded thoroughfare crossing London Bridge; but a third of this number, it was calculated, would yield a handsome dividend on the capital, which was fixed at £300,000. The nature of the traction enabled the projectors to propose to pass under the Thames with an unusually deep bow, clearing gas, water, and other mains, while there would be no steam or smoke to vitiate the atmosphere. The time in which to construct the tunnels was stated to be eighteen months. A bill was lodged for the session of 1887 to enable the Company to extend the subway from the **Elephant to Ken-**

nington and Stockwell, the suggested gauge of the lines being 4 ft. 8 in. At the meeting of the Company on Feb. 15th the chairman, Mr. C. G. Mott, congratulated the shareholders on the fact that their first tunnel had been driven under the Thames, the work having been finished on the 12th inst. Their second tunnel had been started, and the works were in rapid progress, while that which had been done was perfectly watertight, although costing only £20,000. It may here be explained that the idea being worked out is to provide separate tunnels for the up and down traffic as above mentioned; these lie side by side, but at Swan Lane, owing to the narrowness of the thoroughfare, one is placed above the other. In July the works (Mr. J. H. Greathead, C.E., engineer) were inspected by the Society of Engineers, and in the same month the bill for the extension, with stations at **Kennington and Stockwell**, was read a third time in the Lords and passed; the total cost was thus raised to £550,000, or about £200,000 a mile. At the meeting of the Company on Aug. 9th it was reported that the works were being carried on satisfactorily on both sides of the river.

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less, and destitute children. In 1552, in the reign of Edward VI., 700 children were received. At present the Hospital consists of two institutions—one at Hertford, being a preparatory school for boys before they are sent to London; and also a school, not preparatory, for girls. The boys after leaving the preparatory school are transferred to London. In March 1885 a new scheme was issued by the Charity Commission, under which it is proposed to sell the existing site, which will realise £600,000; but nothing has yet been done to give effect to it. The distribution of the funds of the Parochial Charities under the new scheme has already commenced. At the opening of the Apprentices' Exhibition at the People's Palace on Dec. 12th, '87, the Prince of Wales announced that, in addition to munificent contributions from other sources, the Charity Commissioners would subscribe £2,500 a year out of the fund of the parochial charities towards the maintenance of that institution, and that they would also endow the Polytechnic Institution in Regent St. with a similar income from the same source.

City Commercial Museum. See COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

City Guilds, The. There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 95, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiters, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wire Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Linneners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needle-makers, Painters, Patten-makers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinsmiths, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liveryies are those of the Linneners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like several of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. In 1880 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. There is great disparity in the amount of the trust income of the various companies. The Grocers, for instance, have a trust income of only £500, out of a total income of £38,000. The total income of the Fishmongers is upwards of £50,000, of which the trust income is but £3,800. On the other hand, the trust income of the two wealthiest companies is, in the case of the Mercers £35,000 out of £83,000, and of the Drapers £28,000 out of £79,000. On

the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. The portion of the corporate income which is devoted to public or benevolent objects is estimated at £150,000 a year; so that altogether about half the income of the companies is allocated either under the terms of bequests or voluntarily to public or benevolent objects. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £100,000. **Technical education (q.v.)** has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute, for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. A building fund of upwards of £100,000 has been contributed, the annual subscriptions promised amounting to about £25,000 a year. On July 26th, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects were now being carried out. The members of the Commission were the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir R. A. Cross (now Viscount Cross), Sir N. M. de Rothschild (now Lord Rothschild), Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Alderman Cotton, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. Walter H. James, Mr. J. F. Firth, and Mr. Thomas Butt. On May 28th, 1884, the Commission issued its report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by act of parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. The commission defined objects of public utility as follows: 1. *Schoolastic and scientific subjects*—i.e. elementary education, secondary education, classical education, technical education, scientific research. 2. *General public purposes*—e.g. hospitals, picture galleries, museums, public libraries,

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Cirencester Royal Agricultural College
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City Commercial Museum. See COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

City Guilds, The. There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 75, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiteers, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wire Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Lormers, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needle-makers, Painters, Patten-makers, Pewtereers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skunners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinsplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skunners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liveryies are those of the Lotinners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like several of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. In 1880 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. There is great disparity in the amount of the trust income of the various companies. The Grocers, for instance, have a trust income of only £500, out of a total income of £38,000. The total income of the Fishmongers is upwards of £50,000, of which the trust income is but £3,800. On the other hand, the trust income of the two wealthiest companies is, in the case of the Mercers £35,000 out of £83,000, and of the Drapers £28,000 out of £79,000. On

the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £300,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £300,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. The portion of the corporate income which is devoted to public or benevolent objects is estimated at £150,000 a year; so that altogether about half the income of the companies is allocated either under the term of benefactions or voluntarily to public or benevolent objects. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £100,000. Technical education (*q.v.*) has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute, for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. A building fund of upwards of £100,000 has been contributed, the annual subscriptions promised amounting to about £25,000 a year. On July 29th, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects were now being carried out. The members of the Commission were the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir R. A. Cross (now Viscount Cross), Sir N. M. de Rothschild (now Lord Rothschild), Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Alderman Cotton, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. Walter H. James, Mr. J. F. Firth, and Mr. Thomas Burt. On May 28th, 1884, the Commission issued its report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by act of parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. The commission defined objects of public utility as follows: 1. *Schoolastic and scientific subjects*—*i.e.* elementary education, secondary education, classical education, technical education, scientific research. 2. *General public purposes*—*e.g.* hospitals, picture galleries, museums, public libraries,

public baths, parks and open spaces. 3. The improvement of workmen's dwellings, and where the companies represent trades, subsidies to the benefit societies of such trades. This report was signed by the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, and Mr. T. Burt. A dissenting report was signed by Sir R. A. Cross, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, and Alderman Cotton. They considered that the recommendation with respect to restraint of alienation was invidious and unnecessary, and they did not agree with the appointment of the proposed commission, pointing out that a reorganisation of the companies was impracticable, and that the objects of public utility mentioned were more likely to be promoted by the spontaneous action of the companies than by schemes forced upon them by a commission. Alderman Cotton also signed a separate protest. The Guilds have voted £1,000 for an experiment in manual training in certain schools of the London School Board, but nothing has been done in the way of legislation to carry out the report of the above Commission.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Civil Law. The word "civil" in this connection is highly ambiguous. Civil law is opposed sometimes to criminal, sometimes to martial, and sometimes to ecclesiastical law. But the epithet "civil law" is commonly used to describe the Roman law and the various modern systems of law based thereupon, as contrasted with the English common law.

Civil List. The, is the annual grant of parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1,200, which may be granted in pensions (&c.). The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George III.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, &c., upon it, and placed at £500,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1,200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834." (4 Vict., c. 2).

Civil List Pensions Grants, 1880-Jan. 31st, 1888:- 1880. Armstrong, Laura (£80); Vargas, Mrs., and five daughters (£50); Turner, Mary A. S. (75); MacLeay, Millicent F. L. (100); Dixon, Marian H. (100); Fitch, Walter H. (100); Best, W. T. (100); Dunbar, Dr. Henry (80); Jackson, Georgina (40); Goss, Lady, and two daughters (75); Brown, Mrs. (75); Hawker, Pauline M. (80); Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscountess, and three unmarried daughters (300); Cliffield, Sophia L. J. (80); Keats de Llano, Fanny (80). 1881. Rodgers, Maria (£75); Wal-

lace, Alfred R. (200); Schmitz, Dr. Leonard (50); Greenhill, Dr. W. A. (50); Wells, Dr. Charles (50); O'Connor, Charles Patrick (150); Jones, Professor T. W. (50); Jones, Rev. John (50); Lucy, Anne (70). 1882. Burton, Katherine (£80); Burke, Marianna A. A. (400); Cole, Lady (150); Waugh, Edwin (50); Callaghan, Alice (50); Gardiner, Samuel R. (150); Robinson, Emma (80); Hullah, John (150); Wingate, David (50). 1883. Haas, Alma (£80); Palmer, Auguste M. E. (200); Bonaparte, Prince Lucien (250); Palliser, Lady (150); Scott-Russell, Harriette (50); Edwards, Edward (80); Arnold, Matthew (250); Southey, Rev. Charles C. (100). 1884. Moncrieff, Mrs. Marie A. (£100); Furnivall, Fred. James (150); Murray, James A. H., LL.D. (250); Hancock, W. Neilson, Q.C., LL.D. (100); Balfie, Madame (80); Houghton, Rev. W. (100); Lubbock Brown, Miss Emma (70); Raeburn, Misses Charlotte and Caroline, each (40); Griffiths, Mrs. (widow of inventor of screw propeller) (100); Docker, Edward Scott, (100). 1885. Stewart, Mrs. and Misses, two in all (mother and sisters of one of the defenders of Khartoum) (£400); Power, Misses, four (sisters of another of the defenders of Khartoum), each (50); Jewitt, Llewellyn (70); Sherwin, Mrs. Camilla (800); Eastwick, Mrs. Rosina Jane, widow of late Mr. F. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P., F.R.S. (100); Hillocks, the Rev. James Inches (75); Moncrieff, Mrs. Marie Antoinette, widow of the late Commander L. W. Moncrieff, R.N., H.M. Consul at Suakim (in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted to her in 1884, upon the death of her husband) (30); Radcliffe, Mrs. Ann Martha, widow of the late Mr. John Netten Radcliffe (100); Wilmshurst, Mrs. Margaret Mary, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst (50); Leech, Miss Adeline Amy, Miss Caroline Elizabeth, Miss Mary, and Miss Rose Jane, in consideration of the merits of their brother, the late Mr. John Leech, as an artist, £25 each (100); Glover, Elizabeth Rosetta, Lady, widow of late Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G. (100); Huxley, Mr. Thomas Henry, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor (300). 1886. Tulloch, Mrs. Janeanne Sophia, widow of the late Dr. Tulloch, Senior Principal in the University of St. Andrews, in connection with Theology, Philosophy, and Literature (£150); Gibbons, Mrs. Grace, widow of the late Mr. James Robert Gibbons, Royal Irish Constabulary, County Inspector (45); Schmitz, Dr. Leonard (in addition to the Civil List Pension of £50 per annum which he already receives) (50); Balton, Mr. T., in recognition of his services as a naturalist and microscopist (50); Farnborough, Lady, for distinguished parliamentary and literary services of her late husband (250); Mongredien, Mr. Augustus, for the merits and public utility of his literary work (100); Brett, Mr. Jacob, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of submarine telegraphy (100); Trollope, Mr. Thomas Adolphus, in consideration of the value of his literary work, his straitened means, and his advanced age (200); Waters, Mr. Edmond Chester, for his long and arduous labours as a writer on genealogy (100); Balton, Mr. Thomas, for services which he has rendered to science by his investigations in connection with microscopic fauna (50). 1887. Kent, Mr. Charles, for his contributions to biographical and other literature (£400). Measey, Mr. Gerald, in consideration of his literary merit, and of the smallness of his means of support (30); Palliser, Lady (additional), for

services of her late husband, Sir William Palliser, as an inventor of munitions of war, etc., and of her destitute condition, and to enable her to provide for her daughters (150); **Olerk**, Mrs. Jessie, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, the Rev. Archibald Clerk, LL.D., as a Celtic scholar, and of her destitute condition (120).

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what is known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries, irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. The scale of salaries for these clerks is uniformly throughout the service £80 rising by £15 triennially to £200; while duty-pay not exceeding £100 may be paid to clerks of the Lower Division who are performing superior duties. In those offices where the hours of attendance are seven instead of six the salaries of the Lower Division clerks are increased by about one-sixth. Although it was one of the objects of the Playfair scheme to abolish a numerous class of civil servants known as **writers**, who receive tenpence an hour, and whose appointments are of a purely temporary character, there still exists a considerable body of these men in the Civil Service. A Royal Commission has recently been appointed to inquire into the present state of the Civil Service. The first sitting took place last November, and it will probably take a considerable time before the inquiry closes. There is of course a considerable difference in the examinations for the

two grades of the Service; and that for the higher grade is what is popularly termed a "stiff" one. Very good prizes are offered to the successful candidates in this examination, which therefore attracts candidates from amongst university men. The Lower Division examination is of a simpler character, and at the prizes offered are not so great, a different class of men is attracted. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Service, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission, at Cannon Row, S.W.** The following is a summary of the amounts voted by the House of Commons during the two sessions of 1886 for the Civil Service for the year ending **March 1887**:—Total of all classes of Civil Service Estimates, £18,008,691. **Supplementary Estimates for Civil Services**:—Class II., Treasury, £788. Class III., Revising Barristers, England, £1,680; Crofters' Commission, £3,930; County Courts Officers, etc., Ireland, £8,761. Class IV., National Portrait Gallery, £630; Royal University of Ireland, £5,000. Class VII., Repayments to Civil Contingencies Fund, £14,786. Total of Supplementary Estimates, £35,577. For details see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Civil Service, Royal Commission on the. Having been in operation for ten years, and having formed the subject of much departmental and Parliamentary controversy, the Government, on the 17th of September, 1886, announced the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into what is commonly called "The Playfair re-organisation scheme." Advantage was at the same time taken by the Government of the favourable opportunity thus afforded for instituting a general and exhaustive examination into the whole of the Civil Service—the clerical establishments of the State, their administration, regulations, and the system of control which obtains. In a Treasury minute which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive and important inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, cost of staff, as well as the administration, regulation, and organisation; and to report whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the matter of procedure can be improved, and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. As to the Playfair scheme, the Commission is charged with the duty of examining and reporting as to whether it has been fairly tried, whether its provisions have met the requirements of the public service, and whether any modifications are required to give it complete development. Lastly, the Commission will inquire into the non-effective charge of the Civil Service, and advise whether the present pension scales and regulations are equitable alike to the State and to its servants. Subsequently, some doubt having arisen as to whether the Consular and Diplomatic service were included within the area of the investigation of the Commission, the reference was amended by adding after "Establishments" the words "at home and abroad." The various classes of State servants have been invited freely to forward statements, and already a vast body of oral and documentary evidence has been tendered to the Commission. In addition to this the heads of departments have furnished details, neces-

sarily minute, regarding the work of the offices, the manner in which it is divided, the entrance examinations, the amount of ordinary leave and sick leave granted to all classes, together with suggestions for a more extended use of shorthand, and for generally facilitating the despatch, reducing the cost, and securing the efficiency of the service. The following are the names of the Commissioners:—Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., chairman; Earl Brownlow; Lord Lingen; Lord Rothschild; the Right Hon. Lord Basing; Right Hon. H. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P.; Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P. (resigned on account of the action of the Government in the alleged libels by the *Times* on Mr. Parnell); Mr. Rylands, M.P.; Sir E. Guinness, Bart.; Mr. J. Cleghorn, director of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. A. S. Harvey, secretary to Glyn, Mills, & Co.; and Mr. A. B. Milford, G.B., late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Walpole, Permanent Under-Secretary for India, is the secretary to the Commission. The first report of the Commission dealing with the civil departments of the War Office and the Admiralty, and pointing out some old standing abuses, with suggestions for remedying them, was issued last year.

Civil Service Supply Association. The, was started in 1866, with the object of carrying on the trade of general dealers, so as to secure to members of the Civil Service and the friends of members of the Society, the supply of articles of all kinds, both for domestic consumption and general use, at the lowest possible price, on the principle of dealing for ready money. The number of persons employed by the Association numbers considerably over six hundred (see ed. '86). **Headquarters.** Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D., b. 1826. Educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical medical school of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the **Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.** M.D. Aberdeen (1884). Became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Elected on the staff of the London Hospital. Appointed a Fellow of the College of Physicians (1858). Dr. Clark is the author of numerous essays, lectures and reviews, and has for some time been Mr. Gladstone's medical attendant. Baronet (1883).

Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1841. Educated at the City Commercial Schools, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall. Gained the Society of Arts prize for English Literature (1856), History (1857). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1864); created Q.C. (1880). Elected a bencher of his Inn (1882). Returned as Conservative member for Southwark (Feb. 1880); Plymouth (1880-85); re-elected 1885 and 1886, when he was made **Solicitor-General** in Lord Salisbury's administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir E. C. is a man who sprang from the ranks, and in his earlier days relied upon journalism for his support. He was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons for the *Morning Post*. He made his mark in the celebrated **Penge case**, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the celebrated **Pinlloe poisoning case**.

Clarke, John S., actor, b. in Maryland, 1835.

Began his first regular engagement on the Philadelphia stage 1852. After having made himself famous in his celebrated character **Major Wellington de Boots** in America, Mr. Clarke appeared in that character in St. James's Theatre, London, and his transatlantic reputation as a comedian of the highest class was fully endorsed by the opinion of Metropolitan playgoers. Among his other important impersonations is **Bob Acres** in *The Rivals*. Mr. C. has long held the position of a leading actor in this country.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850). So called from the names of the two plenipotentiaries, Mr. J. M. Clayton, U.S., and Sir Henry L. Bulwer, respecting Great Britain. The treaty provided certain mutual guarantees for the protection and control over the proposed Nicaragua Ship Canal (see **ENGINEERING**).

Clayton, John, actor, b. 1845. Has for years, in the Metropolitan and elsewhere, held a high position as a "leading man." One character in which he made a decided mark was **Henry Beauclerc** in "Diplomacy."

Clémenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b. at Moulleiron-en-Pareds, in the Vendée, Sept. 28th, 1841. He studied medicine in Paris, is an M.D., and practised at Montmartre. Elected mayor of the 13th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept. 1870, he was, in Feb. 1877, elected one of the deputies for the Seine, and formed part of the Extreme Left party. M. Clémenceau was still mayor when Generals Leconte and Clément-Thomas were shot. He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy. He then became a member, and afterwards president, of the **Paris Municipal Council.** He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb. 1879, and again voted with the Extreme Left. He has continued to sit in the Chamber, and during the latter years of Gambetta's life was the political adversary of the "dead tribune." He dexterously forced Gambetta into taking office, and was instrumental in securing his fall. He has since, as **chief of the Radical party**, frequently imposed his will upon the Chamber, particularly in making and unmaking ministries. He sits for the department of the Var, having been also elected, at the general election of Oct. 1885, as one of the deputies for Paris. He is proprietor of the *Justice*, an important Paris journal, and is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France. It was a resolution moved by M. Clémenceau, and insisting on a thorough investigation of the **Wilson scandal**, that led to the overthrow of the Rouvier Government, and the consequent fall of M. Grévy. M. Clémenceau was asked by the President to form a Ministry, but declined, and told the President plainly that the crisis was not a political but a presidential one.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"), b. at Florida, Missouri, U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the instructions he used to receive to "mark twain" (where two currents met). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humourists; his **best known works** are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing

It, "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," etc. His letter to the Queen on the subject of his assessment to the income tax on account of his books published in this country, and "The Crusade of the Excelsior" (2 vols.) '87, are the most recent of Mark Twain's contributions to humorous literature.

Clergy, Deceased, Jan. 1887—Jan. 16th, 1888. See OBITUARY.

Clergyman, Beneficed. The term benefice, in its widest acceptation, includes every ecclesiastical preferment whatsoever. In its ordinary acceptation it denotes the office or living enjoyed by the clergyman of a parish, whether rector or vicar; the office or living more fully described as a benefice with the cure of souls. A beneficed clergyman is a clergyman who has such a benefice.

Clerk of the Parliaments. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, is performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. All members are sworn by him and introduced to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision. He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if

required, and takes charge of accounts and papers. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Mr. Henry J. L. Graham, and Mr. Reginald Faigaver, C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Cleveland, Stephen Grover, President of the United States, b. at New Jersey, March 18th, 1837. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he rose from a humble clerkship in Oneida to be Governor of the State of New York, defeating his opponent (Judge Foulger) by 192,000 votes. He thus became the prominent candidate for the presidency, and was so nominated by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago in July 1884. A few months later he was elected President by 4,910,975 popular votes, beating Mr. Blaine by about 100,000 electoral votes. He was duly inaugurated at Washington, March 4th, 1885. Two important events will make the past year ('87) memorable in the history of Mr. C.'s term of office: i.e., the celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the American Constitution, and the inauguration of the programme of sweeping fiscal reforms contained in the presidential message of Dec. 6th, '87.

Clifford's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

Clifton College, Bristol. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Closure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Clubs and Club Houses, Principal.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Adelphi	25, Albemarle Street	1875	600	8 8 0	5 5 0
Alexandra (Ladies' Club)	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	670	3 3 0	2 2 0
Antique	8, St. Martin's Place	1857	No limit	1 1 0	1 1 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1838	2,350	40 0 0	10 10 0
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Barts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Bundel	12, Salisbury Street, W.C.	1860	280	5 5 0	3 3 0
Chamæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	650	30 0 0	7 0 0
Redmuntion	Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Beaufort	32, Dover Street, W.	1855	500	None	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1793	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	60, St. James's Street	1764	600	15 15 0	11 11 0
Burlington	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Camera	21, Bedford Street, W.C.	1885	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,600	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6, Waterloo Place, S.W.	1880	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swinith's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Conservative	George Yard, Lombard Street	1883	1,500	5 5 0	8 8 0
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	1,055	21 0 0	10 10 0
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	8 8 0
Cobden	None	1866	960	None	3 3 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	350	5 5 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,243	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,400	5 0 0	5 0 0
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1871	650	None	3 3 0
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1875	1,500	31 10 0	10 10 0
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square	1849	1,200	30 0 0	8 8 0
Eldon	27, Chancery Lane	1879	200	2 2 0	3 3 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1843	600	1 1 0	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	8 8 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	500	15 15 0	6 6 0
Grafton	10, Grafton Street, W.	1863	984	5 5 0	3 3 0
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	250	5 5 0	3 3 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1813	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W.	1883	2,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Guards	79, Pall Mall	1813	475	31 10 0	17 0 0
Gun Club	Wood Lane, Notting Hill	1861	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	36, Dover Street, W.	1870	No limit	10 & 5gd.	4 4 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,500	15 15 0	5 3 0
Isthmian	12, Grafton Street, W.	1882	1,200	None	10 10 0
Junior Army and Navy	10, St. James's Street	1869	1,500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,000	*	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Garrick	14, Adelphi Terrace	1867	600	5 5 0	5 5 0
Junior Travellers	66 & 97, Piccadilly	1886	2,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	7 7 0
Kennel	6, Cleveland Row, St. James's	1874	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lancaster	Savoy, W.C.	1882	300	None	3 3 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	500	None	10 10 0
Military and Royal Naval	16, Albemarle Street, W.	1880	600	None	6 6 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	15 15 0	6 6 0
National Conservative	9, Pall Mall	1886	2,000	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	6,000	None	5 5 0
National Union	23, Albemarle Street, W.	1887	1,200	None	8 8 0
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	36 15 0	8 8 0
New Athenæum	Pall Mall, W.	1878	700	2 2 0	4 4 0
New Club	Covent Garden	1883	600	10 0 0	8 8 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	20, Albemarle Street	1884	*	None	8 8 0
New University	57, St. James's Street	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	550	21 0 0	6 6 0
Oxford and Cambridge	74, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Pall Mall	7 and 8, Waterloo Place	1870	750	10 10 0	8 8 0
Paulatium	39, Fitzroy Square	1873	300	1 1 0	2 2 0
Pelican	21, Denman Street, W.	1887	1,000	5 5 0	3 3 0
Portland	1, Stratford Place, Oxford St.	1816	250	10 10 0	7 7 0
Press	187, Fleet Street, E.C.	1882	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Primrose	5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	No limit	None	3 3 0
Prince's Racquet	Hans Place	1853	No limit	10 10 0	5 5 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	26 5 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1834	1,400	42 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe	11, Buckingham Street, W.C.	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal Navy and Army	4, Grafton Street, W.	1886	1,097	5 0 0	5 0 0
Russell Whist	55, Great Cornam Street, W.C.	1870	700	1 1 0	3 3 0
St. George's	Hanover Square, W.	1874	2,300	*	8 8 0
St. George's Chess	47, Albemarle Street, W.	1836	No limit	2 2 0	3 3 0
St. James's	106, Piccadilly	1857	650	16 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Salisbury	12, St. James's Square	1880	1,200	None	10 10 0
Savage	Savoy Place, W.C.	1857	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	600	10 10 0	5 5 0
Scandinavian	20, Strand, W.C.	1875	300	None	3 3 0
Scottish	39, Dover Street, W.	1879	1,500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Smithfield Cattle	12, Hanover Square	1768	930	None	1 1 0
Society of Nations, Piancaise	1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	1880	1,000	2 2 0	2 2 0
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	700	26 5 0	10 10 0
Travellers	126, Pall Mall	1819	750	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	12 12 0	15 15 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,000	32 11 0	7 7 0
Unionist	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1867	2,000	None	3 3 0
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	40 0 0	8 8 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	31 10 0	8 8 0
United Whist	60, St. James's Street	1876	170	3 3 0	3 3 0
Vernon	5, Pall Mall, St. James's	1877	700	None	6 6 0
Wanderers	9, Pall Mall	1875	1,600	10 10 0	8 8 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,250	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1730	625	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	650	32 11 0	10 10 0
York	8, St. James's Square	1883	1,500	10 10 0	8 8 0

* Regulated by the Committee.

Coal and Wine Dues. The right of the Corporation of the City of London to levy duties upon the coal and wine entering the Metropolitan port has been exercised for many centuries. The coal duty yields by far the largest revenue derived from these imposts. The total amount of the duty now levied upon every ton of coal entering not only the port of London but the whole Metropolitan Police district, extending over an area of fifteen miles radius from Charing Cross, is *13d.*, made up of three separate duties of *8d.*, *4d.*, and *1d.* each, imposed at different times for distinct and specific purposes. The whole of the duty is levied by the Corporation, though the *4d.* tax only goes to swell their revenues, the *8d.* and the *1d.* dues being placed to the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The *4d.* duty is the survival of a metage charge of *4d.* a chaldron, which the Corporation secured the right to charge as far back as 1591, when a dispute which had arisen between them and the Lord High Admiral respecting this right was settled in their favour by Queen Elizabeth, at the intercession of Lord Treasurer Burleigh. In an able and interesting history of the tax, sketched by Mr. J. E. B. Firth in a long letter to the *Times* of 11th December, 1886, he remarks: "Probably the decision was a just one, as traces of the existence of coal metres as far back as the reign of Henry V. (1444) may be found in the City records." From an account of revenues of the City Corporation presented to the House of Commons in 1692, we learn that the yield of the metage charge at that date was £1,120 a year, paid by fourteen coal metres at £80 each. In 1831, however, when the system of measuring coal was abolished in favour of weighing it, the annual yield of the tax was £20,000. In the same year the metage duty of *4d.* per chaldron of 25 cwt., was changed to one of *4d.* per ton weight; and in 1845 Parliamentary powers were obtained for levying the impost not only on the sea-borne coal entering the port, but also on all inland coal brought to London by rail. Mr. Firth points out that the original charge of *4d.* per chaldron was for measuring actually done, but after 1831 the duty was received by the Corporation without, "in the words of the Metropolitan Taxation Committee of 1867, their 'rendering in return any service whatever in relation to the trade in coal.' The *8d.* duty is the equivalent of additional duties which the Corporation secured from Parliament the right to charge in 1694, in order to save themselves from threatened bankruptcy. The story of the proceedings of the City were thus obtained reflects little credit upon those concerned in them. The Corporation at the time were in debt to the extent of £747,472. These liabilities were incurred, according to the preamble to the bill of 1694, through "sundry accidents and public calamities." This bill was introduced to relieve the Corporation of their debts at the expense of the coal consumers. It was three times rejected, however, by the House of Commons. Finding that they could not get their bill passed by fair means, the Corporation tried other methods. They handed a bill for a thousand guineas to Sir John Trevor, the Speaker, and bribed other members of the House to get the bill through. Sir John Trevor was subsequently charged with accepting this bribe, and when summoned to appear in answer to it, excused himself on the ground that he was "taken

suddenly ill with a violent colic." This excuse, however, was not considered satisfactory by the House of Commons, who on March 16th, 1695, declared him to have been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and ordered his expulsion from the House. A similar sentence was passed upon another corrupted member, —viz., Mr. Hungerford, the chairman of the committee to whom the bill of the Corporation was referred. The bill, however, got through, and by its provisions the City debt was converted into an annuity by means of the additional coal tax of *10d.* per chaldron. Part of this duty only was levied till 1750; but in 1748, the City being still in difficulties, the full *10d.* was imposed for a period of thirty-five years, and in 1767 Parliament further decided to extend the period to 1831. In 1829 the Corporation induced Parliament to further extend the period to 1852, but in 1831 the duty was changed from *10d.* per measure of 25 cwt. to the present charge of *8d.* per ton. Since the latter date the coal dues have been six times reimposed, the last occasion on which the House of Commons sanctioned the reimposition being in 1868, when the period for levying them was extended to July 5th, 1889. The present annual yield of the coal dues, after deducting drawback and cost of collection, is about four and a half millions sterling. —The right to levy wine dues has also been enjoyed by the Corporation from a remote period, though this right also, as in the case of the coal dues, has been periodically limited to a certain number of years, fixed by Parliament. The rate of the wine duty is 4s. 9d. for every tun of 252 gallons, and the annual yield is about £9,000 net. A strong protest has been raised against the proposal of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply for a renewal of the coal and wine dues when the period for which they were last sanctioned expires, in 1889. The ground on which this application is based is that the revenues derived from the imposts have been devoted to the preservation of open spaces, such as Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, Highgate Woods, etc., and to the execution of such important public works as the Thames Embankment, the Holborn Viaduct, Thames Bridges, etc. The objections to the imposition of the duties, however, are that they are raised and expended by authorities who are not directly responsible to the ratepayers; that as merchants, middlemen's, and retailers' profits have to be made upon the tax, the consumers really pay a much larger amount than the initial duty; that the coal duty, by largely increasing the price of that commodity, cripples manufacturing industry, and has in fact driven some important industries, such as shipbuilding, etc., from London, while at the same time the tax presses with intolerable hardship upon the poor. **Successive Governments**, Conservative as well as Liberal, have recognised the constitutional and economic inconsistency of the tax, which violates the principle that taxation and representation should go together. Lord Randolph Churchill (*q.v.*), in his reply to a deputation from the City and the Metropolitan Board, who waited upon him on November 18th, 1886, to urge him to support them in their efforts to renew the impost, advanced the arguments against the reimposition, and pointed out that it was a question which those who were burdened by the duties, and not the irresponsible bodies who levied and expended them, ought to have the power to

decide. A bill to continue the C. and W. Dues until Dec. 31st, 1900, was (Jan. 28th, '87) introduced by Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Hubbard, Col. Duncan, and Mr. R. G. Webster; but was eventually dropped, as no opportunity was found to discuss it on second reading. Mr. W. H. Smith stated in the House (Jan. 31st) that the Government intended to adhere to the declaration of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. See also PARLIAMENTARY SESSION '87, and LONDON CORPORATION, CHARGES OF MALVERSAION.

Coaling Stations, British. To a country like Britain the importance of having various convenient points throughout the world at which both her navy and her mercantile marine may obtain supplies of coal cannot be over-estimated, especially in the event of hostilities breaking out. As steam navigation has advanced, the Government have organised in our own possessions coaling stations, where it has been conceived that they would be most useful; but the great majority of those places have been allowed to remain in a comparatively defenceless state. Operations are now in progress, however, which will remove this reproach. A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad tendered its report to the Government July '82, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications was instructed to draw up a scheme based on the report. By March 1884 this scheme had been prepared and approved of by the War Office authorities. Some discussion subsequently took place with regard to details. The following is a list of the stations to be fortified, and the amounts to be spent:—**Aden**—works £94,300, armaments £60,500; **Ceylon (Trincomalee)**—works £25,000, armaments £37,800; **Singapore**—works £75,000, armaments £83,700; **Hong Kong**—works £55,625, armaments £79,500; **Cape (Simon's Bay)**—works £60,000, armaments £44,700; **Sierra Leone**—works £30,000, armaments £35,700; **St. Helena**—works £7,000, armaments nil; **Mauritius**—works £55,000, armaments £29,400; **Jamaica**—works £31,250, armaments £47,400; **St. Lucia**—works £30,000, armaments £27,600; total for works, £463,175, and for armaments, £446,300. Of these amounts it was arranged that of the works £230,400 should be charged to the imperial account, and £232,775 to the colonial account; and of the armaments account, £416,050 to the imperial account, and £30,250 to the colonial account. In the course of a discussion on the army estimates, in July 1885, the Secretary of State for War announced that certain charges were for guns to be used in the fortifications of the coaling stations, and that works of defence had already been begun at the more important stations. He added that every effort would be made to complete the work by the time specified at the outset—namely, March 31st, 1888. **Mr. Stanhope**, Secretary for War, in his recent speech at Spisbury (Jan. 4th, '88), stated that the War Office were proceeding with the programme laid down by Parliament some time since; and that, although some delay had taken place, he had reason to hope that the defence of all the most important coaling stations of the empire would be concluded in '88, special attention being paid to Table Bay.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, '87 (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION), consolidates with amendments the Acts of '72 and '76, and the Stratified Ironstone Mines (Gunpowder) Act

'81. The employment below ground of boys under twelve, and of women or girls of any age, is prohibited, and the hours and conditions of employment of boys over twelve below ground are fixed and regulated. Above ground no boy or girl under the age of twelve is to be employed, and the hours and conditions of employment of boys and girls over that age, and of women, are fixed and regulated. Wages are not to be paid at public-houses. Where the amount of wages depends on the amount of mineral gotten the persons employed are to be paid by weight, and the men may appoint a check weigher. Single shafts are prohibited except in specified exceptional cases. Every mine must be under the control of a certificated manager, and he or a certificated under-manager must daily personally supervise it. Notice of mine accidents involving loss of life or personal injury must be sent to the district inspector; provision is made for the appointment of inspectors by the Home Sec. and as to the powers to be exercised by them, and the Home Sec. may direct a formal investigation into any accident when he thinks it necessary. The Act, which fills more than forty pages of the statute-book, also contains a large number of rules regarding the ventilation of mines, inspection of machinery, fencing of entrances, the use of locked safety lamps where necessary, the construction and examination of safety lamps (no particular make being specified or mentioned), the use of explosives in fiery mines, and other matters.

Coal. The chief varieties of coal are anthracite, or "stone coal," which occurs largely in South Wales, and is used in furnaces and malt kilns; semi-bituminous, or "steam coal," much used in marine and locomotive engines, being almost smokeless; bituminous, or "household coal," which is the common form of fossil fuel for domestic use; and lignite, known also as "brown coal" or "wood coal," an imperfect coal, not used in this country, though valued on the Continent. **Canal** is a variety of coal which does not soil the fingers, and burns readily like a candle, whence the name. It occurs abundantly near Wigan, and is highly valued for gas-making. The vegetable origin of coal is fully established by its chemical composition, microscopic structure, its mode of occurrence, and its associated fossils. Some coals, notably the "better bed" of Bradford in Yorkshire, are largely made up of resinous spores or minute reproductive bodies shed from the cones of fossil lycopods, or plants allied to modern club-mosses. Two kinds of spores, known as **microspores** and **macrospores**, occur in certain lycopods, and similar bodies are found in coal. Some observers regard the larger bodies not as spores, but as sporangia or spore-cases. Certain kinds of coal seem to be largely made up of the mineralised bark of the coal-measure plants. Small deposits of coal may have been formed by vegetable matter drifted by streams, and buried in lakes or in estuarine deltas; but in most cases the vegetable matter must have grown *in situ*. The roots of the coal plants are often found in the "underclays" or fossil soils beneath the coal-seams. The principal coal fields of Great Britain are those of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, Denbigh and Flint, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Durham

and Northumberland, the Clyde Basin, Midlothian, Fife, and Ayrshire. In Ireland good coal occurs in Tyrone and Antrim, but the resources are not well developed; the coal in the south of Ireland is chiefly anthracitic. The deepest coal-pit in Britain is at the Ashton Moss colliery, near Manchester (12,688 feet). In Jan. '87 it was reported that a bore hole for coal, said to be the deepest in existence, commenced by the Prussian Government in the Canton of Merseburg (Saxony), had had to be abandoned after reaching a depth of 1,738 metres, having come on porphyry rock. The characteristics of the coal trade of '87 have been apparently somewhat contradictory. As will be seen below, the London and overseas branches exhibited marked improvements as to quantities, if not in prices; and as it is estimated that these two branches together represent about a quarter of the total coal production of the United Kingdom, we can fairly well gauge the actual aggregate output, although the official figures will not be issued for months to come. Last year we estimated the production for '86 at 160,000,000 tons: the quantity proved to be 157,518,482. Despite the increases in the London and export departments, the improved railway traffic, and the enhanced tone in the iron trade, there is room for doubt whether the aggregate coal output of '87 will prove to be much if any more than that of '86. There is double ground for this doubt. In the first place we have the internal evidence supplied by the constant complaints of the coal owners themselves; then we have the external and undeniable fact that one of the remarkable features of the steel age is economy in fuel consumption. Indeed, it is hard to suggest what the future of the industry will be. There appears to be no finality in the reduction of prices: even the general revival of trade militated against the export of fuel by raising freights; protective jealousy abroad was exemplified in May last by an announcement that Russia was about imposing very heavy tariffs; legislation (see MINING) promises to put further obstacles between the mine owner and his profits; while the pitmen themselves (*ibid.*) have during the whole of 1887 shown a persistent determination to enhance their own position. With regard to economy it was reported in October last that Messrs. Ashworth & Kneen, of Dalton-in-Furness, had patented a new regenerative furnace, which had been tried in Great Britain and fifteen other countries with success. "The patentees claim that the new furnace not only completes combustion, but effects a saving in coal of at least 35 to 40 per cent." During the year 142 persons were killed by mining explosions, 137 being in coalpits, showing an increase over 1886, but being far below the average of 250 per annum for the ten years ending '86. Of the total, 78 were killed in Scotland, 40 in S. Wales, 9 in Northumberland, 5 in Derbyshire, 3 in Lancashire, and 2 in South Yorkshire. Of the whole year the most serious disaster was that at the Ustone Colliery, Lanarkshire, in May, when 73 lives were lost; the next in importance being that at the Cwtch National Colliery, Pontypidd, S. Wales, in February, when 39 men were killed. In November several hundred men were imprisoned through a shaft accident at the Abernart Colliery, S. Wales, but the majority of them contrived to escape by some old workings, and the remainder were got out. In May Sir F. Abel read before the

Institute of Civil Engineers the first portion of an exhaustive paper on the subject of "Accidents in Mines," and the latter portion in November. On June 9th a conference of authorities of miners' permanent societies for dealing with distress caused by accidents was held at Westminster. The total membership was said to be 221,339, and the accumulated funds £247,852; the revenue £163,185. With regard to the statistics referred to above, during the year '87 there were imported into London 4,726,278 tons of sea-borne coal, while 7,327,770 tons came in by rail; the increases over 1886 were 55,151 tons of sea-borne and 108,390 tons of railway coal. It will be observed that the development chiefly took place in the latter class, the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Midland Companies more particularly having increased their deliveries. The Yorkshire ports, especially Hull and Goole, owing to greater railway facilities in the local coal-fields, are apparently entitled to claim all the increased shipping delivery, the Northumbrian dispute (see MINING) also having evidently driven a good deal of business in this direction. The amount exported beyond the coal due districts (see COAL DUES) in '87 was 2,997,246 tons, against 2,984,628 tons in '86. The net actual increase in the coal trade in the London district was therefore 240,923 tons. During the year the price of coal on the London market was again considered low, the average (including City dues) being 16s. 3d. per ton, which is a penny more than in '86. The Foreign and Colonial reports of coal, coke, cinders, and fuel during '87, according to the Board of Trade returns, were 24,454,607 tons, value £10,176,402, against an export in '86 of 23,283,389 tons, value £9,837,338. The amount of coal, etc., shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the Foreign trade in '87 was 6,868,790 tons, against 6,698,238 tons in '86.

Cobden, Frances Power, b. in Dublin 1822. Has for many years been associated with various social and philanthropic movements, and is the author of many works devoted to the solution of social and ethical problems. She was connected with the late Mary Carpenter in the work of bringing criminal and neglected children under healthy educational influence. She has practically aided the establishment of institutions for the protection of young servants and for the relief of destitute incurables, and has been a powerful advocate for the removal of women's disabilities, and for the advancement of female education. She is also a prominent leader of the anti-vivisection agitation. Miss C. has contributed largely to periodical literature. Amongst the most important of her books are "An Essay on Intuitive Morals" ('55); "Religious Duty" ('57); "Darwinism in Morals" ('72); and "Duties of Women" ('80).

Cobden Club. The formation of this political association was suggested by Mr. Bright (*q.v.*) and Mr. Thorold Rogers, within about a year of Cobden's death; and Mr. T. B. Potter, who had long been an intimate personal and political friend of Cobden, and had been accepted as his successor in the parliamentary representation of Rochdale, undertook the task of organising the Club and of presiding over its work. The specific object for which the Club was established was that of "encouraging the growth and diffusion of those economical and political principles with which Mr. Cobden's name is associated"; and its motto, which was suggested by Mr. Goldwin Smith, is "Free

Trade, Peace, Goodwill among Nations. Since the foundation of the Club more than a million and a half of books and pamphlets enunciating Cobden's principles have been distributed at home and abroad; and during 1885 about eleven millions of leaflets on Free Trade and other subjects akin to it were circulated, with a view of counteracting what is known as the "Fair Trade" (*q.v.*) movement. An important feature of the Club is its **annual banquet**, presided over usually by some eminent statesman (see ed. '87). The roll of honorary members of the Association includes many distinguished foreigners. See, Mr. R. Gowing, 6, Upper Park Rd., N.W.

Coca (synonyms *Cuca*, *Hayo*, *Ipadu*, *Cochuco*, *Spadic*). The green leaves of the plant *Erythroxylon Coca*, 60–90 grs., either alone or mixed with lime or wood ashes, are chewed by the natives of Bolivia and Peru to allay hunger and thirst and prevent fatigue. The plant is now being cultivated in India. The properties of this drug are mainly due to its active alkaloid principle, *Cocaine*, brought prominently to notice by Dr. Koller, of Vienna. It has lately been largely employed as a local anæsthetic, more particularly in ophthalmic operations. It is also useful if injected hypodermically for operations on the skin, and in the form of pastilles it allays irritation in the throat.

Cochin-China. A kingdom of Indo-China, now a French colony. Area 22,868 sq. m., pop. 1,689,984. **Capital Hué.** It is fertile, very rich, and one of France's most valuable possessions. See **ANAM**, and **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

"Cocker, According to." A phrase synonymous with "satisfactory, quite in order." It is derived from the name of Edward Cocker, an arithmetician and penman, who in the middle of the seventeenth century published a treatise on arithmetic, which was for a long time very popular. The phrase doubtless originally implied mathematical accuracy.

Cocor Islands. A dependency of the **Straits Settlements** (*q.v.*), 700 miles south-west of Java.

Code Napoleon. Finding no fewer than four hundred systems of administering the law in vogue, Napoleon I. assembled, in 1802, the ablest lawyers in France under the presidency of Cambacérès, for the purpose of bringing the several systems into harmony. The result was the production of several codes—the *Code Civil des Français*, *Code de Procédure*, *Code Penal*, and *Code d'Instruction Criminelle*. There were created in addition Commercial and Military Codes, the whole of which are known as the *Code Napoleon*.

Codrington College. In Barbados. Affiliated to Durham University.

Coercion Bills. See **IRELAND**.

Coffee-House System. See ed. '87.

Coinage, The Jubilee. In order to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty, important additions were made during '87 to the coins in circulation, and most of the existing devices were changed, so as to bring them up to a better standard of artistic merit. The additions comprised a five-pound piece, a two pound piece, a crown, and a double florin. In all cases a new effigy was substituted for the existing one, which was modelled by the late William Wyon, R.A. The effigy adopted was modelled from life by Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A. (*q.v.*), and appears on the coins of every denomination. The portrait is intended to represent Her Majesty at her present age, and

the issue of the coinage bearing the youthful effigy of '37 has now ceased. The reverse of the first three coins mentioned above bear Pistrucci's design of St. George and the Dragon, which is considered one of the best of modern devices. It appeared in '17 on the sovereign. The reverse of the double florin was designed by Simon, the mint engraver at the time of the Restoration. The alterations in the reverse designs are: the assimilation of the small crown borne by the half-sovereign and threepenny-piece to that of the new effigy; the florin taking the same design as the new double florin; and the adoption of different designs for the half-crown, the shilling, and the sixpence, the two latter being identical. The issue of the coins began on June 21st, the day set apart for the celebration of the Jubilee. It was subsequently found that, as the half-sovereign and the sixpence were similar in design, a new field for fraud presented itself in the gilding of the new sixpence and its circulation as a half-sovereign. The issue of the former was therefore discontinued. A proclamation in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 29th, announced the coming at the mint of new sixpences, to bear on the reverse the word *sixpence*, placed in the middle, with an olive branch on one side and an oak branch on the other, and a royal crown and the date of the year. The introduction of the coinage created considerable opposition. Objections were raised against the sizes and against the design for the effigy, and it remains to be seen whether the alterations made in the reverse and their greater artistic value will counterbalance these. The issue of coins bearing the new effigy began in New South Wales and Victoria on the same day as in England, shipments having been made to the Sydney and Melbourne mints. The anniversary of the accession was further commemorated by a Jubilee Medal. As in the case of the coin, the effigy was by Mr. Boehm, but of a somewhat more ornate type. The reverse was designed by Sir Frederick Leighton, and excited universal admiration. Issued in the year, on Dec. 16th, the Queen issued a Jubilee Medal to all constables in the Metropolitan Police Force on June 21st. It was cast in bright gunmetal, bearing the Queen's head on one side; and on the reverse a wreath of oak leaves, with the Imperial crown. The medal is attached by a ribbon of royal purple.

Col de Cabre Tunnel. This is a railway undertaking, cutting under the Col de Cabre, the frontier of the Drôme and the Hautes Alpes, and will be 3,800 metres in length. It is considered to be an important work in the strategic line, connecting Central France with the Italian frontier by Gap and Briançon. The work was commenced Sept. 25th, '86.

Coleridge, John Duke Coleridge, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1872), Lord Chief Justice; eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon (a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Mary, d. of Dr. Albert Buchanan, vicar of Woodmancroft, and rector of Northfleet, b. 1821. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford: B.A. (1842), M.A. (1846), Hon. D.C.L. (1877); was scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Exeter. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1846); made a Q.C. and bencher of his inn (1864); a sergeant-at-law (Nov. 1873); was Recorder of Portsmouth (1855–65, when he resigned). Was M.P. for Exeter (July 1865 to Nov. 1873); was Solicitor-General (Dec. 1868 to Nov. 1871);

Attorney-General from the last date to 1873, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and made Lord Chief Justice of England (1880). Paid a visit to the United States in 1883, and was very cordially received, particularly by the judiciary and the bar. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. Lord Coleridge is a distinguished judge, and maintains with dignity the important office which he holds. His name was prominently before the public in 1886 in connection with certain libel actions brought by his son-in-law, Mr. Adams, a member of the bar. Lord C. distinguished himself in Parliament by his powerful advocacy of the removal of Dissenters' disabilities at the universities. Owing to his musical voice, he is known in society and at the bar as "the silver-tongued Coleridge."

Collins, Churton. See LITERATURE in '86, ed. '87.

Collins, Wilkie, b. 1824, son of William Collins, R.A., whose life he published in 1848. It was, however, as a writer of sensational romances, and not as a biographer, that Mr. Collins was destined to achieve distinction. His first story was "Antonina," which was followed by others, including "The Dead Secret" and "After Dark," which attracted considerable attention; but it was not until the publication of the "Woman in White" that Mr. Collins rose to the height of his popularity. The success of this novel was electrical, and the author's subsequent stories—especially "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "The Evil Genius" (1887), have had an immense circulation. Mr. Collins married a daughter of the late Charles Dickens. He is distinguished by his marvellous ingenuity in the construction of plots.

Colombia. A Federal republic in Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states—viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—under the title of the "United States of New Granada," changed in 1871 to that of the "United States of Colombia." The constitution vests the executive power in a president, elected triennially, and the legislative in a Senate of twenty-seven members, three from each State, and a House of sixty-six representatives, elected according to population. (For members of executive see article DIPLOMATIC.) Area, 504,773 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000. Estimated revenue (1886) about £1,020,800; expenditure about £792,000. External debt, chiefly due to English creditors, about £1,900,000, interest several years in arrear. Treasury in a state of bankruptcy. Army in peace nominally about 3,000. In 1876-7 a civil war prevailed, but with the exception of a few local disturbances, peace has since been maintained until the year 1885, when an insurrection was reported in January; order, however, was soon afterwards restored. The transit trade passing over the Isthmus of Panama is of some importance, and in Feb. 1887 an inter-oceanic canal was commenced by F. de Lesseps, and is steadily progressing. In 1882 and 1884 the claim of the United States to the control of any American inter-oceanic canal was the subject of conference between that Government and Great Britain with reference both to the Lesseps scheme and a project of an alternative canal through Nicaragua. See also PANAMA CANAL.

Colombo. Capital of Ceylon (q.v.), pop. about 120,000.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This was opened by the Queen on Tuesday, May 4th, 1886. An ode written by Lord Tennyson, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung on the occasion by Madame Albani and a choir, under the direction of the composer. The Exhibition Buildings were situated in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society in South Kensington. India and the British Colonies (except Newfoundland, Tasmania, Heligoland and Gibraltar) contributed. See ed. '87.

Colonial Institute. See ROYAL COL. INST.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout all colonial dependencies is exercised by the Colonial Secretary. Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases); and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to the Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (see BRITISH EMPIRE). An **Emigrants' Information Office** (q.v.) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General (see DIPLOMATIC). The **British Settlements Act 1887** enables Her Majesty in council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by order in council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

Colonial Wines and Vineyards. For detailed account see ed. '87.

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers. Great Britain comes first on the list, the aggregate area of her possessions being 9,000,000 sq. m., pop. 376,000,000. All are separately treated, and a classified list will be found under the head BRITISH EMPIRE, ETC. Powers having foreign dependencies are—France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Denmark, and Italy. Many of these dependencies will be found elsewhere treated under their respective headings. The figures here given are chiefly derived from the latest official returns of each mother-country, and will sometimes be found to differ from other enumerations.—**FRANCE** began to acquire foreign possessions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Recently she has largely increased them. Her colonies proper are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and politically form part of the Republic. Including Algeria, officially a French department, Madagascar and other "Pays Protégés," the total area of the French dependencies amounts to 885,492 sq. m. (reckoning 2·6 kilometres as equal to 1 sq. m. English), with total pop. 28,000,000, including estimates, detailed as follows:—**African:** Algeria, 160,897 sq. m., pop. 3,817,465; Tunis (pro.), 45,384 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000; Senegambia, 96,154 sq. m., pop. 197,644; Ivory and Slave Coast Stations, 35 sq. m., pop. 186,000; Gaboon-Ogowee-Congo Region, 174,000 sq. m., pop. 500,000; Madagascar (pro.), 228,570 sq. m., pop. 3,000,000; Réunion, 966 sq. m., pop. 170,518; Comoro Islands, 1,050 sq. m., pop. 65,000; Nossi Bé and St. Marie Islands, 830 sq. m., pop. 18,000;

Obock and Tajurah, 3,846 sq. m., pop. 22,370.—**Asiatic:** Pondicherry and Chandernagore, 190 sq. m., pop. 282,723; Cochín-China, 22,868 sq. m., pop. 1,689,984; Tonquin, 34,615 sq. m., pop. 9,000,000; Annam (pro.), 26,923 sq. m., pop. 6,000,000; Cambodia (pro.), 32,254 sq. m., pop. 1,020,000.—**Polynesian:** New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, 7,624 sq. m., pop. 60,703; Marquesas, 478 sq. m., pop. 5,776; Tahiti, Society Islands, 453 sq. m., pop. 10,639; Tubuai, Austral Islands, 80 sq. m., pop. 605; Tuamotu, Low Archipelago, 384 sq. m., pop. 8,500.—**American:** St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, 90 sq. m., pop. 5,765; Guadeloupe, etc., 719 sq. m., pop. 199,082; Martinique, 379 sq. m., pop. 167,679; Cayenne, 46,697 sq. m., pop. 25,157. Most of these possessions are very costly to France.—**PORTUGAL** possesses, according to the official lists, dependencies aggregating in area 706,541 sq. m., with pop. 3,724,073. These figures are largely discounted when it is remembered that in the two great African provinces Portuguese influence is really limited to a comparatively small portion of them. Details as follows:—**African:** Azores Islands, 966 sq. m., pop. 259,800; Madeira Islands, 317 sq. m., pop. 130,584; Cape Verde Islands, 1,650 sq. m., pop. 107,024; Bissau, Casamansa, etc., 26 sq. m., pop. 9,282; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 454 sq. m., pop. 21,037; Ajuda, 13 sq. m., pop. 4,500; Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, 312,309 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000; Mozambique, etc., 382,683 sq. m., pop. 350,000; **Asiatic:** Goa, Daman, Diu, etc., 1,605 sq. m., pop. 481,467; Timor, etc. (Asiatic Archipelago), 6,290 sq. m., pop. 300,000; Macao, 28 sq. m., pop. 68,086. Except the Cape Verde Islands, these colonies are in a decayed or stagnant state.—**HOLLAND** possesses colonies to the stated extent of 766,137 sq. m., with pop. 27,845,262. The Dutch East Indies comprise Java, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, New Guinea, and other islands of the Asiatic Archipelago: total area 719,674 sq. m., pop. 27,743,720.—**West Indian Islands:** Curaçao, 210 sq. m., pop. 25,362; Oruba, 69 sq. m., pop. 6,407; St. Martin, 17 sq. m., pop. 3,926; Lucien Ayre, 05 sq. m., pop. 4,008; St. Eustatius, 7 sq. m., pop. 2,286; Saba, 5 sq. m., pop. 2,421.—**South American:** Surinam, 46,060 sq. m., pop. 57,123.—**GERMANY**, since 1884, has annexed extensive territories, but it is doubtful whether it will pay her to retain them. As yet unorganised, and for the most part neither delimited nor explored, figures must be received as merely approximate. Total area perhaps 600,000 sq. m., with pop. probably 1,500,000—viz., **African:** Togoland, 100 sq. m., pop. 100,000; Cameroons, etc., 10,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000; Damaraland and Luderitzland, 200,000 sq. m., pop. 236,000; German East African Co.'s territory, 100,000 sq. m., pop. 500,000; Somaliland, 200,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000. In **Pacific:** Bismarck Archipelago, 18,150 sq. m., pop. 188,000; Solomon Islands, 6,000 sq. m., pop. 20,000; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (New Guinea), 70,300 sq. m., pop. 109,000.—**SPAIN** retains but a remnant of her once vast possessions. Altogether they now amount to 242,434 sq. m., pop. 8,292,579, according to official lists—viz., **African:** Ceuta, Ifni, and other stations in Morocco, 650 sq. m., pop. 2,476; the N.W. Saharan seaboard (1887), 75,000 sq. m.; the Canary Islands (considered a province of the kingdom), 2,808 sq. m., pop. 297,209; Fernando Po, Annabon, and Colisco Islands, Elobey, etc., 850 sq. m., pop. 36,000.—**West Indian:**

Cuba and Pinos, 43,220 sq. m., pop. 1,521,684; Puerto Rico, etc., 3,550 sq. m., pop. 754,313.—**Asiatic:** Philippine Islands, 114,326 sq. m., pop. 5,561,232; Sulu Islands, 950 sq. m., pop. 75,000; Caroline and Pelew Islands, 560 sq. m., pop. 36,000; Marianne Islands, 420 sq. m., pop. 8,665.—**DENMARK** has dependencies to the extent of 86,954 sq. m., pop. 127,208—viz., **Northern:** Faeroe Islands, 340 sq. m., pop. 11,220; Iceland, 39,756 sq. m., pop. 72,445; Greenland (Coasts), 46,740 sq. m., pop. 9,780. **West Indian:** Santa Cruz, 74 sq. m., pop. 18,430; St. Thomas, 23 sq. m., pop. 14,389; St. John, 21 sq. m., pop. 944.—**ITALY** possesses Assab, in the Red Sea, 243 sq. m., pop. 1,193; in '86 she took possession of Massowah, area and pop. not yet declared.

Colonisation, German. See GERMAN COLONISATION.

Colour Blindness, or Achromatopsia, is a defect in appreciation of colour, shown by a want of power in distinguishing between certain complementary colours. Those so affected regard as similar colours which to most people are quite distinct. It depends either upon disease of the optic nerve, or it is congenital, and is often hereditary. It is very rare in women, but is said to occur, in varying degrees, in from 3 to 5 per cent. of the males of the chief European countries. It is usually partial, and the commonest form is that in which there is inability to distinguish green from the various shades of grey and red. Blindness for yellow and blue is much rarer, but it is occasionally total. Persons so affected often compensate for their defect by a finer appreciation of shade and texture; and many persons may appear colour-blind from want of exact knowledge of the names of colours. The testing of colour-blindness is usually done by using **Holmgren's coloured wools**. A certain colour having been given to the person, he is asked to choose from the whole mass of wool skeins, no two of which are really quite alike, all those which appear to him of nearly the same shade. In **Germany** all engine-drivers, signalmen, and others, to whom an accurate knowledge of colour is essential, are officially examined previous to their appointment, in order to ascertain the exact condition of their colour-sense. A report was issued in Nov. '87 by the **Board of Trade** on tests for C. B. used in examining candidates for masters' and mates' certificates. Out of every 200 candidates examined one is colour-blind. **Instructions** are now issued to superintendents of **Mercantile Marine Offices** to distribute copies of the circular of the Board of Trade containing the regulations for examination in C. B. to all young men and boys entering the marine service.

Columbia Market, The. A fish-market in Bethnal Green, London, E., erected by Lady (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts, in '69, at a cost of about £200,000. It was opened on Feb. 21st, '70, and was on Nov. 3rd, '71, presented by Lady Burdett-Coutts to the City of London, who, however, gave it back to her on Dec. 4th, '74. It was closed from April '78 to Aug. '84, when it was reopened, and is now said to be more flourishing. See ed. '87.

Commemoration, Days of. The Black-letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, so called from the names being printed in ordinary black letters, and not in red, like the more important feasts. No special collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed.

Commercial Education. The year '87 will

be remembered as having witnessed the first steps of "a new departure" in the direction of making the national education more worthy of the first commercial country in the world, more suited to modern conditions, and at least as efficient as that provided in those foreign countries—especially Germany—which are successfully competing with British traders in their oldest markets. The commercial and educational communities are at last awakened to the need for immediate action, and before long youths who are intended for a commercial career, instead of entering an office without even an elementary knowledge of trade or commerce, will have an opportunity of obtaining that special training which is given to those who are intended for the learned professions. **Technical Education** (*q.v.*)—thanks mainly to the City and Guilds of London Institute—has done, and is doing, much for our artisans and operatives engaged for the most part in manual labour. The Government of the day has placed upon its legislative programme a measure for the purpose of giving facilities for providing **Technical Instruction in Elementary Schools** after a child has passed the sixth standard, and it is quite likely that the fifth will ultimately be added upon. But C. E., or as it has been called, the "trained intelligence" of the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the manager, the commercial traveller, and the clerk, has been comparatively neglected in this country; and a young man entering a house of business, in spite of classical and mathematical efficiency at school or college, finds that he has learned very little that is of practical value to him at the outset of his career. It is only after a long and sometimes expensive experience that he realises the thousand-and-one conditions that enter into the consideration of the successful business man. In commerce, as in everything else, there are things that only experience can teach; but it is contended that, with a knowledge of the objects of commerce, of the economic laws and regulations which control it, of commercial law, of commercial geography, and of modern languages, a young man will at once be able to take a more intelligent and therefore a more useful, part in the business he adopts. Such is the principle recognised by the Germans and other foreigners whose competition we have experienced at home and abroad in recent years, and there is no doubt that their educational superiority has stimulated it. The **Royal Commission on Depression of Trade** (see ed. '87) stated in their report: "In the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient, as compared with some of our foreign competitors; and this remark applies not only to what is usually called technical education, but to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses, and especially the knowledge of foreign languages." This statement of the position has been generally accepted. The C. E. movement is steadily gaining ground. The **Chambers of Commerce** have given a great impetus to it. An Association has been formed, with Lord Hartington as President and the support of many leading public men, to promote the required reforms; and the **Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board**, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. In

various parts of the country—and especially in London—evening classes have been instituted for imparting knowledge on commercial subjects, and efforts are being made to induce the governors and teachers of existing schools to modify their curriculum with the same object. By this means, and with the aid of the ample endowments already devoted to educational purposes in many places, it may be fairly hoped that the Englishman will no longer be placed at a disadvantage compared with his foreign rivals. Information regarding C. E. Certificates may be obtained of Mr. E. J. Gross, Caius College, Cambridge, and Mr. P. E. Matheson, New College, Oxford. The movement has been fully recorded in the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Botolph House, London, E.C.). A report has recently been published by the Foreign Office (Miscellaneous Series 76) in which Mr. Grattan, Consul-General at Antwerp, describes the working of the *Institut Supérieur de Commerce* (founded 1852) at that city. The students number 150, many of whom come from foreign countries. The special character of the instruction is described as "practice combined with theory." Among the subjects a class for the study of Volapük (*q.v.*) has been formed tentatively. The **Yorkshire College at Leeds** has also arranged for a special curriculum for students intended for commercial life. The course will extend over a year and nine months, the entire cost being £20.

Commercial Museums may roughly be divided into two classes, (1) those established in manufacturing countries for the exhibition of articles of every-day demand in foreign markets; and (2) those established in foreign countries for the exhibition of the manufactures of Europe and the United States. A consular officer living, say, in Cuba, finds the agricultural implements used in that island to be of a wretchedly crude type. He immediately opens a room, and therein exhibits specimens of light American ploughs and general agricultural machinery, sent out by the manufacturer, and a new trade with the United States is thus initiated. The other kind of commercial museum may be illustrated by a reference to that at Brussels. Here the Belgian cotton manufacturer will find samples of cotton goods used in various parts of the world. He will discover whether for a particular trade much or little "size" is required, in what lengths and widths the pieces are usually sold, and what colours are preferred. Side by side with this will be found specimens of the cotton produced in certain little-known countries, and the spinner will be able to form an opinion whether he could with advantage draw a portion of his supply of raw material therefrom. At the beginning of '87, when the question of a suitable site for the **Imperial Institute** (*q.v.*) was being discussed, some amount of opposition was shown to its proposed location at S. Kensington; and this at one period threatened to seriously influence the Mansion House Fund for the Institute, as it was held in high quarters that its proper place was within the boundaries of the City of London. It was therefore proposed to invite subscriptions for a **City Commercial Museum**; but subsequently the project became incorporated with the Institute, and it was officially agreed that 30 per cent. of the Mansion House Fund should be devoted to the Museum, the remainder to be an integral portion of the latter. A consider-

able sum has been already raised and there is established a special committee charged with the furtherance of the scheme.

Commissionaires, frequently called *Commissioners*, are public street messengers. The idea is of Parisian origin. At first they were selected from the wounded soldiers pensioned after the Crimean and Indian wars. They receive their appointment from a society which was established by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., in 1859, and which regulates their charges. Their number is now about 1,670. Office, Exchange Court, 419a, Strand, W.C.

Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London are appointed by the Corporation of London under the City of London Sewers Act 1848, as continued and amended by the City of London Sewers Act 1851. They exercise in the City of London functions in many respects analogous to those discharged by the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards (*q.v.*), in other parts of the Metropolis. The *expenses* of the Comms., so far as they are defrayed out of rates, are met by a *Sewers Rate* and a *Consolidated Rate* made under the former of the above Acts; which rates are applicable to the payment, not only of the expenses of the Comms., but also of the amounts included in the precepts of the *Metropolitan Board of Works* and the *School Board for London*. The receipts of the Comms. (excluding loans) amounted during the year ending 29th Sept. 1885 (for which the latest returns of the Local Government Board are made up) to £598,821, of which £442,088 was derived from rates. Their *expenditure*, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, was £636,877, of which £216,426 consisted of payments to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the School Board for London. The receipts of the Comms. during the year on account of loans, excluding reborrowings, and £34,523 discount on issue of loans, amounted to £866,477, which sum was received on the Consolidated Rate account for the purpose of *Street Improvements*. The *expenditure* which was defrayed by the Comms. out of loans during the year, excluding the renewal of loans, amounted to £383,633, the whole of which was spent on *Street Improvements*. The total outstanding loans of the Comms. at the end of the year, comprising £1,374,792 advanced by the Bank of England, £463,500 advanced by the Corporation of London, £133,750 by Insurance Societies, and £200,000 by Banking Companies, amounted to £2,172,042. The assessable value of the City of London, according to the Valuation Lists in force on the 6th April, '85, was £3,608,447.

Committees, Various Parliamentary. See *BILLS, PRIVATE*; *GRAND COMMITTEE*; and *PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE*.

Common Law. The Common Law has often been described as that immemorial and unwritten customary law, which dictated the decisions of those ancient Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in later times grouped under the name of Courts of Common Law. In reality the Common Law is an enormous accretion of law in the form of judicial decisions given by the judges of those courts in the course of several centuries. It is neither a complete nor a systematic body of law. It doubtless had a nucleus of primitive custom, and has been modified very largely by legislation, in the form of Acts of Parliament.

Its early development is obscure, but its characteristic principles had been elaborated before the close of the fourteenth century. The Common Law is contrasted with (a) the statute law contained in Acts of Parliament; (b) equity, also an accretion of judicial decisions, but formed by a new tribunal, which first appeared when the Common Law had reached its full growth, and which administered justice upon new principles; (c) the civil law, inherited by modern Europe from the Roman empire, and never recognised as of authority in England, although, through the agency of the old ecclesiastical courts and courts of equity and admiralty, many of its provisions have been gradually introduced into our law. At the present day the Common Law is in a state of rapid disintegration, owing to the following causes: (a) the consolidation of all the superior courts of justice into one Supreme Court of Judicature, and the consequent obliteration of distinctive modes of procedure and distinctive legal habits of thought; (b) the extreme activity of the Legislature, whose acts embody the ideas of a modern society.

Common Prayer, Book of. For concise history see ed. '87.

Commune, La. The revolution of that name in Paris, 1871, shortly after the Franco-German war. It was entirely political, and confined to Paris, and propounded no new economical theories. It arose from a joint effort of many sections of extreme politicians striving after the establishment of a democratic republic, and the communal (or corporate) independence of Paris. The Commune was suppressed by the administration of M. Thiers. *Communes* in France are territorial divisions under the jurisdiction of a mayor.

Commons, House of. With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England; clergymen of the Established Church of any of the three kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute—including revenue officers, persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, government contractors (except contractors for government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act—are all disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows:—"I, —, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and under a standing order

passed in 1880, any member returned who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation subject to any liability by statute. Until 1837 the roll subscribed by members was really a roll of paper, but since that date books have been used for the purpose. A few years ago a valuable return was made to the House of all the members who had sat for hundreds of years before, and was printed and sold as a parliamentary paper. A seat in the House is vacated when the holder is created a peer or succeeds to the peerage, by death, or by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy (see PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc.). All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown; and change from one office to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown or the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. (See WRITS.) The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act (*q.v.*) did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670. (For list of constituencies and members as then returned see GENERAL ELECTION, '87 ed.) The alphabetical list of the members follows below, together with summary of the number and political bias of the members returned by the boroughs, counties, universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to the Parliaments of '85-86 and August '86. A table is also given exhibiting the result of the changes which the subsequent bye-elections have made up to Jan. 15th, '88. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the Treasury Bench, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government; below the gangway having been, when the Liberals were in power, the resort, for the most part, of the Radical members. In the last parliament the Liberal Unionists sat, some above and some below the gangway, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir G. Trevelyan taking the latter position, while Lord Hartington chose a place immediately behind the Treasury Bench.

On the left of the chair are the Opposition benches, the front of which, above the gangway, is reserved to ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors. Now that the Liberals are in opposition Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt all sit on the front bench on this side. Since 1880 the Parnellites have always sat in opposition, and most of them keep below the gangway. The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench of this quarter of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet. By ancient custom the two members for the City of London sit on the Treasury Bench on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The legislative duties of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The Education Estimates for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the Civil Service Estimates are in charge of that hardly worked official, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them but other parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The Patronage Secretary as principal ministerial whip endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions summonses, which are also called whips, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasized by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important-party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc.

Commons. Principal Officers of House of Commons. *Chairman of Ways and Means*, L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.P.—*Clerk of the House*, R. F. D. Palgrave, Esq., C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq.—*Principal Clerks*: W. A. F. Davis, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees*; G. J. Stone, Esq., *Committee Office*; James B. Bull, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office*—*Senior Clerks*: C. E. A. Leigh, W. M. Molyneux, G. Loughton, W. Gibbons, C. Foister, R. Dickinson, E. H. Ley, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks*: F. St. George Tupper, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Tower, C. E. Freer, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, F. H. Doyle, Hon. A. G. Bland, and S. L. Simeon, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, J. H. Robinson, C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, H. C. Tower, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Accountant*, W. O. Mayne, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, E. Ponsonby, Esq.—*Sergeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Sergeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Sergeant*, Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, M.A.—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Cranston Leigh, Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF

NOTES.—In cases where members possess a double surname (e.g., *Hicks-Beach*)

* Member of the

Names when given in italics indicate those members who, though returned at the General

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
1	*Abraham, W.	G.L.	Rhondda '85-86, Glamorganshire, Rhondda Valley D., '86.	. . . . .	1842
2	*Abraham, W.	P.	W. Limerick '85-86	. . . . .	1816
3	*Acland, A. H. Dyke . . .	G.L.	Rotherham D., W.R.S., Yorks, '85-'86, '86.	National Liberal.	1817
4	*Acland, C. T. D.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '82-85, N.E. Cornwall '85-'86, Launceston D., '86.	Athenæum and Travell.	1842
5	*Addison, J. E. W.	C	Ashton-under-Lyne '85-'86, '86. . .	. . . . .	1838
6	*Agg-Gardner, J. T. . . .	C.	Cheltenham '74-80, '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton and J. Carlton.	1846
7	*Ainslie, W. G.	C.	N. Lonsdale D., Lanc. N., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1832
8	*Akers-Douglas, A. . . .	C.	Kent E. '85, '85-86, '86	Union and Carlton.	1851
9	*Allison, R. A.	G.L.	Cumberland N. '85, '86	New Univ. Carlton.	1838
10	*Allsopp, Hon. George H.	C.	Worcester '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1846
11	*Allsopp, Hon. S. C. (see Lord Hindlip, Peerage).	C.	E. Staffs. '73-80, Taunton '82-86, '86.	Carlton and Turf.	1842
12	*Ambrose, W.	C.	Middlesex, Harrow D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1832
13	Anderson, C. H.	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn '86	Nat. Liberal.	1838
14	Anstruther, H. T.	U.L.	St. Andrew's Dist. '86	Hobart Pl.	1860
15	Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H. Lloyd.	C.	Suffolk S.E., Woodbridge D., '86	White's, Junior U.S.	1841
16	*Asher, A.	G.L.	Elgin Burghs '81-86, Elgin D. '86	Reform and Devonshire.	1835
17	*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. . .	C.	Eye '80-85, Sheffield, Eccleshall, '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Empire.	1849
18	Asquith, H. H.	G.L.	Fifeshire E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1852
19	Atherley-Jones, L. A. . .	G.L.	Durham N.W.D. '85-86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1849
20	Atkinson, H. J.	C.	N. Linc. '85, Boston '86	Carlton, National.	1828
21	Austin, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Osgoldcross D., '86.	. . . . .	1823
22	*Baden-Powell, G. S. . .	C.	Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '85-86 . .	Carlton . .	1847
23	*Baggallay, E.	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., '85-86 . . .	United University.	1850
24	Bailey, Sir J. R.	C.	Herefordshire '65-85, Hereford '86	Carlton . .	1840
25	Baird, J. G. A.	C.	Glasgow, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1854
26	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. .	C.	Hertford '74-85, Manchester E. '85-'86, '86	. . . . .	1848
27	*Balfour, Sir G., K.C.B.	G.L.	Kincardineshire '72-86, '86	City Liberal	1809
28	*Balfour, G. W.	C.	Leeds, Central, '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
29	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B. .	G.L.	Clackmannan and Kinross shires '80-85, '86.	Brooks's, Reform, Nat. Liberal	1837
30	Bancs, Major G. E. . . .	C.	West Ham S.D. '86	Chestnut Ho., Plaistow, E.	1829
31	*Barbour, W. B.	G.L.	Paisley '85-86, '86	Devonshire, City Liberal.	1828
32	*Barclay, J. W.	U.L.	Forfarshire '72-86, '86.	Reform . .	1832
33	Baring, Viscount	U.L.	Winchester '80-85, Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., '86.	. . . . .	1850

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*their names will be found in the following list under the first name.
last Parliament.*

Election of 1886, have since resigned, been called to the Upper House, or have died.

Biographical.	No.
Vice-President Monmouthshire and S. Wales Mining Association	1
Chm. Limerick Bd. Gdns. '85-87	2
2 s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; E. Rugby and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Sen. Bursar Balliol C. Ox.	3
e. s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, D.L. Somerset, Sec. Bd. of Trade '86, Dep. Warden Stanneries, s. Henry Addison, Preston; E. Trin. C. Dublin; In. Temp. '62, Rec. of Preston '74, Q.C. '80, Bench. '83.	4
s. James Agg-Gardner; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '73, J.P. Glouc., Ld. of Manor Cheltenham.	5
s. late M. Ainslie, J.P., D.L., H.E.I.C.S.; E. Sedbergh Gram. Sch.; Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Chm. N. Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., J.P. Lanc.	6
s. late Rev. A. Akers, Malling Abbey, Kent; E. Eton and Univ. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '74, took name of Douglas '75, Parl. Sec. Treas. '85, '86, J.P. Kent and Dumfries.	7
s. J. Allison, Stanwix, Carlisle; E. Rugby & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Cumberland, Direc. Mid. Ry.	8
3 s. late Baron Hindlip; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Staffs., Chm. Burton Sch. Bd., twice Mayor of Burton, D.L. Staffs.	9
s. late Baron Hindlip; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Staffs., J.P. Staffs. and Derbysh., Dep. Chm. G.N.R.	10
E. Chester Sch.; Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. '74, Bench. Mid. Temp. '81	11
s. Rev. R. Anderson, In. Temp. '67, Q.C. '85	12
2 s. Su R. Anstruther; E. Eton; Advocate Edinb. '85	13
s. late Col. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hintlesham Hall, Ipswich, Rifle Brig. '58, Ind. Mutiny med., Snakin med. and clasp, retired Lt.-Col., D.L., J.P. Suffolk.	14
s. late Dr. Asher, Inveraroy, Banfshire; E. Edin. Univ.; Q.C. '81, Sol. Gen. Scot. '81-'85 and '85-'86, Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen '82, D.L. Edin.	15
s. late Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon; Pres. Ox. U., In. Temp. '77, Exam. Ed. Dept. '80, Civil Ld. Adm. '83, re-app. '86.	16
s. late J. D. Asquith, Morley, Yorks.; E. City of Lond. Sch. and Balliol, Oxon.; B.A. 1st class Classics, Craven Sch. '74, Linc. Inn '76.	17
s. late Ernest Jones, Chartist; E. Brase. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '75, Author "Miner's Manual."	18
2 s. late G. Atkinson, Hull, J.P. Mdx., D.L., Linc., J.P. & Aldm. Hull, Mayor '64-'66, 1st Pres. Cham. Ship. U.K., Chm. Hull Banking Co., Order Red Eagle of Prussia.	19
s. late J. Austin, Skelton Ho. York; E. Owens C.; J.P. W.R. Yorks., Former Pres. Osgold-cross Lib. Ass.	20
s. late Prof. Baden Powell, of Langton, Kent; E. Marlboro' and Balliol C., Oxon., Chan. Engl. Essay Prize '76; Sec. Sir G. Bowen, Gov. Vict. '76-80, Roy. Com. of Inq. of Fin. and Adm. W. I. Cols. '62, C.M.G. '84, Sec. Sir C. Warren in Bechuanaland '85, writer on Col. subjects.	21
s. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Baggallay, Ld. Just. of Appeal; E. Marlboro' and Caius C., Camb.; In. Temp. '73, S.E. Cir., Sen. Coun. to P. Office at Old Bailey; app. stip. mag. W. Ham July '87.	22
e. s. late J. Bailey, M.P., of Easton Court, Tenbury; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Ld. Lt. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Breconsh., H. Sheriff '64, J.P. & D.L. Radnorsh. & Herefordsh., Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers.	23
2 s. late W. Baird, Elie, Fife; E. Eton and Oxon; for Lt. 16th Lancers, Capt. Ayrsh. Yeom.	24
See biographical notice	25
E. Military Acad. Addiscombe; Madras Army Lt.-Gen. '74, Consul Shanghai '43-66, Madras Mil. Bd. '49-'57, Mil. Fin. Com. India '59-60, Chief of Com. '60-62, Asst. Compt.-in-Chief, War Dept. '68-72.	26
4 s. late J. Maitland Balfour (as above); E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb., 1st class Clas. Trip. '74, Asst. Tutor, Fell.; Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (brother), Pres. Loc. Govt. Bd. '85.	27
s. Rev. P. Balfour, Clackmannan, E. Edin. Acad. & Univ., LL.D. Edin. and S. Andrews; Q.C. '80, Sol.-Gen. Scotland '80, Ld. Adv. '81-'85, & '86, Memb. of Council on Educ. for Scotland '83, P.C. '84, D.L. Edin.	28
s. late G. Dann Banes, Surv. Iron Shipbuilding to Admiralty; E. Chatham and Rochester High Sch.; Founder 3rd Essex (now 1st) Artil. Vol. '59, rtd. Major '76, Mem. W. Ham Sch. Bd. five times, Alderman and J.P. West Ham.	29
s. W. Barbour, a Bailie of Paisley; E. privately; Barbour, Barclay & Co., Liverpool and Manchester, retired '74.	30
s. late G. Barclay, Cults, Aberdeen; Gram. Sch. and Univ. Aberdeen; merchant; Town Councillor Aberdeen '62-65, '68-71.	31
e. s. 1st Earl of Northbrook; E. Eton; Rifle Brig. '70, Gren. Gds. '76, retd. '80, A.D.C. E. of Northbrook, Gov.-Gen. India, Major 1st Hants Vol., J.P. Hants.	32

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
84	*Barnes, A.	U.L.	E. Derbyshire '80-85, Chqsterfield D. '86.	Reform . .	1823
85	Barran, J.	G.L.	Leeds '76-'85, Yorks W.R.E., Otley D., '86.	Reform . .	1821
86	*Barry, J.	P.	Wexford '80-86, S.D. '86.	Bogie Ho., Kirkcaldy.	1845
87	*Bartley, G. C. T.	C.	Islington N.D. '85-86, '86.	S. Stephens, Constitutional.	1842
88	*Barttelot, Sir W. B., Bart.	C.	W. Sussex '60-85, Horsham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1820
89	*Bass, H. A.	U.L.	Tamworth '78-85, Staffordshire W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks's	1842
90	*Bass, Sir M. A. (see Baron Burton, Peerage).	G.L.	Staffs. '65-68, E. Staffs. '68-85, Burton D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's	1837
91	*Bates, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Hymouth '71-74, '80 (unseated on petition), returned '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1816
92	*Baumann, A. A.	C.	Camberwell, Peckham D. '85-86, '86	44, Hyde Pk. Sq., W.	1850
93	*Beach, W. W. B.	C.	N. Hants '57-85, Andover D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
94	*Beadel, W. J.	C.	Essex Mid. '85-86, '86	J. Carlton & S. Stephens.	1828
95	*Beaumont, H. F.	U.L.	Yorks W.R.S. '65-74, '85-86, Valley D., '86.	National Liberal.	1833
96	Beaumont, W. B.	G.L.	S. Northumberland '52-85, Tyneside D. '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1829
97	*Beckett, E. W.	C.	Yorks. W.R., Whitby D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's.	1856
98	*Beckett, W.	C.	E. Retford '76-80, Notts., Bassetlaw D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
99	*Bective, Earl of	C.	Westmoreland '71-85, Kendal D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1844
100	*Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish.	C.	Taunton '59-65, Whitehaven '65-86, '86.	Carlton and Travellers.	1821
101	Bentinck, Lord H. C.	C.	Norfolk N.W.D. '86	Brooks's.	1863
102	Bentinck, W. G. C.	C.	Penryn and Falmouth '86	United Service.	1854
103	*Beresford, Lord C.	C.	Waterford '74-80, Marylebone '85-86, E.D. '86.	Carlton, Marlboro'.	1846
104	*Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B.	C.	Maidstone '41-52, '57-59, Stoke '65-68, Camb. Univ. '63-66, '86.	Brooks's.	1820
105	*Bethell, Commander G. R.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Holderness D. '85-86, '86.	Naval and Military, Yorkshire.	1845
106	*Bickford-Smith, W.	U.L.	Cornwall, Turo D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1827
107	*Biddulph, M.	U.L.	Herefordshire '65-85, Herefordsh. S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's and Reform.	1831
108	*Biggar, J. G.	P.	Cavan Co. '74-85, Cavan W.D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's and Reform.	1825
109	*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Norfolk N. '79-85, Norfolk E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Marlboro'.	1838
110	Blake, J. A.	P.	Waterford City '57-69, Waterford Co. '80-84, Carlow Co. '86 (returned unopposed on Mr. D. Gray electing to sit for Dublin, S. Stephen's Green).	Brooks's and Reform.	1826
111	*Blake, T.	G.L.	Leominster '76-80, Forest of Dean '85-86, '86.	Reform and Cobden.	1821
112	*Blane, A.	P.	Armagh S.D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's and Reform.	1855
113	Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Col. H.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D., '85-86, '86	10, Strutton St., W.	1801
114	*Barbour, I. C.	G.L.	Stirlingshire '80-86, '86	Reform . .	1841
115	*Barclay, J. H.	G.L.	Derbyshire N.E.D. '86	Devonshire	1845
116	*Barclay, J. H.	C.	Dorsetshire E.D. '86	Carlton and Constitutional.	1845
117	Baring, H. C. C.	C.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D., '85-86, '86.	Union, Turf, Wellington.	1848

Biographies.	No.
s. J. G. Barnes, Ashgate; <i>E.</i> privately; Colliery proprietor, D.L. and J.P. Derbyshire . .	34
s. J. Barran, New Wandsworth, S.W.; Leeds merchant, twice Mayor Leeds, a former Pres. Leeds Chamb. Com., J.P. Leeds.	35
s. T. Barry, Poulrane, Wexford; <i>E.</i> Barmow, co. Wexford; Linoleum manfr. Kirkcaldy; a joint founder of Home Rule Confed. of Gt. Brit., Hon. Sec. '73-76, Sen. V. Pres. '76.	36
s. late R. Bartley, Hackney; <i>E.</i> Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; <i>ms.</i> a d. late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; Civil Ser. Science and Art Dept. '59-80, founder Nat. Penny Bank, w.riter on thrift and educ. among Poor, J.P. Midx.	37
s. late G. Bartlett, Stopham Ho., Pulboro'; <i>E.</i> Rugby; 1st R. Drag. '39, Capt. ret'd. '53, Hon. Col. and B.A.R.V. Roy. Sussex Reg. R.V., D.L. J. P. Sussex.	38
s. late M. T. Bass, y. b. & heir pres. by spec. rem. Sir M. A. Bass; <i>E.</i> Harrow; J.P. Staffs., Hon. Major 4th Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' Regt. (N. Staffs.).	39
s. late M. T. Bass, M.P., Derby; <i>E.</i> Harrow, Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent, D.L., J.P. Staffs.	40
s. late J. Bates, Spring House, Halifax; <i>E.</i> Wakefield; <i>E.</i> India merch. and shipowner, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lancr and Hants.	41
s. W. Baumann, Glasgow and Manchester; <i>E.</i> Wellington C. and Balliol C. Oxon.; Pres. Oxford U., In. Temp. '81, Hon. Sec. Comtee. Metro. M.P.'s Relief of Distress in Lond. '85.	42
s. late W. Beach, formerly M.P. Malmesbury; <i>E.</i> Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '49, M.A.; Mayor Hants Yeo. Cav. '58, J.P. Hants.	43
s. late J. Beadel, Chelmsford; <i>E.</i> privately; Estate agent and surveyor, Pres. Surveyor's Ins. Chm. Auction Mart Co.	44
s. H. R. Beaumont, Newby Park, Yorks; <i>E.</i> Eton and Trin. C. Camb; D.L. Yorks. W.R., J.P. W. & N.R. Yorks., J.P. Lincolnsh., Hon. Col. D. of Wellington's W.R. Regt. V.	45
s. late T. W. Beaumont, M.P.; <i>E.</i> Harrow and Trin. C., Camb; D.L. Northumb., J.P. W.R. Yorks., Durham & Northumb.; mine proprietor.	46
s. W. Beckett Denison, Nun Appleton, <i>g.s.</i> late Sir E. Beckett, resumed his surname '86; <i>E.</i> Eton & Camb; Banker, Leeds	47
s. late Sir E. Beckett; <i>E.</i> Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Banker (Beckett & Co.) Yorks. and Notts., Pres. Eng. Country Bankers' Assn., D.L., J.P. W.R. Yorks, Capt. Yorks Hussars.	48
s. Marquis of Headfort; <i>E.</i> Ch. Ch. Oxon; Suc. to rep. of Westmoreland on his father's access. to the Peerage '70, High Sheriff '68, Capt. Westmoreland R.V. and Yeo.	49
s. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Fred. Bentinck, C.B.; <i>E.</i> Westminster Sch. and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '47; Linc. Inn '46, Parl. Sec. B. of Trade '74-75, Judge Adv. Gen. '75-80.	50
<i>h.-b.</i> and heir app. D. of Poitland; <i>E.</i> Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lieut. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt. (Sherwood Foresters).	51
s. Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Branksea Is., Poole; <i>E.</i> Harrow and Camb; J.P. Dorset, formerly Capt. Dorset Militia.	52
See biographical notice	53
Died Oct. 10th, '87. See OBITUARY	54
s. late W. J. Bethell, Rise, Holderness; <i>E.</i> Gosport Nav. Sch ^g and H.M.S. <i>Britannia</i> ; Lt. <i>Challenge</i> '72-76, <i>Warrior</i> '77-78, <i>Alert</i> '78-80, <i>Minotaur</i> '80-84, Com. '84. Khedive bronze star, Egypt. medal.	55
s. late G. Smith, L.L.D., Camborne; assumed name of Bickford by roy. licence; <i>E.</i> Saltash, Plymouth; Patent safety fuse mantr., J.P. Cornwall, Vice-Pres. Truro Wesleyan C., F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., formerly Capt. 15th Cornwall Vol.	56
s. R. Biddulph, Ledbury; <i>E.</i> Harrow; Cocks, Biddulph & Co., Director Economic Life Ins., D.L., J.P. Herefordsh.	57
s. Biggar, Belfast; <i>E.</i> Belfast Acad.; Provis. merch., Memb. Town Counc. Belfast, Chm. Belfast Water Commrs. '69-72.	58
s. H. Birkbeck, Keswick House, Norwich; D.L., J.P. Norfolk, Originator and Chm. Internat. Fisheries Exhib., Chm. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst., Bart. Feb. '86.	59
s. late A. Blake, Waterford; <i>E.</i> S. John's C., Waterford Royal C., Pau; <i>ms.</i> '75, d. N. Mahon Power, Esq., M.P. co. Waterford; <i>ob.</i> May 22nd, '87. See OBITUARY.	60
s. late W. Blake, Ross; formerly acct. and estate agent, retired, Chm. Ross Sch. Bd. '73-86, local philanthropist; resigned July '87.	61
s. E. Christ. Bros. Green Park; Agent Cath. Registr. Assn. '76, Pres. Pris. Aid Soc. . . .	62
s. R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Deybrook, L'pool; <i>E.</i> Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Rifle Brig. '55, served Crimea, Egypt '84-85, Assist. Adj. Genl. Home Dist. '77-82, Col. h.p. Gren. Gds., D.L. Lancs., owner Pemberton Colliery.	63
Formerly Glasgow merch. and Pres. Glasgow Cham. of Commerce, Chm. Caledon. Ry. Member Town Counc. Windsor, Chm. various companies	64
s. Rev. N. Bond, Wareham; <i>E.</i> Oriel, Oxon; D.L., J.P. Dorset, formy. 2nd Lt. Q. O. Dorset Yeo. '67-80.	65
s. late J. B. Bonsor, Kingswood Warren, Surrey; <i>E.</i> Eton; Partner Combe & Co., brewers, Direct. Bank of Eng., Gov. Christ's Hospital.	66

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
68	*Boord, T. W.	C.	Greenwich '73-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
69	*Borlase, W. C.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '80-85, S. Austell '85-86, '86.	Windham . .	1848
70	*Borthwick, Sir Alger., Bt.	C.	Kensington S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and St. James's.	1830
71	*Bourke, Rt. Hon. R. (see Ld. Connemara, Peerage.)	C.	King's Lynn '63-86, '86	Carlton . .	1827
72	*Bradlaugh, C.	G.L.	Northampton '80-81, '82, '84 (validity of election contested <i>re</i> affirmation; admitted to House '86), '86.	. . . . .	1833
73	*Bridgeman, Lieut. - Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Carlton and eGuards'.	1846
74	*Bright, Jacob	G.L.	Manchester '67-68, '68-74, '76-85, S.W.D. '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1821
75	*Bright, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	Durham '43-47, Manchester '47-57, Birmingham '57-85, Central D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1811
76	*Bright, W. L.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '85-86, '86	Reform.	1851
77	*Bristowe, T. L.	C.	Lambeth, Norwood D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1833
78	*Broadhurst, H.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., '85-86, Nottingham W.D. '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1840
79	*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F.	C.	West Surrey '80-85, Guildford D., '85-86, Surrey S.W., Guildford D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and White's.	1856
80	Bromley-Davenport, W.	C.	Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '86	Carlton . .	1863
81	*Brookfield, A. M.	C.	Sussex E., Rye D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
82	*Brooks, Sir W. C., Bart.	C.	E. Cheshire '69-85, Cheshire, Altrincham D., '86 (on d. Mr. J. Brooks, M.P., March '86).	Carlton . .	1819
83	*Brown, A. H.	U.L.	Wenlock '68-85, Shropshire Mid '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1844
84	Brown, A. L.	G.L.	Wick Burghs '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
85	Bruce, Lord H. A. B.	G.	Wilts N.W., Chippenham D., '86	Carlton . .	1842
86	*Bruce, Hon. R. P.	C.	Fifeshire '80-85, Fifesh. W. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	New Univ. .	1851
87	*Bryce, J.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets '80-85, '85-86, Aberdeen S.D. '86 (unop.).	Athenæum .	1838
88	*Buchanan, T. R.	U.L.	Edinburgh '81-85, Edin. W.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1829
89	*Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.	C.	Westminster '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1857
90	*Burghley, Lord	C.	Northamptonshire '77-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1851
91	*Burt, T.	G.L.	Morpeth '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform . .	1839
92	Buxton, S. C.	G.L.	Peterborough '83-85, Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '86.	Brooks's and National Liberal.	1853
93	Byrne, G. M.	P.	Wexford Co. '80-83, Wicklow W.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1829
94	Caine, W. S.	U.L.	Scarborough '80-85, Barrow-in-Furness, April '86.	Devonshire, National Liberal.	1842
95	Caldwell, J.	U.L.	Glasgow, S. Rollox D., '86	National Liberal.	1839
96	*Cameron, Dr. C.	G.L.	Glasgow '74-85, College D. '85-86, '86	Reform and National Liberal.	1841
97	*Cameron, J. Macdonald	G.L.	Wick Burghs '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1847
98	*Campbell, Col. Sir A. C.	C.	Renfrewsh. '73-74, W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1837

Biographical.	No.
s. J. Boord, J.P., Uxbridge; <i>E. Harrow</i> and Germany; partner Boord & Son, distillers	68
s. late S. Borlase, D.L., J.P. Castle Horneck, <i>g.s.</i> Dr. Borlase, disting. antiquarian; <i>E. Winchester & Trin. C.</i> , Camb., M.A. '73; Pres. R. Inst. Cornwall '68-70, F. S. Ant., Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86 (<i>vice</i> Mr. Jesse Collings resig.), antiq. author; resigned May '87.	69
s. late P. Bothwick, M.P.; <i>E. King's C. Sch.</i> ; Prop. <i>Morning Post</i> , Pres. Newspaper Press Fund, and Nat. Assn. Journalists; created a Bart. '89.	70
s. 5th E. Mayo; <i>E. Trin. C.</i> , Dub.; <i>m. Lady Susan Georgiana, e.d.</i> 1st M. Dalhousie; In. Temp. '52, Lt. S. Midx. Vol. '60, U. Sec. For. Affairs '74-'80 and '86, Gov. Madras Sept. '86.	71
s. C. Bradlaugh; <i>E. National Sch.</i> Hackney; commercial life, army '50-53, solicitor's clerk, freethought writer and publisher, prop. <i>The National Reformer</i> , Pres. Nat. Secularist Soc.	72
2 s. 2nd Earl of Bradford; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; Scots Gds. '65, Lt. and Capt. '69, A.D.C. H.S.H. Prince Ed. of Saxe Weimar '75-'76, Lt.-Col. '77, served in Soudan; attached to Ld. Rosslyn's Spec. Emb. to Madrid '78.	73
s. late J. Bright, Rochdale, <i>b</i> Rt. Hon. J. Bright; <i>E. Friends' Sch.</i> York	74
See special biographical notice	75
2 s. Rt. Hon. J. Bright; <i>E. Tottenham & Lond. Univ.</i> ; formly. coll. agent and shipbroker.	76
s. J. S. Bristowe, M.R.C.S., Camberwell; formerly Capt. 1st Surrey Rifles, Bristowe Bros., Stock Exch., Mem. Comtee. Stock Exch. '68-77.	77
s. late Mr. T. Broadhurst, Littlemore, Oxon; formerly stonemason, mem. Parl. Committee. Trade Union Cong. '72, Sec. Trade Union Cong. '76-86, Under Sec. Home Dept. '86.	78
s. s. V. Middleton; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon.</i> , M.A. '82; <i>m. Lady Hilda C.</i> , <i>d. E. Wemyss</i> '80; Roy. Commr. on Irish Prisons '84, D.L., J.P. Surrey, Finan. Sec. Wai Office '86.	79
s. s. late W. Bromley-Davenport; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; J.P. Cheshire	80
s. s. Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chap. to Queen; <i>E. Rugby and Jesus C. Camb.</i> , 13th Hussars '71, retired '80, J.P. Sussex, Com. 1st Cinque Ports R.V.	81
s. late S. Brooks, banker; <i>E. Rugby</i> and S. John's C. Camb.; In. Temp. '48, pract. N. Circ., partner Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., bankers, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc., Chesh., Manch., Bt. '86.	82
s. A. Brown, Beilby Grange, Yorks.; formerly Cornet 5th Drag. Gds., Col. 1st Lanc. Artill. Vol., J.P. Lanc.	83
s. W. Brown, Galashiels; Scottish tweed manufacturer	84
3 s. 3rd Marq. of Ailesbury; Army '60, retd. '76, Capt. High. Bord. Mil. '76, Capt. 3rd Batt. D. of Edinburgh's Regt. '82.	85
2 s. 8th E. of Elgin; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Scottish bar '79, Capt. Fifehire Mil. Art. '77-80, D.L., J.P. Fifehire.	86
s. J. Bryce, LL.D., F.G.S., of Glasgow, the eminent geologist and author; <i>E. Glasgow</i> and Trin. C. Oxon (B.A. double first '62); Craven and Vinerian Scholar, Fellow Oriel C. '62, Linc. Inn '67, Regius Prof. Civil Law Oxon '70, Hon. LL.D. Edin. '84, Glasgow '86, Sec. State Foreign Affairs '86; author of "Holy Roman Empire," etc.	87
<i>E. Balliol C. Oxon</i> (B.A. 1st class '70); Stanhope prize '68, Fellow All Souls' '71, In. Temp. '73.	88
s. late E. Bartlett, Plymouth, <i>m. Maroness Burdett-Coutts</i> '81, and assumed her name; <i>E. Keble C. Oxon</i> , M.A. '76; Sch. Keble Coll., Spec. Commr. in Turkey Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Comp. Fund '77, Order of Medjidie '78, propr. of Columbia Market.	89
s. s. 3rd M. Exeter; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Lt. and Capt. Gren. Gds. '70, retd. '77, Maj. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Militia; Parliamentary Groom in Waiting since '86.	90
s. Peter Burt, miner; Miner, Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65.	91
s. C. Buxton, M.P. E. Surrey; <i>E. Clifton & Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; <i>m. a d.</i> Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.; Memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76, Hon. Sec. Tuke Irish Emig. Fund '82, author and editor on political questions.	92
2 s. late J. Byne, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; <i>E. Leopardstown C.</i> ; Surveyor Bd. Trade Liverpool and Officer Customs '56; G. M. Byrne & Co., brokers.	93
s. late N. Caine, J.P. Broughton-in-Furness, <i>m. Alice, d. late Rev. H. S. Brown</i> ; formly. iron mer. Liverpool, J.P. N.R. Yorks, Dir. Hodbarrow Mining Co., Civil Ld. Admiralty '84-85, Union Liberal Whip.	94
s. F. Caldwell, Glasgow; <i>E. Glasgow</i> and Edin. Univ.; Memb. Fac. Procur. Glasgow '64, Law Lect. Mech. Inst., retd., Memb. General Council Glasgow Univ.	95
s. late J. Cameron, Glasgow and Dublin, newspaper proprietor; <i>E. S. Andrews & Trin. C. Dub.</i> , B.A. '62 (hons.), M.A. '65; Paris, Berlin, Vienna, M.D. '65 and LL.D. '71 Dub., Ed. <i>N. Brit. Daily Mail</i> '64-74, Pres. (Health Sect.) Social Sc. Cong. '81, advocated 6d. teleg. and intr. several important part. measures, propr. <i>Glasgow Daily Mail</i> and <i>Weekly Mail</i> .	96
s. late M. L. Cameron, Saltburn, Scot.; <i>E. Roy. Sch. Mines</i> , Lond.; Instr. Chem. Res. Lab. R. Sch. Min. '74-79, min. expert, metal., auth. mining & scient. subjects, F.G.S., F.C.S., etc.	97
s. late A. Douglas, Maine (assd. name and arms of Campbell '38); served in Scots Gds. Crimea, medal and clasp (Eng., Fulk.), Canada, V.-Lt. and Convenor Renfrewsh., Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Grand Master Mason of Scot. '84, Bart. '80.	98

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
99	*Campbell, Sir G.	G.L.	Kirkcaldy Burghs '75-'86, '86	Athenæum, Brooks's, Reform.	1824
100	*Campbell, H.	P.	Fermanagh S.D. '85-'86, '86		1860
101	*Campbell, J. A.	C.	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '80-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . . .	1825
102	*Campbell, R. F. F.	U.L.	Ayr Burghs '80-'86, '86	Jun. United Service.	1831
103	*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H.	G.L.	Stirling Burghs '68-'86, '86	Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire.	1836
104	*Carew, J. L.	P.	Kildare N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Grafton . . .	1853
	Cavan, Earl of (<i>see</i> Kilmoursie, Lord).				
105	*Cavendish, Lord E.	U.L.	N.E. Sussex '65-'68, Derbyshire '80-'85, W. D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire .	1838
106	*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	Birmingham '76-'85, W.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Athenæum, Devonshire.	1836
107	*Chamberlain, R.	U.L.	Islington W. '85-'86, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1840
108	*Chance, P. A.	P.	Kilkenny S.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	12, Westmoreland St. Dub.	1857
109	*Channing, F. A.	G.L.	Northamptonshire E.D. '85-'86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal, New Univ.	1841
110	*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H.	C.	Mid Lincolnshire '68-'85; Sleaford D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton White's, etc.	1840
111	*Charrington, S.	C.	Tower Ham., Mile End D. '85-'86, '86	Conservative	1818
112	*Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E.	G.L.	Pontefract '60-'85, Edinburgh S.D. '86 (Jan. Sir J. Harrison dec.).	Nat. Liberal, Brooks's.	1827
113	*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord R. H. S.	C.	Woodstock '74-'85, Paddington S.D. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton . . .	1849
114	*Clancy, J. J.	P.	Dublin Co. N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Drumcondra, Dublin.	1847
115	*Clark, Dr. G. B.	G.L.	Caitness-shire '85-'86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1846
116	*Clarke, Sir Edward	C.	Southwark Feb. to Apr. '80, Plymouth '80-'86, '86.	Carlton.	1841
117	*Cobb, H. P.	G.L.	Warrickshire, Rugby D., '85-'86, '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1835
118	Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. W.	C.	S. Pancras N.D. '86		1860
119	*Coddington, W.	C.	Blackburn '80-'86, '86	Carlton.	1830
120	Coghill, D. H.	U.L.	Newcastle-under-Lyme '86	U. Univ.	1855
121	*Cohen, A.	G.L.	Southwark '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86, '86 . .	Reform, Devonshire, C. Lib.	1830
122	*Cohen, L. L.	C.	Paddington N.D. '85-'86, '86		1832
123	Coleridge, Hon. B. J. S.	G.L.	Sheffield, Attercliffe D. '85-'86, '86 . .	Devonshire	1851
124	*Collings, J.	U.L.	Ipswich '80-'85 (re-elec. '85, unseated on petition Feb. '86), Birmingham Bordesley D., '86.	National Liberal.	1831
125	*Colman, J. J.	G.L.	Norwich '71-'86, '86	Reform, Devonshire.	1830
126	Colomb, Capt. J. C. R.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley D., '86		1838
127	*Commerell, Vice-Adm. Sir J. E., G.C.B.	C.	Southampton '85-'86, '86	Carlton . . .	1829
128	*Connings, Dr. A.	P.	Roscommon S.D. '85-'86, '86	Legal . . .	1832
129	*Compton, F.	C.	S. Hants '80-'85, New Forest D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . . .	1824
130	*Condon, T. J.	P.	Tipperary E.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .		1850
131	*Connolly, L.	P.	Longford N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .		1833
132	*Conway, M.	P.	Leitrim N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .		1844
133	*Conybeare, C. A. V.	G.L.	Cornwall N.W., Camborne D. '85-'86, '86.	Nat. Lib. and Savile.	1853

Biographical.

No.

- c. s.* Sir G. Campbell, Edenwood, Fifesh.; *E. S.* Andrews, Haileybury; Commr. Cis-Sutlej Prov., Judic. Comm. Oude, Judge H. Ct. Calcutta, Pres. Comm. Orissa Fam. '65, Chief Commr. (*pro tem.*) Cen. Prov. Lt.-Gov. Bengal '71-75, D.L. Fife, polit. writer, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
- Private sec. Mr. Parnell 100
- c. s.* late Sir J. Campbell, Glasgow; *E. High Sch.* Glasg. Univ.; J.P. Lanarksh. and Forfarsh. Memb. Scot. Univ. Coin. '76; *Educ. Endow. Com.* (Scot.) '82, Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow).
- c. s.* late J. Campbell, Craigie; *E. Rugby*; Staff Ind. Mut., V.-Lt., J.P. Ayrsh., Lt.-Col. Ayrsh. Yeo. Cav. 102
- c. s.* late Sir J. Campbell, assd. mat. uncle's name Bannerman '72; *E. Glasg. Univ.*, Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '58, M.A. '61; Finan. Sec. War Office Nov. '71 to Feb. '74, April '80 to May '82, Sec. Adm. May '82 to Oct. '84, Chief Sec. Irel. Oct. '84-85, Sec. War Feb. '86.
- s.* late L. Carew, Kildangan, co. Meath; *E. St. Stanislaus C.* and Trin. C. Dub.; Linc. Inn '78, an equity draftsman and conveyancer. 104
- p. 3 s.* 7th Duke of Devonshire; *E. Trin. C.*, Camb.; Army, ret'd. '65, priv. sec. Earl Spencer (L.-Lt. Ireland) '73-74, D.L., J.P. Derbysh., Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt. See special biographical notice 105
- b.* Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; *E. Univ. C. Sch. Lond.*; formerly brass-founder, Birmingham, Mayor '79, '81, J.P. Warwicksh. and Birmingham. 107
- c. s.* late A. G. Chance, Dub.; *E. Cath. Univ. Irel.*; Solicitor '82. 108
- s.* late Rev. W. H. Channing, L'pool and Kensington, *g.m. Dr.* Channing, author and divine; *E. l'pool* and Univ. C. Oxon; Hon. Class. & Math., Chanc. Prize Eng. Essay, Arnold Hist. Essay, Fellow, Lect., Tutor Univ. Coll., Linc. Inn. 109
- c. s.* late Rev. H., *n. C.*, Chaplin, Blankney Ho. (suc. to his estates); *E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon*; *m.* '76, Lady Florence, *d.* 3rd D. of Sutherland (*ob.* '81); Chanc. Duchy Lanc. June to Dec. '85, D.L., J.P. Linc. 110
- s.* late N. Charrington; *E. Eton*; Charrington, Head & Co., brewers. 111
- s.* late Rev. E. Childers, Cauley, Yorks; *E. Trin. C. Camb.*, 14th Sen. Opt., B.A. '50, M.A. '57; Memb. Gov. Victoria '51-57, Ld. Ad. '64-5, Fin. Sec. to Treas. '65-6, First Ld. Ad. '63-71, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '72-73, Sec. for War '80-82, Chanc. Excheq. '82-85, Home Sec. '86. See special biographical notice 112
- s.* W. Clancy, Curragh Lodge, Claregalway; *E. C. Immac. Conc.*, Quin, co. Galway; formerly Class. Master Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee, barrister. 114
- c. s.* late W. Clark, Glasgow; *E. Glasgow and Edm. Univs.*, King's C. Lond.; M.D., F. & L.R.C.S. Edin., Consul-Gen. S. African Repub., Crofters' candidate '86. 115
- c. s.* J. C. Clarke, Moorgate St.; *E. Edmonton, City Commr. Sch.*; Hon. F. King's C. Lond., Tancred Law Stud. '61-67, Linc. Inn '64, Q.C. '83, Bench. '82, Sol.-Gen. '85-6, re-app. '86.
- s.* late T. R. Cobb, Banbury; *E. Univ. C. Lond.*, B.A. hon. '56; Solicitor '66, Cobb & Son, bankers, Banbury. 117
- s.* Ld. Lamington; *E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon*; Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav., Asst. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '85; travelled in Armenia and Circassia. 118
- c. s.* late W. D. Coddington; Mayor Blackburn '74-75, D.L., J.P. Lanc., Coddington & Sons. 119
- c. s.* H. Coghill, J.P. Staff.; *E. Chelt. & Corp. Ch. Ox.*, M.A.; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circuit. 120
- s.* late B. Cohen, *g.m.* late Sir Moses Montefiore; *E. Univ. Coll. Sch.* and Magd. C. Camb., 5th Wrang. '53; Hon. F. Magd. C. In. Temp. '57, Bench. Jun. Counsel Great Brit., Alabama Arbitr. Geneva '72, Q.C., Judge Cinq. Ports '74, Standing Counsel Camb. Univ. '76. 121
- s.* late L. Cohen, Gloucester Place, W., *d.* June 26th. '87; see BIOGRAPHY. 122
- c. s.* Ld. Coleridge, Ld. Chief Justice England; *E. Eton and Trin. C. Oxon*; *m.* Mary A., *d.* Dr. Mackarness, Bp. Oxford '76; Mid. Temp. '77, West. Cir., Sec. R. Com. Corrupt Pract. Chester '80, successfully def. Adams v. Coleridge Nov. '86, Jun. Coun. to P.O., West. Cir. '84. 123
- s.* T. Collings, Littleham, Exmouth; J.P. B'ham, Mayor '75-79, Hon. Sec. Nat. Educ. Leag., formerly, Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed., Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '86, mover Small Holdings Resol. which caused defeat of Lord Salisbury's Admin. Jan. '86. 124
- s.* late J. Colman, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk; D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk and Suffolk, J.P., Sheriff '62-63, and Mayor '67-68 Norwich. 125
- s.* late Lt.-Gen. G. T. Colomb; *E. Royal Naval C.*; R.M.A. '54-59, J.P. co. Kerry, a founder of Imp. Fed. League. 126
- s.* late J. Commereil, Stroud Park, Horsham; R.N. '42, V.C. C.B. '66, C.B. (mil.) '70, K.C.B. '74, Jun. Ld. Adm. '79, Com.-in-chief American and W.I. Station '82. 127
- s.* J. Communs, Ballybeg, co. Carlow; *E. Q. C. Cork and Queen's Univ. Irel.*; M.A. Queen's Univ., LL.D. Lond., Linc. Inn '60, N. Cir. 128
- c. s.* late H. Combe Compton, Minsted Manor, Hants; *E. Merton C. Oxon*; *F. All Souls* '46, Linc. Inn and Mid. Temp. '50, J.P. Hants. Town Commr., Poor Law Guardian, Connel. 130
- s.* O. Connolly, tenant farmer, Hazlethatch, co. Dublin; memb. City Council '75-86 131
- E. S. Mary's Training C. Hammersmith*; Pres. Blackburn Branch Imp. National League 132
- s.* late J. C. Conybeare, S. Leonard's Green, Ingatstone; *E. Tonbridge and Ch. Ch. Oxon*, B.A. '76; Gray's Inn '87, S.E. Cir., Hon. Sec. Social and Political Educ. Leagus. 133

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
124	*Cooke, C. W. R.	C.	Newington W.D. '85-86, '86. . . .	S. Stephen's and Constitutional.	1841
125	*Coope, O. E.	C.	Yarmouth '47-48, Middlesex '74-85, Brentford D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1848
126	*Corbet, W. J.	P.	Co. Wicklow '80-85, E. Wicklow '85-86, '86.	S. Stephen's Green, Dub.	1825
127	*Corbett, A. C.	U.L.	Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Lib.	1856
128	*Corbett, J.	U.L.	Droitwich '74-85, Mid Worcestershire '85-86, '86.	Reform and Gresham.	1817
129	*Corry, Sir J. P., Bart. . . .	C.	Belfast '74-85, Armagh Mid '86 (Feb. Prot. McKane dec.).	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1826
140	*Cossham, H.	G.L.	Bristol E.D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1824
141	*Cotton, Capt. E. T. D'A. . .	C.	Cheshire, Wirral D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Jun. United Service.	1847
142	*Courtney, L.	U.L.	Liskeard '76-85, Cornwall, Bodmin, '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1832
143	*Cox, J. R.	P.	Clare E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Nat. Lib.	1852
144	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H. . . .	G.L.	Norfolk N.D. '85-86, '86	Savile and Reform.	1838
145	Craig, J.	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '86	Nat. Lib.	—
146	*Cranborne, Viscount J. E. H. G. C.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Darwen D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1861
147	*Craven, J.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R.N., Shipley D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	National Liberal.	1825
148	*Crawford, D.	G.L.	Lanarksh. N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1837
149	*Crawford, W.	G.L.	Durham, Mid D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Lib.	1833
150	*Cremer, W. R.	G.L.	Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1828
151	*Crilly, Daniel	P.	Mayo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Cath. Dub.	1857
152	*Cross, Sir R. A. (see Visct. Cross, Peerage).	C.	Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1823
153	*Crossley, E.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Sowerby D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	National Liberal.	1841
154	*Crossley, Sir S., Bart. . . .	U.L.	Suffolk S., Lowestoft D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1857
155	*Crossman, Maj.-Gen. Sir W.	U.L.	Portsmouth '85-86, '86	Unit. Serv., National Liberal.	1830
156	*Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G.	C.	W. Surrey '76-85, Epsom D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
157	*Currie, Sir Don, K.C.M.G.	U.L.	Perthshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 .	Reform and City Liberal.	1825
158	*Curzon, Viscount	C.	Bucks, Wycombe '82-86, '86	Carlton . .	1861
159	Curzon, Hon. G. N.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Southport D., '86.	Carlton . .	1859
160	Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart.	C.	Buteshire '68-85, Ipswich '86 (on unseating of Mr. J. Collings).	Carlton . .	1830
161	Davenport, H. T.	C.	N. Staffordshire '80-85, Leek D., '86.	Carlton . .	1833
162	*Davies, W.	G.L.	Pembrokeshire '80-86, '86	Devonshire.	1821
163	*Dawnay, Lt.-Col. Hon. L. P.	C.	Thirsk '80-85, Thirsk and Malton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Guards.	1846
164	*Deasy, J.	P.	Cork City '84-85, Mayo W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1856
165	*De Cobain, E. S. W. . . .	C.	Belfast E.D. '85-86, '86	Ulster and Constitut'n'l.	1840
166	De Lisle, Edwin	C.	Leicestershire Mid, Loughborough D., '86	Carlton . .	1852
167	*De Worms, Baron Henry . .	C.	Greenwich '80-85, East Toxteth '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1840
168	*Dickson, Major A. G. . . .	C.	Dover '65-66, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, Army & Navy.	1834
169	*Dillon, J.	P.	Tippettary '80-83, Mayo E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1851
170	*Dillwyn, L. H.	G.L.	Swansea Feb. to Oct. '85, Town D. Dec. '85-86, '86	Athenæum & Nat. Lib.	1814

Biographical.

No.

8. R. D. Cooke, Hellens, Herefordshire; *E. Emmanl. C. Camb. Sch. Le Bas & Burney Prizes*, honrs. Moral Sci. Triped; *Linc. Inn '72, Oxford Cir.* J.P. Hereford, Pres. Hereford Chamb. Agric. founder Constit. Union.
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- 3 s. late R. Corbet, Bally Rancea, Queen's Co.; *E. Broadwood, Lancs.*; Clerk Lunacy Office, Dublin, M.R.I.A., author and poet. 136
- 2 s. late T. Corbett, J.P.; *E. Glasgow Acad.*; J.P. Warwick, Emigr. Cor mr. for Col. of Vict. 137
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- s. late R. Corry, Belfast; *E. Belfast C.*; shipowner, Belfast, J.P. Armagh co. and bor. 139
- s. J. Cossham, Thornbury, Gloucestersh.; *E. Bristol*; propr. Kingswood '51, formy. memb. Town Coun. Bristol, Mayor Bath '82-83, '84-85, F.G.S., author various pamphlets. 140
- s. Most Rev. G. E. Lynch Cotton, late Bp. Calcutta; *E. Rugby, Marlboro', R.M. Acad. Wool.*; Army, retd. Capt. '81, J.P. Cheshire. 141
- s. J. S. Courtney, Alveiton House, Penzance; *E. S. John's C. Camb. (2nd Wrangler '85)*. See biography. 142
- s. H. Cox, farmer, Kilmore; *E. S. Mel's C. Longford*; priv. sec. to two late Lds. Mayor Dub. 143
2 s. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk; *E. Amersh. Sch. & Univ. C. Lond.*, 144
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- s. late A. Crawford, Aros, Argyllsh.; *E. Edin. Acad., Glasg. Univ., Balliol Ox., Heidelberg*; Fellow Linc. C. Ox., '61, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. Scotl. '80-85, Boundy. Com. Scotl. '84-85. Formerly miner; sec. Durham Miners' Assn. '73, sec. Miners' National Assn. 149
- s. G. M. Cremer, herald painter, Fareham, Hants; *E. National Sch. Fareham*; formerly carpenter and joiner and sec. Internl. Working Men's Peace Assn., ed. *Arbitrator*, founder Amalg. Soc. Carpenters. 150
- s. D. Crilly, merchant Liverpool; *E. Sedgely Park C. Staffs.*; Journalist (*Nation*) 151
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- e s. late Jos. Crossley, Halifax, n. late Sir F. Crossley, M.P.; *E. Owens C. Manchester*; m. Jane L., 3rd d. S. E. Baines, D.L. Leeds; J. Crossley & Sons, Ld., Halifax, Alderman and Mayor '74-76, '84-85, J.P. Halifax, F.R.A.S. 153
- s. late Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P.; *E. Eton & Balliol C., B.A. '81*; Lt. 2nd Brig. E. Div. R. Artl. Mil., J.P. Suffolk & Norfolk. 154
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- s. T. Cubitt, Denbies, Dorking; *E. Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '54*; Second Ch. Estates Commr. '74-79, P.C. '80, D.L. Surrey and Middx. 156
- s. James Currie, merchant, Greenock; Managing Direc. Castle Mail Packets Co. C.M.G. '77, K.C.M.G., D.L. Lond. 157
- e s. Richard, 3rd E. Howe; *E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon*; m. Lady G. Churchill, *d. 7th D. Marlboro'*; Lt. Leices. Yeo. Cav. '83, J.P. Bucks. 158
- s. Rev. A., Baron Scarsdale; *E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon*; Fell. All Souls', D.L., J.P. Derby, formy. priv. sec. Ld. Salisbury. 159
- 2 s. late Sir C. Dalrymple Ferriusson; *E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.*; Linc. Inn '65, unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85, Ld. Treasury '86; creat. Bart. '87. 160
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- 7 s. A. P. de Lisle, of Garendon and Gracedieu; *E. Münster and Innspruck Univ.*; priv. sec. Sir F. Weld, G.C.M.G. '81-82, and Ld. J. Manners '85, author political and social subj. 166
- 2 s. 1st Baron de Worms; *E. King's C. Lond. (Fel. '63)*; In. Temp. '63, D.L., J.P. Middx., Commr. Roy. Patriotic Fund, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '85-86. 167
- s. G. Dickson, Belchester, Berwickshire; *E. Rugby*; Major 13th Huss. '60, Crimea & India, Chm. Crystal Palace Co., Dir. L.C. & D.R. 168
- 3 s. late J. B. Dillon, M.P. Tipperary; *E. Cath. Univ. Dub.*; L.R.C.S.I., twice imprisoned as a "suspect" by late Mr. Forster. 169
- s. late L. W. Dillwyn, M.P. Glam.; *E. Bath*; D.L., J.P. Glamorgan, Hon. Cpl. 3rd Glamor. R.V., Dir. G.W.R., Glamor. Banking Co. 170

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
171	*Dimsdale, Hon. Baron . .	C.	Hertford '68-74, Hitchin D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and Constitut'n'l. Reform . .	1828
172	*Dixon, G.	U.L.	Birmingham '67-76, Edgbaston D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Garrick. Reform . .	1820
173	*Dixon-Hartland, F. D. . .	C.	Evesham '80-85 (on petition), Middx., Uxbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, Constitut'n'l. Carlton and Athenæum.	1832
174	*Dodds, J.	G.L.	Stockton '68-86, '86	Brooks's, Devonshire, Nat. Lib. Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.	1810
175	*Donkin, R. S.	C.	Tynemouth '85-86, '86	Carlton and United Service.	1836
176	Dorington, Sir J. E. . . .	C.	Gloucester, Tewkesbury D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and United Service.	1832
177	Duff, R. W.	G.L.	Banffshire '61-86, '86	Brooks's, Devonshire, Nat. Lib. Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.	1835
178	Dugdale, J. S.	C.	Warwickshire N.E., Nuneaton D., '86.	Carlton and United Service.	1835
179	Duncan, D.	G.L.	Barrow '85 (unseated on petition), Liverpool, Exchange D., '86.	Carlton and United Service.	1831
180	*Duncan, Col. F.	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., '85-86, '86. .	Carlton and United Service.	1836
181	*Duncombe, A.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Howdenshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1840
182	*Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H.	C.	West Kent '65-68, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1837
183	*Eaton, H. W. (see Lord Chelyesmore, Peerage).	C.	Coventry '65-80, '81-86, '86	Carlton . .	1816
184	*Ebrington, Viscount. . .	U.L.	Tiverton '81-'85, Tavistock D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's & Travellers'.	1854
185	*Edwards-Moss, T. C. . .	C.	Lancs. S.W., Widnes D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1855
186	*Egerton, Hon. A. J. F. . .	C.	Lancs., Eccles D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1854
187	*Egerton, Hon. A. de T. . .	C.	Mid Cheshire '83-85, Knutsford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1845
188	*Elcho, Hon. Lord H. R. W. C.	C.	Haddingtonsh. '83-85, Ipswich Apr. '86 (Mr. Collings unseated on petit.), '86.	Carlton . .	1857
189	*Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. . .	U.L.	Roxburghshire '80-85, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
190	Elliot, Sir G.	C.	N. Durham '68 to Feb. '80, Aug. '81-85, Monmouth D. '86.	Junior Carlton.	1815
191	Elliot, G. W.	C.	Northallerton '74-85, Yorks N.R., Richmond D., '86.	Carlton . .	1841
192	*Elliot, Hon. H. F. H. . .	U.L.	Ayrshire N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.). .	Brooks's, Travellers'.	1848
193	*Ellis, J. E.	G.L.	Notts, Rushcliffe D., '85-86, '86 . .	Brooks's, Travellers'.	1841
194	*Ellis, Sir J. W.	C.	Mid Surrey '84-85, Kingston D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Constitutional.	1829
195	*Ellis, J.	G.L.	Leicestersh. W., Bosworth D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1821
196	Ellis, T. E.	G.L.	Merionethshire '86	National Liberal.	1859
197	Elton, C. I.	C.	Somerset W., Wellington D. '86 . .	Carlton . .	1830
198	*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. . .	P.	Dublin Co. S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1862
199	*Esslemont, P.	G.L.	Aberdeensh. E.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1832
200	*Evelyn, W. J.	C.	West Surrey '49-57, Deptford '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1822
201	*Ewart, Sir William, Bart.	C.	Belfast '78-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton.	1817
202	Eyre, Col. H.	C.	Lincolnsh., W. Lindsey or Gainsboro' D., '86.	Carlton . .	1834
203	*Farquharson, H. R. . . .	C.	Dorset W.D. '85-86, '86	S. Stephen's.	1857
204	*Farquharson, R.	G.L.	Aberdeenshire W.D. '80-86, '86 . .	Reform, Jun. United Service.	1837

Biographical.	No.
s. late 5th Baron Dimsdale (in Emp. of Russia); <i>E. Eton & Corp. Ch. C. Oxon</i> ; D.L. Herts, J.P. Midx., Herts, Westminster, Pres. Herts Chamb. Agric., Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Herts.	171
s. A. Dixon, Whitehaven; <i>E. Leeds Gram. Sch.</i> ; Mayor Birmingham '66, Pres. Nat. Educ. League.	172
c. s. late N. Hartland, Oaklands, Glouc.; <i>E. Cheltenham</i> ; J.P. cos. Glouc., Middx., etc., Lt. City of Lond., Treas. Nat. Conser. U., a founder Prim. League, Almoner Ch. Hos., F.S.A.	173
s. M. Dodds, Whorley Hill, co. Durham; Solr. '50, D.L. Durham, Mayor Stockton '57-58	174
s. J. Donkin, shipowner; Memb. Chamb. Ship., signat. to agrmt. Chamb. and M. de Lesseps re Suez Canal, J.P. Northumb., Hon. Col. Tynemouth Art. Vol.	175
c. s. late J. E. Dorington; <i>E. Eton & Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Glouc. '78, Bart. Feb. '86	176
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s. late W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Merivale & Blyth Halls; <i>E. Eton & Merton C. Oxon.</i> , M.A. '86; In. Temp. '62, Q.C. '82, Rec. Grantham '74-77, Birmingham '77, Chm. Quarter Sess. Warwicks., Chan. Dioc. Worc.	178
s. J. Duncan, The Brae, Perthshire; <i>E. High Sch. Dundee</i> ; J.P. Cheshire, V-Pres. L'pool Inn. Ref. Club, ob. Dec. 30th, '86.	179
<i>E. Woolwich and Aberd.</i> Univ. M.A., LL.D.; Army: Col. 25, Com. Egypt. Artill. '83-85; C.B. for services, Egypt. war medal and 3rd class Osmanliieh; author military and colonial works, D.C.L. Durham.	180
s. Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P. E.R. Yorks. '51-62; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon.</i> ; Lanc. Isn '67, J.I. N. and E.R. Yorks.	181
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s. and E. of Ellesmere, b. p. c. E.; Lt. Gren. Gds.	186
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s. Sir G. Elliot, M.P. Monmouth Dist.; <i>E. Edin. and Trin. Coll.</i> , Camb; Colliery owner, D.L. Monmouth co., J.P. N.R. Yorks.	191
s. 3rd E. of Minto; <i>E. Eton C. and Camb.</i> ; formerly a clerk H. of Com., sec. late Sir W. P. Adam, First Commr. Works '80.	192
s. late E. S. Ellis, Leicester, Chm. Mid. Ry. Co.; <i>E. Friends' Sch.</i> , Kendal; Coal owner Notts., J.P. Nottingham Boro' and Co. and N.R. Yorks.	193
s. Joseph Ellis, Richmond, S.W.; Aldm. '72, Shff. '74, Ld. Mayor '81-82, Bt. '82, Lt. City, Chev. and cl. Gold Lion Nassau, J.P. Londonderry	194
s. J. Ellis, The Gynsills, Leic.; <i>E. Friends' Sch.</i> ; Pres. S. Leic. Lib. Ass., Chm. Indus. Sch. Desford & Leic. Sch. Bd.	195
s. T. Ellis, tenant farmer, Cynlas; <i>E. New C. Oxon.</i> , B.A. (hon.); priv. sec. Mr. Brunner, formerly M.P. Cheshire, Northwich D.	196
<i>E. Cheltenham and Balliol C. Oxon.</i> , B.A. (hon.); Fel. Queen's Coll. Oxon, Vinerian Law Sch. O.C. '85, J.P. Somerset; author legal and historical works.	197
c. s. Col. Sir J. Esmonde, Bart., g.g.s. Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan; Lt. 6th Brig. S. Irish Div. R.A. '80; High Sheriff Waterford Co., superseded Feb. '87.	198
s. P. Esslemont, farmer; <i>E. Public School, Belhelvie</i> ; Esslemont and Mackintosh, Aberdeen, Ld. Provost '80-83, J.P., Pres. Cham. Commerce, Aberdeen.	199
c. s. late G. Evelyn Wotton; <i>E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon.</i> , B.A. '48; High Shff. '60, D.L., J.P. Surrey, F.R.G.S., a descendant of the diarist, resigned seat '87.	200
s. late Alderman W. Ewart, Glenbank, co. Antrim; <i>E. Belfast Acad.</i> ; J.P., Pres. Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Assn., mem. Belf. L. Bd., Mayor '50-60; creat. a Bart. '87.	201
s. Rev. C. W. Eyre, Rampton Man., Notts.; <i>E. Harrow, Oxon</i> ; A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., in Crimea '55-56, Ind. Mut. '57-58, medal and clasps for disting. service in Crimea and India, D.L., J.P. Notts., High Shff. '73, Col. 4th Notts. R.V., C.B. '87.	202
s. late H. Farquharson, Blandford; <i>E. Eton and Jesus C. Camb.</i>	203
s. late F. Farquharson, Finchin, Aberdeenshire; <i>E. Acad. and Univ. Edin.</i> (M.D. '58), Paris, Vienna; LL.D. Aberd. R.A. '59, As. Surg. Coldst. Gds., Phy. Belgrave Hosp., As. Phy. and Lect. mat. med. S. Mary's, F.R.C.P. Lond. '72, D.L., J.P. Aberdeensh., med. author.	204

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
205	*Fellowes, Capt. W. H. (see Lt. de Ramsey, Peerage).	C.	Huntingdonshire '80-'85, Ramsey D. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton . .	1848
206	†Fenwick, C.	G.L.	Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '85- '86, '86.	. . . . .	1850
207	*Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Ayrshire '54-'57, '59-'68, Manchester N.E. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, Guards.	1832
208	*Field, Admiral E.	C.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '85-'86, '86	Carlton, United Serv.	1830
209	*Fielden, Gen. R. J.	C.	Lancs. N. '80-'85, Chorley D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
210	Fielden, T.	C.	Lancs. S.E., Middleton D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1854
211	*Finch, G. H.	C.	Rutlandshire '67-'86, '86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1835
212	*Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.E.G. (see E. of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Peerage).	C.	S. Lincolnshire '84-'85, Spalding D. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, White's.	1851
213	*Finlay, R. B.	U.L.	Inverness Burghs '85-'86, '86	Reform . .	1842
214	*Finucane, J.	P.	Limerick E.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .	. . . . .	1842
215	*Fisher, W. H.	C.	Fulham '85-'86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
216	*Fitzgerald, R. U. P.	C.	Cambridge '85-'86, '86	Carlton . .	1837
217	*Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. W.	U.L.	Peterborough '78-'86, '86	Brooks's . .	1852
218	*Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J.	C.	S. Hants '84-'85, Fareham D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1822
219	*Fletcher, Sir H., Bart. . . .	C.	Horsham '80-'85, Sussex Mid, Lewes D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton and Turf.	1835
220	*Flower, C.	G.L.	Brecknock '80-'85, S. Beds, Luton D., '85-'86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1843
221	*Flynn, J. C.	P.	Cork Co. N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .	. . . . .	1852
222	*Foley, P. J.	P.	Galway, Connemara D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1836
223	*Foljambe, C. G. S.	G.L.	N. Notts '80-'85, Mansfield D. '85-'86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
224	*Folkestone, Rt. Hon. Visc.	C.	S. Wilts '74-'85, Enfield D. '85-'86, '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1841
225	*Forster, Sir C., Bart. . . .	G.L.	Walsall '52-'86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1815
226	*Forwood, A. B.	C.	Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	S. Stephen's, Constituti'n'l	1836
227	*Fowler, Rt. Hon. H. H. . . .	G.L.	Wolverhampton '80-'85, E.D. '85-'86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1830
228	*Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart. . .	C.	Penryn '68-'74, City of London '80-'86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton, City Carlton, National.	1828
229	*Fox, J. F.	P.	King's Co., Tullamore D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1853
230	*Fraser, Gen. C. C.	C.	Lambeth N.D. '85-'86, '86	Travellers', Bachelors', Marlborough.	1829
231	*Fry, L.	U.L.	Bristol '78-'80, N.D. '85-'86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
232	*Fry, T.	G.L.	Darlington '80-'86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1836
233	*Fuller-Maitland, W.	G.L.	Brecon '75-'85, Brecknocksh. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's, Oxf. & Camb.	1843
234	*Fuller, G. P.	G.L.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '85-'86, '86 . .	Nat. Lib., Unit. Univ.	1833
235	Fulton, Forest	C.	West Ham N.D. '86	Carlton . .	1846
236	Gane, Lawrence	G.L.	Leeds E.D. '86	Nat. Lib., Devonshire.	—
237	*Gardner, H.	G.L.	Saffron Walden D. '85-'86, Essex N. '86	Brooks's . .	1847
238	Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E.	C.	Canterbury '78-'80, Sussex N., E. Grinstead D., '86.	Carlton . .	1845
239	*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S.	C.	Rye '68-'80, Mid Kent '84-'85, Medway D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Arthur's.	1839
240	Gedge, Sydney	C.	Stockport '86	Carlton, Unit. Serv.	1829

Biographical.	No.
e. s. E. Fellowes, Ramsey Abbey, M.P. Hunts. '37-80; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Army, Life Gds., Capt. '72, ret. '77, D.L., J.P. Huntingdonsh.	205
Formerly collier, one of the Executive Northumb. Miners' rep. Trades Union Congress '84, memb. Joint Com. Coal Owners and Miners to settle colliery labour disputes.	206
s. late Sir C. Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart.; <i>E. Rugby</i> , Univ. C. Oxon.; Capt. Gren. Gds., U. Sec. India '66-67, Home Dept. '67-68, Gov. S. Austr. '68-73, P.C. '68, Gov. N. Zeal. '73-74, Gov. Bombay '80-85, D.L., J.P. Ayrsh., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., U. Sec. For. Affairs '86.	207
s. late J. Field, The Vale, Chesham, Bucks; <i>E. R. Nav. C. Portsmouth</i> ; R.N. '45, Capt. '69, 1st. '76, Rear-Adm. '86, J.P. Hants, Chm. Fareham Bench.	208
s. late J. Feilden, M.P. Blackburn '65-69; Maj.-Gen. '79, C.M.G. '70, for serv. Red River Exp., J.P. Lancs.	209
s. J. Feilden, M.P.; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; J.P. W.R. Yorks.	210
s. late G. Finch, Hurley-on-Hill, Rutland; <i>E. Eton</i> , New C. Oxon.; J.P. Rutland, Hon. Maj. Leicestersh. Yeo. Cav.	211
s. 10th and 11th E. of Winchilsea; <i>E. Eton</i> , Balliol C. Oxon.; late Fell. Hertford C. Oxon, High Sheriff Lincolnsh. '79.	212
s. Dr. W. Finlay, Edinburgh; <i>E. Univ. Edin. M.D.</i> '63; Q.C. '82, Bench. '84.	213
E. Maynooth for priesthood, became farmer, hon. sec. Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club.	214
s. Rev. F. Fisher, rector Downham; <i>E. Univ. C. Ox. B.A.</i> '76; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circ., priv. sec. Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	215
E. Trin. Hall, Camb., M.A. '63; D.L., J.P. co. Cork, formerly Gov. Memb. Cork Marine Bd.	216
s. E. Fitzwilliam, K.C.; <i>E. Eton</i> , and Magd. C. Camb., B.A. '73; Capt. 1st W. Yorks. Yeo.	217
s. late Sir R. Fitzwygram, Bart.; Army: Maj.-Gen. '69, Insp.-Gen. Cav. '79, Com. Cav. Brig., Aldershot, Lt.-Gen. '83, J.P. Hants, 4th Bart. '73.	218
s. s. late Sir H. Fletcher; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Army: Lt. Gren. Gds. '55, retd., Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. 2nd Sussex R.V., D.L., J.P. Sussex and Surrey, Groom-in-waiting to Queen '85.	219
s. late P. W. Flower, Streatham; <i>E. Harrow</i> and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '70, D.L. Lond. Lt. Bucks Yeo., Jun. Lord Treas. Feb. to July '86.	220
s. D. Flynn, Whitechurch, co. Cork; <i>E. Christian Bros.</i> Sch. Cork and priv. tuit.; late sec. Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund, an organiser of Nat. League	221
s. P. Foley, Sligo; <i>E. Cathedral Sch. Leeds</i> ; Chm. Indus. Assur. Prot. Assn., man. direc. Pearl Assur. Co.	222
s. s. late G. S. Foljambe, Osberton, Notts; <i>E. Eton</i> ; R.N. '60, Lt. '67, retd., served with distinc. N. Zealand '63-64, D.L., J.P. E.R. Yorks, D.L., J.P. Notts., J.P. W.R.N. Yorks and Nthants.	223
s. s. E. of Radnor; <i>E. Harrow</i> and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Wilts, Treas. Household June '85 to Jan. '86.	224
s. late C. S. Forster, 1st M.P. Walsall; <i>E. Worc. C. Oxon. B.A.</i> '40, M.A. '43; In. Temp. '43, Oxford Circ., D.L., J.P. Statts, creat. Bart. '74, Chm. Com. Petitions.	225
s. late T. B. Forwood, J.P. Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire; <i>E. Liverpool C. Upper Sch.</i> ; J.P. L'pool, Alderman, Mayor '77-78, Pres. L'pool Const. Assn.	226
s. Rev. J. Fowler, Wesleyan; <i>E. S. Saviour's Sch.</i> ; Solic. '52, Mayor Whampton '63, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '70, D.L. Staffs, J.P. Whampton, Und. Sec. Home Dept. Dec. '84 to June '85, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to July '86, P.C. June '86.	227
s. T. Fowler, Tottenham, banker; <i>E. Univ. C. Lond., B.A.</i> '48, M.A. '50; Aldm. '78, Shff. '80-81, Lt. Mayor '83-84, '89-86, Bt. '85, Chev. Ord. Leopold of Belgium, Member Senate Lond. Univ., J.P. Middx., Wilts, Comr. Lieutenancy. Lond.	228
E. Queen's C. Cork; formerly tutor New York S. Francis Xavier's Coll., M.A., surgeon at Troy, N.Y., M.D. U.S. Circ.	229
s. s. late Lt.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart.; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Army, Maj.-Gen. '77, Com. 11th Hussars, serv. with distinc. in Indian Mut. and Abyssin. War, A.D.C. H.R.H. Com.-in-Chief '73-77, Com. Curragh '80-84, Insp.-Gen. Caval. V.C. '38, C.B. '68, Col. 8th Hussars '86.	230
s. J. Fry, Bristol, b. Rt. Hon. Ld. Justice Fry; Solicitor adm. '54, formerly member Town Council, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '71-80.	231
s. F. Fry, F.S.A., c. Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Fry, and L. Fry, M.P. Bristol; <i>E. Bristol Sch.</i> ; Fry, Janson & Co., Darlington, '77-78, J.P. Durham.	232
s. s. late W. Fuller-Maitland, Stanstead; <i>E. Harrow</i> and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon.; D.L. Brecon, J.P. Brecon, Essex.	233
s. late J. B. Fuller, D.L. Wilts; <i>E. Winchester</i> and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon.; High Shff. '78, Capt. Wilts R. Yeo. Cav. '60-83, Chm. Bd. County Finance '70-78, J.P. Wilts.	234
s. late Lt.-Col. Fulton, R.A.; B.A., LL.B. Lond. Univ.; Mid. Temp. '72, S.E. Circ., Counsel to Mint for Herts, author "Constitutional History."	235
s. E. Gaue, Devizes; <i>E. Wesley. C. Inst., Taunton</i> ; Mid. Temp. '70, N.E. Circ., Q.C. '85, formerly memb. Sch. Bd., Leeds.	236
E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '72; D.L. Middlesex	237
s. s. Viscount Cranbrook; <i>E. Eton</i> and Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '67; Inn. Temp. '69, Jun. Counsel Chief Comr. Works, Counsel Commrs Woods and Forests.	238
s. s. V. Cranbrook; <i>E. Eton</i> and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon, 1st cl. Law and Hist. Sch.; formly Lt. Rifle Brig., formy. priv. sec. Visct. Cranbrook, D.L., J.P. Kent, Lt.-Col. E. Kent R.V.	239
s. s. late Rev. S. Gedge, N. Necton, Norfolk; <i>E. Corp. Christ. C. Camb., M.A.</i> ; Solic. Lond. Sch. Bd. '71.	240

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
241	*Gent-Davis, R.	C.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1857
242	*Gibson, J. G.	C.	Liverpool, Walton D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton and Univ. Dub.	1846
243	*Giles, A.	C.	Southampton '78-80, '83-86, '86 . .	Carlton . .	1816
244	*Gilhooly, J.	F.	Cork W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Leinster, Dublin.	1845
245	*Gill, H. J.	P.	Co. Westmeath '80-83, Limerick City '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Leinster, Dublin.	1836
246	*Gill, T. H.	P.	Louth S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Oxf. & Camb.	1829
247	Gilliat, J. S.	C.	Clapham '86	Carlton.	1854
248	*Gladstone, H. J.	G.L.	Leeds '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1854
249 & 250	*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	G.L.	Newark '32-46, Oxf. U. '47-65, S. Lanc. '65-68, Greenwich '68-80, Midlothian '80-86, '86 (& Leith Dt.: sits for Midl'n)	Nat. Liberal and United Univ.	1809
251	Godson, F. A.	C.	Kidderminster '86	New Univ. .	1835
252	*Goldsmid, Sir J., Bart.	U.L.	Honiton '66-68, Rochester '70-80, St. Pancras S. '65-86, '86.	Brooks's, Athenæum.	1838
253	*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	C.	Hammersmith '85-86, '86	United Ser. & Carlton.	1837
254	*Gorst, Sir John E.	C.	Cambridge '66-68, Chatham '75-86, '86	Carlton.	1835
255	*Gourley, E. T.	G.L.	Sunderland '68-85, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1828
256	Graham, R. C. B. C.	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.W.D. '86	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1852
257	Gray, C. W.	C.	Essex, E. or Maldon D., '86	Nat. Union .	1845
258	*Gray, E. Dwyer	P.	Tipperary '77-80, Carlow Co. '80-85, '86; Dub., St. Steph. Green D., '86.	Nat. Lib. . .	1845
259	*Green, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Wakefield '74 (unseated on petition, elected bye-election '85), '86.	Carlton . . .	1831
260	*Greene, E.	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '65-85; Suffolk, N.W. or Stowmarket D., '86.	Carlton . . .	1815
261	*Greenall, Sir G.	C.	Warrington '47-68, '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1806
262	*Grey, Sir E., Bart.	G.L.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '85-86, '86.	Wellington.	1862
263	*Grimston, Viscount Jas. Walker.	C.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1852
264	Grotfian, F. B.	C.	Hull E.D. '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1838
265	*Grove, Sir T. F.	U.L.	South Wilts '65-74, Wilton D. '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Brooks's.	1823
266	Gully, W. C.	G.L.	Carlisle '86	Oxf. & Camb, Devonshire.	1835
267	*Gunter, Col. R.	C.	Knaresboro' '84-85, Barkston Ash D. '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Carlton.	1831
268	*Gurdon, Robert T.	U.L.	South Norfolk '80-85, Mid Nortolk '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, University.	1829
269	*Haldane, R. B.	G.L.	Haddingtonshire '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, New Club, Edin.	1856
270	*Hall, Alexander William	C.	Oxford '77-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
271	*Hall, Charles	C.	Cambs., Chesterton D., '85-86, '86 . .	White's, Garrick.	1843
272	*Halsey, T. F.	C.	Herts, '74-85, '86; Watford D., '86 . .	Carlton, University.	1839
273	Hambro, Col. C. J. T.	C.	Weymouth '68-74; Dorset S. '86 . . .	Carlton, White's.	1835
274	*Hamilton, Col. C. E.	C.	Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Conservative.	1845
275	*Hamilton, Lord Claud John	C.	Derry City '65-68, Lynn Regis '69-80, Lpool '80, W. Derby D. '85-86, '86.	White's, Carlton, etc.	1848
276	*Hamilton, Lord E.	C.	North Tyrone '85-86, '86	Naval & Mil., Carlton.	1858

Biographical.	No.
s. R. Davis, Hampstead; Sparks, White & Co., distillers, chemists; Governor and auditor S. Bartholomew's Hospital.	241
s. late W. Gibson, Rockforest, co. Tipperary; <i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i> (gold medal); <i>Serj.-at-Law</i> '85, <i>Sol.-Gen. Irel.</i> Nov. '85, '86, re-app. '86, <i>Att.-Gen. Irel.</i> July '87, <i>Chan. Dioc. Kildaloe</i> , app. a Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland, Jan. '88.	242
s. F. Giles, C.E., Lond., civil engineer; Chm. Union Steamship Co.	243
s. J. Gilhooly, late Coastguard service; draper, Bantry, co. Cork	244
s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin; <i>E. Trin. C. Dublin, B.A.</i> '57, <i>M.A.</i> '72; M. H. Gill & Son, publishers, Dublin; memb. Dublin Municipal Council; author.	245
<i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i> ; journalist, <i>Freeman's Journal</i> , ed. <i>Nationalist and United Ireland</i>	246
s. late J. K. Gilliat, Fernhill, Windsor; <i>E. Harrow and Univ. C. Oxon</i> ; <i>Dirac. Bank of England</i> '62, <i>Gov.</i> '83, J. P. Herts, H.M. Lt. City London.	247
s. Rt. Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P.; <i>E. Eton & Univ. C. Oxon, B.A.</i> '76 (1st cl. <i>Mod. Hist.</i>), <i>M.A.</i> '79; priv. sec. his father '80 (sal.), <i>Ld. Treas.</i> Aug. '87 (no sal.), <i>Dep. Commr. Bd. Works</i> '85, <i>Finan. Sec.</i> War Feb. to July '86, <i>Lect. Mod. Hist.</i> Keble C. Oxon.	248
<i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> (double 1st cl. 3 rd), <i>M.A.</i> '34, <i>Hon. D.C.L.</i> '48. See special biography	249
s. S. H. Godson, barr. Tenbury, Worcestershire; <i>E. King's C. Lond.</i> , and <i>Queen's C. Oxon, M.A.</i> ; <i>1st. Temp.</i> '59, <i>Oxford Circuit</i> .	250
s. late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P.; <i>E. Univ. C. Lond.</i> ; <i>Linc. Inn</i> '64, <i>Fellow and Treas. Univ. C. Lond.</i> , D.L. Sussex, Kent, J.P. Kent, <i>Hon. Col. 1st Sussex Art. Vol.</i> '81.	251
s. late T. Goldsworthy, R.N., Calcutta; served under Havelock during Mutiny, <i>Cornet 8th Hussars</i> , retired half-pay '85, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	252
s. late E. C. Lowndes (formerly Gorst), <i>Preston, Lancs.</i> ; <i>E. S. John's C. Camb.</i> ; 3rd <i>Wrangler B.A.</i> '57, <i>M.A.</i> '60, <i>Fellow S. John's, Q.C.</i> '75, <i>Sol.-Gen.</i> '85-86, <i>Under Sec. India</i> '86, <i>Civ. Com. Waikato, New Zealand</i> , '61-63.	253
s. John Young Gourley, shipowner; <i>Ald. and J.P. Sunderland</i> , <i>Mayor</i> 3rd time '68, <i>Col. 3rd Durham Vol.</i> , D.P.	254
s. late W. Cuninghame B. Graham, Gartmore and Finlaystone; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; D.L. <i>Dumbarshire</i> , J.P. in three counties, claimant to dormant earldoms of Menteith and Airth	255
s. late C. Gray, barrister; <i>E. Pembroke C. Camb.</i> ; tenant-farmer, <i>Capt. and Vol. Batt. Essex Regt.</i>	256
s. late Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny '65-75; <i>Manag. Dirac. Freeman's Jour. Lim.</i> , <i>Dub.</i> , and propr. <i>Morning News</i> , Belfast, <i>Lord Mayor Dublin</i> '80, <i>High Sheriff</i> '82.	257
s. E. Green, Wakefield; <i>E. West Riding Prop. Sch.</i> ; <i>Dirac. Lancs. and Yorks. Rly.</i> , J.P. <i>W. Riding & Norfolk</i> , great. <i>Bart.</i> '86.	258
s. late B. Greene, a West Indian proprietor; <i>E. Grammar Sch. Bury St. Edmunds</i> ; brewer; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk.	259
s. late E. Greenall, Wilderspool, Cheshire; country gent., D.L. and J.P. Lancs., J.P. Chesh., <i>High Sheriff Lancs.</i> '73.	260
s. Lt.-Col. Grey, late Egery Prince of Wales; <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; private sec. to Sir Evelyn Baring, and assist. (unpaid) sec. to Mr. Childers when <i>Chan. of Exch.</i> '84-85.	261
s. s. F. of Verulam; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; <i>Lt. Life Gds.</i> '71, ret. '78, <i>Capt. Herts Yeo.</i> '79, J.P. Herts;	262
s. late Fredk. L. C. Grotrian, London and Brighton; shipowner and merchant at Hull, J.P., <i>Dep. Chm. Humber Conservancy</i> , was <i>Pres. Hull Cham. of Com.</i>	263
s. late J. Grove, Ferne, Wilts; <i>Army</i> '42, ret. as capt. '49, D.L. and J.P. Wilts, H. Shff. '61, J.P. Dorset, <i>Lt.-Col. Roy. Wilts Yeo.</i>	264
s. J. Manby Gully, M.D.; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; Q.C. '77, <i>Bench.</i> '79, <i>Recorder Wigan</i> '86, was <i>Pres. Camb. Union</i> .	265
s. late R. Gunter, Earl's Court; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; served through Crimean War with 4th <i>Drag. Gds.</i> , J.P. W. Riding, <i>Col. com. 3rd Batt. Yorks. Regt.</i>	266
s. B. Gurdon, Letton, Norfolk; <i>E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.</i> , <i>M.A.</i> '52; called <i>Lincoln's Inn</i> '56, D.L., J.P. <i>Chm. Quar. Sess. Norfolk</i> , <i>Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.</i>	267
s. late Robert Halfane; <i>E. Edin. Univ.</i> , <i>M.A.</i> , 1st cl. hons. in <i>Philos.</i> , <i>Göttingen</i> ; called to the bar '79, practises in <i>Chan.</i> and in <i>Scotch cases</i> ; joint editor and author of " <i>Essays on Philosophical Criticism</i> ."	268
s. late H. Hall, Barton Abbey, Oxon; <i>E. Eton, Exeter C. Oxon</i> ; brewer; D.L., J.P. <i>Oxfordsh.</i> , <i>High Shff.</i> '67.	269
s. late Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall; <i>E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; Q.C. '81, <i>Bench.</i> '84, app. <i>Att.-Gen. to Prince of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall</i> '77.	270
s. late T. P. Halsey, M.P. Herts '46-54; <i>E. Eton and Christ Ch. (B.A.)</i> '61, <i>M.A.</i> '64; J.P. Herts, <i>Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. Herts Yeo. Cav.</i>	271
s. Baron Chas. Joachim Hambro; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; <i>Inner Temp.</i> '60, <i>Baron of Denmark, Lt.-Col. Queen's Own Dorset Yeo. Cav.</i> , D.L., J.P. Dorset, <i>High Shff.</i> '82.	272
s. late J. Hamilton, Liverpool, <i>E. Liverpool and Brussels</i> ; J.P. Lancs., <i>Lt.-Col. 80th L.R.V.</i> , thrice memb. <i>Liverpool City Council</i> .	273
s. 1st Duke Abercorn; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; <i>Col. 5th Batt. Inniskill. Fusil.</i> , A.D.C. to <i>Ld. Lieut. Ireland</i> '66-68, <i>Lord of Treas.</i> Nov. and Dec. '68, <i>Dep.-Chairman G.E.R.</i>	274
s. late Duke of Abercorn; <i>E. Harrow and Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst</i> ; <i>Army</i> ; 11th <i>Hussars</i> '78, <i>Capt.</i> '84, retired '85.	275

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
277	*Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F.	C.	Middlesex '68-85, Ealing D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Athenæum.	1845
278	*Hamley, Gen. Sir E. B., K.C.B.	C.	Birkenhead '85-86, '86	Athenæum, Carlton.	1824
279	*Hanbury, R. W.	C.	Tamworth '72-78, N. Staffordshire '78-80, Preston '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1845
280	Hanbury - Tracy, Hon. F. S. A.	G.L.	Montgomery D. '77-85, '86	St. James's.	1848
281	*Hankey, F. A.	C.	Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1833
282	*Harcourt, Right Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. V.	G.L.	Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1827
283	*Hardcastle, E.	C.	S.E. Lancashire '74-80, Salford N.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Oxf. & Camb.	1826
284	*Hardcastle, F.	C.	Lancashire, W. Houghton D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1844
285	*Harrington, E.	P.	Kerry W.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1852
286	*Harrington, T.	P.	Westmeath '81-85, Dublin, Harbour D., '85-86, '86.	43, O'Connell St. Up., Dub.	1850
287	*Harris, M.	U.L.	Galway East '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1826
288	*Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.	U.L.	N. Lancashire '57-68, Radnor D. '69-80, N.E. Lancashire '80-85, Rosendale D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Devonshire.	1833
289	*Hastings, G. W.	U.L.	Worcestershire L. '80-85, '85-86, Bromsgrove D., '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1825
290	*Havlock-Allan, Sir H. M., V.C., K.C.B.	U.L.	Sunderland '74-81, S.E. Durham '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1830
291	*Hayden, L. P.	P.	Leitrim S. D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1856
292	*Hcally, Maurice	P.	Cork City '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1859
293	Henth, A. R.	C.	Lincolnshire, Louth D., '86	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1854
294	Hcathcote, Capt. J. H. E.	C.	Staffordshire N.W. '86	Carlton.	1843
295	*Heaton, J. Henniker . . .	C.	Canterbury '85-86, '86	S. Stephen's, Savage.	1848
296	*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E. . .	U.L.	Lincoln '65-68, Great Grimsby '80-85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1840
297	*Herbert, Hon. S.	C.	Wilton '77-85, Croydon '86 (Jan. and July).	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1853
298	Hermon-Hodge, R. T. . .	C.	Lancashire N.E., Accrington D., '86	White's . .	1851
299	*Hervey, Lord Francis . .	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, United Univ.	1841
300	*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E., Bart.	C.	E. Gloucestershire '64-85, W. Bristol '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
301	*Hill, A. Staveley	C.	Coventry '68-74, West Staffs. '74-85, Kingswinford D. '85-86, '86.	United Univ., Carlton.	1825
302	Hill, Col. E. S., C.B. . .	C.	Bristol S.D. '86	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1834
303	*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	C.	Down Co. '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1846
304	*Hingley, B.	U.L.	Worcestershire N. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1830
305	*Hall, Cresswell	C.	Norwich '86 (Apr. and July)	Athenæum, New Univ.	1841
306	*Hampden, H.	U.L.	Somersetshire E. '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib.	1854
272	*Hampden, I.	U.L.	Knarborough '65-68, N.W.R. '82-85, Keighley D. '85-86, '86.	Reform.	1807
273	Hampden, Rt. Hon. Sir H.	C.	Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1825
274	*Hamilton, G.C.M.G.	C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
275	*Hamilton, Lord	C.	Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '86.	Carlton, Nat. Union.	1825
276	*Hamilton, Lord E. M. H. .	C.	Dublin Univ. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Garrick.	1840

	Biographical.	No.
3s. 1st Duke of Abetern; E. Harrow; Under Sec. India '74-78, Vice-Pres. Council '78-80, 1st Lord Admiralty '85-86, re-app. July '86.		277
4s. late Admiral W. Hamley; E. R.M. Acad. Woolwich; served in Crimea, Comdt. Staff. C. '70-77, Brit. Com. Turkey '79, Armenia '80, Greece '81, to execute Berlin Treaty, Gen. com. and Div. Egypt. campn. '82, and at Tel-el-Kebir, author military and other works.		278
s. R. Hanbury, Boishall Hall, Tamworth; E. Rugby and Cor.; Ch. C. Oxon; Hon. Col. 5th Lanes. Art. Vol., D.L., J.P. cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick.		279
4s. 4th Baron Sudeley; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Capt. Worcesterh. Yeo. Cav., J.P. Montgomerysh.		280
7s. late T. A. Hankey; E. Harrow, Oriel C. Oxon; Chairman Consol. Bank, etc.		281
See biographical notice		282
s. late A. Hardcastle, Hatcham House, Surrey; E. Trin. and Downing Colls., Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Lancashire, Gov. Owens Coll. and of Cheetham Hospital and Library.		283
s. late James Hardcastle, Bolton; E. Repton School; President United Bleachers' Assoc. Lanes. and Cheshire.		284
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; Ed. <i>Kerry Sentinel</i> , b. to T. Harrington, Sec. Irish National League.		285
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; E. Trin. C. Dub.; propr. <i>Kerry Sentinel</i> , Sec. Irish National League, called to Irish bar Jan. '87. Sentenced to imprisonment under Crimes Act Jan. '88; appeal pending.		286
s. P. Harris, builder, etc., Athlone; E. Ashton School; architect; active member Irish National League, advanced democrat and social reformer.		287
See special biography		288
s. late Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester; E. Christ's C. Camb.; Mid. Temp. '60, Oxford Circuit, D.L. Hereford, J.P. Worc. and Hereford, was Chm. Council Social Science Assn.		289
2s. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havoclock, K.C.B.; Asst. Adj.-Gen. to father at Lucknow, in Persian Exped. '57; asst. name Allan '80.		290
E. Roscommon National School; Newspaper propr., Chairman Roscommon Council.		291
s. Maurice Healy, and b. T. M. Healy; E. Christ. Bros. Sch. Lismore; Solicitor '82, elected for Cork '85 along with Mr. Parnell.		292
2s. Adml. Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B.; E. Marlboro' and Trin. C. Camb.; called In. Temp. '79; J.P. Oxon.		293
s. Rev. E. J. Edwards, vicar of Trentham; E. Winchester C.; formerly 68th Regt., Capt. Staffs. Yeo. '75-81, J.P. Staffs.		294
s. late Lt.-Col. Heaton, M.E.; E. King's C., Lond.; Landowner Australia, repres. N. S. Wales at Amsterdam Exhib. '83, Ind. and Col. Exhib. '86. In '84 deputed by people of Mauritius to negotiate new constitution; author Imp. Penny Postage Scheme.		295
2s. late G. H. Heneage, M.P., Hainton Hall, Lincoln; E. Eton; 1st Life Gds., ret'd. '63, Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. Jan. '86, res. April, D.L. and J.P. Linc., High Steward of Grimsby, Board of Trade Commr. of Humber Conservancy.		296
2s. late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert; E. Eton and Oxford; raised to rank of earl's son by royal warrant, Junior Lord Treasury '85-86, reappointed July '86.		297
s. G. W. Hodge, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. Clifton C. & Worc. C. Oxon; J.P. Oxon, Lt. Oxford Hussars.		298
4s. 2nd Marquis of Bristol; E. Eton (Newcastle Scholar) and Balliol C. Oxon (1st Class Classics); called Linc. Inn '72, Fellow Hertford C. Ox. '74, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76-79.		299
2s. late Sir M. Hicks Hicks-Beach, M.P. (See biographical notice).		300
s. Henry Hill, Dunstall, Wolverhampton; E. Exeter and S. John's C. Oxon; Q.C. '68, Exmr. Sch. Law and Mod. Hist. Oxon. '58, High Stew. Univ. Oxon. '74, Judge-Advocate of Fleet and Council to Admiralty '75.		301
s. C. Hill, Bristol; E. Bishop's C. Bristol; High Shff. Glamorg. '85, J.P. Glam. and Cardiff, C.B. '82, Col. commanding Glamorgan A.V. '64, Knt. Swedish Order Wasa.		302
7s. 4th M. Downshire, A.P. Marg. Downshire; and Life Guards '65, retired '68, Controller Household '85-86, reappointed July, J.P. Sussex, Berks, Down, D.L. co. Down.		303
s. late N. Hingley, Hatherlton Lodge, Cradley; colliery propr., ironmaster, J.P. Staffs. and Dudley, Chm. Staffs. Ironmasters' Assn.		304
2s. late J. Gurney Hoare; E. Harrow & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Norfolk, Middx., Lt. City Lond.		305
s. H. Hobhouse; E. Eton and Ball. C. Oxon; B.A. 1st class Classics '75, M.A. '78, called to bar '80, author handbooks on elections and taxation.		306
s. I. Holden, Greenends, Trent Head, Alston, Camb.; manufacturer Bradford, Rheims and Roubaix, D.L. and J.P. West Riding.		307
2s. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-ord. to Queen; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; Benchr. '81, Finan. Sec. to Treas. '85, V.-Pres. of Coun. Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, and July '86 to Jan. '87, Col. Sec. Jan. '87, 4th Char. Com. '86, D.L. Middx., Eccles. Commr. Eng. Feb. '87.		308
s. late A. Holloway, Stratfield Turgiss, Hants; E. Sherfield Gram. Sch.; manufacturer at Stroud, author social works.		309
s. late W. Holmes, Dunganon; E. Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '77, Law Advoc. Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Attor.-Gen. '86; app. a judge Q.B. Ireland July '87.		310

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
311	*Hooper, J.	P.	S.E. Cork '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1846
312	Hornby, W. H.	C.	Blackburn '86	Carlton . . .	1841
313	*Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt.	C.	Manchester '83-85, N.W.D. '85-86, '86	Conservative . . .	1834
314	*Howard, J.	C.	Tottenham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1834
315	*Howard, J. Morgan	C.	Dulwich D. '85-86, Camberwell '86	Carlton, Conservative. . .	1837
316	*Howell, G.	G.L.	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1833
317	Howorth, H. H.	C.	Salford S.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1842
318	*Hoyle, Isaac.	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., '85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib. . .	1828
319	Hozier, J. H. C.	C.	Lanarkshire S. '86	Carlton . . .	1851
320	Hubbard, Egerton	C.	Buckingham '74-80, N.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1842
321	*Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G. (see Ld. Addington, Peers).	C.	Buckingham '59-63, City London '74-85-86, '86	City Carlton. . .	1805
322	*Hughes, E.	C.	Woolwich '85-86, '86	City Carlton. . .	1832
323	*Hughes-Hallett, Col. F. C.	C.	Rochester '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
324	Hulse, E. H.	C.	Salisbury '86	Marlboro', Carlton . . .	1859
325	*Hunt, F. S.	C.	Marylebone W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
326	*Hunter, W. A.	G.L.	Aberdeen N.D. '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1844
327	*Hunter, Sir W. G., K.C.M.G.	C.	Hackney, Central D., '85-86, '86	East India and United Service. . .	1829
328	*Illingworth, A.	G.L.	Knaresboro' '68-74, Bradford '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib. . .	1826
329	*Isaacs, L. H.	C.	Newington, Walworth D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Whitehall. . .	1830
330	Isaacson, F. Wootton	C.	Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '36	Carlton and S. Stephen's. . .	1836
331	*Jackson, W. L.	C.	Leeds '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1840
332	*Jacoby, J. A.	G.L.	Derbyshire Mid D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire. . .	1852
333	*James, C. H.	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '80-85-86, '86	Devonshire. . .	1817
334	*James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	U.L.	Taunton '69-85, Bury '85-86, '86	Devonshire. . .	1826
335	*James, Hon. W. H.	U.L.	Gateshead '74-85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1846
336	*Jardine, Sir R.	U.L.	Ashburton '65-68, Dumfries Dist. '68-74, Dumfriesshire '86-87, '86	Reform . . .	1825
337	*Jennings, L. J.	C.	Stockport '85-86, '86	Athenæum. . .	1837
338	*Johnston, W.	C.	Belfast '68-78, South D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1829
339	*Joicey, J.	G.L.	Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal. . .	1846
340	*Jordan, Jer.	P.	Clare W.D. '85-86, '86	Enniskillen, Ireland. . .	1830
341	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart.	G.L.	Hastings '69-80, Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe D., '85-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum. . .	1844
342	*Kelly, B.	P.	Donegal S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	—
343	Kelly, J. Richards	C.	Camberwell N.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1844
344	*Kennaway, Sir John H., Bt.	C.	East Devon '70-85, Honiton D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1837
345	*Kenny, C. S.	G.L.	Yorkshire W. Riding South, Barnsley D., '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1847
346	*Kenny, J. E.	P.	Cork Co., S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1844
347	*Kenny, M. J.	P.	Ennis '82-85, Mid Tyrone '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1861
348	*Kenrick, Wm.	U.L.	Birmingham N.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal. . .	1831
349	*Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C.	Derbyshire W. Riding South, Barnsley D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1840
350	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S.	C.	Shropshire, Newport or N.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1847

Biographical.	No.
Journalist, Alderman Cork Corporation '83	311
s. W. H. Hornby, Blackburn; cotton manfr., director L. and Y. Railway Co., J.P. Lancs.	312
s. H. Houldsworth, Coltness, N.B.; E. S. Andrews Univ.; cotton manufr.; creat. Bart. '87	313
s. late John E. Howard, F.R.S., Tottenham; E. Univ. C. Lond.; iron merchant, called to bar '56, J.P. Middlesex '74	314
s. late J. Howard, Swansea; Q.C. '74, Benchet '77, Recorder Guildford, member Council Legal Education, J.P. Middlesex, Westminster; app. County Court Judge Nov. '87	315
s. Edwin J. Howell, Wrington, Somerset; sec. Lond. Trades Council, Parl. sec. Trades Union Cong. '71-75, sec. Reform League '64-69, sec. Plimsoll Com. '71-74, etc., author pamphlets and essays on labour question.	316
s. late Henry Howorth, merch., Lisbon; E. Rossall Sch.; In. Temp. '67, N. Circ., Vice-Pres. Manchester Conserv. Assn., trustee Chetham Coll., author Eastern history and political writer.	317
s. Joshua Hoyle, Bacup; E. Frodsham; Cotton manfr., direc. Manchester Chamb. Com. and of Wesleyan Newspaper Co., J.P. Manchester.	318
s. Colonel Hozier, Mauldslee Castle, Lanark; E. Eton and Ball. C. Oxon; served in Foreign Office '74-78, Dip. Sec. Lord Salisbury's Special Miss. Constantinople '76-77, priv. sec. Lord Salisbury '78-80, '85-86	319
s. s. 1st Baron Addington; E. Radley and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; Russia merch., Direc. Roy. Exchange Assur. Co., Surrey Com. Docks, J.P. boro' and co. Bucks, Capt. 1st Bucks R.V.	320
s. late J. Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex; Direc. Bank Eng., Chm. Pub. Works and Excheq. Loan Cons. '54-75, Com. of L'tenancy for Lond., auth. on commerce and finance.	321
s. Wm. Hughes, Woolwich, formerly of Birmingham; E. King Edward's Sch., Bham.; memb. Met. Bd. Wks., London Sch. Bd., Col. 2nd Kent A.V.	322
s. late C. Hughes-Hallett, Judge H. E. I. S.; E. Roy. Mil. Acad.; served in Roy. Art., Roy. Horse Art., com. '77 2nd Brig. N. Irish Div. R.A., and '84 2nd Brig. South Div. R.A.	323
s. s. Sir E. Hulse; E. Eton and Brasenose C. Oxon; D.L. Wilts, J.P. Wilts, Hants, Capt. Salisbury Troop Wilts Yeo.	324
s. James Hunt, railway contractor; E. Westminster; Gov. Westminster Blue Coat Sch.	325
s. J. Hunter, Aberdeen; E. Aberdeen Univ., M.A., LL.D., Mid. Temple '67	326
s. s. late Thomas Hunter, Catterick, Yorks.; E. King's C. and Aberd. Univ., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Principal Grant Med. C. '76, Sur.-Gen. '77, V.-Chan. Univ. Bombay '79-80, retd., hon. surg. to Queen.	327
s. s. late D. Illingworth, Bradford; E. Huddersfield C.; worsted manfr., D.L., W.R. Yorks.	328
s. s. late Isaac Isaacs, London; E. Univ. C. Lond.; Architect and Surveyor Holborn Board of Works, Hon. Soc. Gray's Inn.	329
s. s. late F. Isaacson, Mordenhall, Suffolk; E. Rey. Dr. Jennings, D.L., was Capt. 2nd South Middlesex R.V.	330
s. s. late W. Jackson, Leeds; leather merch., tanner, Dir. G.N.R., Fin. Sec. Treas. '86	331
s. late Moritz Jacoby, Nott'ham; Lace manfr., Solic. '74, Pres. Nott'ham Chamb. Com., etc. Solicitor, retired	332
See biographical notice	333
s. s. 1st Lord Northbourne; E. S. Peter's C. Radley, and Ch. Ch. Oxford	334
s. late D. Jardine, Muirhousehead, Dumfries; E. Edin. Univ.; China merchant, Lond., D.L. and J.P. Dumfries Co.	335
Formerly correspondent Times in India and United States; author	336
s. s. late J. B. Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Newry; E. Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '72, writer of fiction, formerly Inspector Irish Fisheries	337
s. George Joicey, mining engineer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. Gainford Sch.; coal owner; J.P. and D.L. Durham Co., J.P. Newcastle City.	338
s. S. Jordan, Fermanagh; E. Royal Sch. Enniskillen; Chairman Enniskillen Town Commissioners four times.	339
s. s. late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; E. Harrow and Lond. Univ.; Und. Sec. India Jan. to April, Chanc. Duchy April to July '86, Lond. Sch. Bd. '80-82, memb. Roy. Com. Reformatory Industrial Schools.	340
s. Peter Kelly, Ballyshannon; grocer and potter, branch sec. Nat. League, ob. Jan. 1st, '87	341
s. s. late Fred. Festus Kelly; E. Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Inner Temple '79	342
s. s. late Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; E. Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon., 1st Class Law and Modern History; Inner Temple '64, J.P. Devon.	343
s. s. W. F. Kenny, solicitor, Halifax and Ripon; E. Downing C. Camb., Sen. Law Hist. Tripos '74; Broderip Coll. Med., called bar '81, Lect. Law Trin. Coll. Camb., Law and Moral Science Downing Coll., LL.D. etc.	344
E. Dublin; Phys., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. '79, L.A.H. Dublin Cath. Univ., Loc. Govt. med. officer, dismissed as "suspect," but reinstated.	345
s. — Kenny, solicitor, Clare; E. Ennis C. and Queen's C.; Gray's Inn '86	346
s. late A. Kenrick, West Bromwich; E. Brighton; Ironfounder, G.M. Chem. Lond. Univ. Aldm. Birmingham Corp., Mayor '77, Chm. Mus. and Art Com., Gov. K. Edward's Gr. Sch.	347
3rd Ld. Kenyon; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Mid. Temp. '60, D.L. J.P. Flintshire, J.P. Salop, Gov. N. Wales Coll., Capt. Ryl. Salop Yeo., auth. "Life of Ld. Kenyon, L.C.J."	348
s. late W. Kenyon-Slaney; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Gren. Guards '67, Lt.-Col. '83, Egyptian Campaign '82, J.P. Salop, Col. h.p.	349

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
351	*Ker, Capt. R. W. B.	C.	Down Co. '84, East D. '85-86, '86 . .	Travellers' .	1850
352	Kerans, F. H.	C.	Lincoln '86	Carlton . . .	1849
353	*Kilcoursie, Rt. Hon. Visct. (succ. as Earl Cavan '87) . .	G.L.	Somerset S. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1839
354	*Kimber, Henry	C.	Wandsworth '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1834
355	*King, H. S.	C.	Hull Central D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1852
356	*King-Harman, Rt. Hon. Col. E. R.	C.	Sligo '77-80, Dublin Co. '83-85, Isle of Thanet '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
357	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T. . .	C.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . . .	1835
358	*Knightley, Sir Rainald	C.	Northamptonshire S. '52-85, '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1819
359	Knowles, Lees	C.	Salford W.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1857
360	Kynoch, George	C.	Aston Manor '86	S. George's .	1834
361	*Labouchere, Henry	G.L.	Windsor '65-66, Middlesex '67-68, Northampton '80-85, '85-86, '86 . .	Reform . . .	1831
362	*Lacaita, Charles C.	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	New Univer. .	1853
363	Lafone, Alfred	C.	Southwark, Bermondsey D. '86	Carlton . . .	1821
364	*Lalor, Richard	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Leix D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1823
365	Lambert, Cowley	C.	Islington E.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1850
366	*Lane, W. J.	P.	Cork Co. E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1849
367	*Laurie, Col. R. P.	C.	Canterbury '79-80, Bath '86	Carlton . . .	1835
368	*Lawrance, J. C., Q.C.	C.	Lincolnshire S. '80-85, Stamford D. '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton .	1832
369	*Lawrence, Sir John Jas. T. . .	C.	Mid Surrey '75-85, Reigate D. '85-86, '86	E. India U.S., Carlton . . .	1831
370	*Lawrence, W. F.	C.	L'pool, Abercromby D. '85-86, '86 . . .	New Univer. .	1844
371	*Lawson, H. L. W.	G.L.	St. Pancras W.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire . .	1862
372	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	G.L.	Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '86	Reform . . .	1839
373	Len, Thomas	U.L.	Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85, Londonderry Co. S.D. '86	Reform . . .	1841
374	*Leahy, James	P.	Kildare Co. '80-85, S.D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . . .	1872
375	*Leake, R.	G.L.	Lancs. S.E. '80-85, Radcliffe-cum- Farnworth D. '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1821
376	*Leamy, E. (res. April '87) . .	P.	Waterford City '80-85, Cork Co. N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1843
377	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C.	Tewkesbury '66-68, W. Worcestersh. '76-85, Bewdley D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . . .	1826
378	Lees, E.	C.	Oldham '86	Conservative .	1860
379	*Leighton, S.	C.	Shropshire N. '76-85, Oswestry D. '85-86, '86	Athenæum . .	1837
380	*Lethbridge, Sir R.	C.	Kensington N.D. '85-86, '86	Empire, Constin'l. . .	1840
381	*Lewis, Sir Charles E., Bart. . .	C.	Londonderry City '72-86, '86 : Mr. J. McCarthy declared sitting member Oct. '86, elect. Antrim N.D. Feb. '87 .	Carlton . . .	1825
382	Lewis, T.	G.L.	Anglesey '86	Carlton . . .	1821
383	*Lewisham, Rt. Hon. Visct. . .	C.	West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1851
384	*Liewellyn, E. H.	C.	Somerset N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1847
385	*Lockwood, F.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
386	*Long, Walter H.	C.	N. Wilts '80-85, Devizes D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . . .	1854
387	Low, Malcolm	C.	Grantham '86	Union . . .	1835
388	Lowther, J. W.	C.	Rutland '83-85; Cumberland, Mid or Penrith D., '86	Carlton . . .	1855
389	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C.	Westmoreland '68-85, Appleby D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's, etc.	1821
390	*Lubbock, Sir J., Bt., F.R.S. . .	U.L.	Maidstone '70-80, London Univ. '80- '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal .	1834
391	*Lyell, L.	G.L.	Orkney and Shetland '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform and Athenæum . .	1850

Biographical.	No.
s. late D. S. Ker, Montalto; 1st Dragoons, J.P. co. Down, High Sheriff '80	351
s. Lyons Kerans; E. Rugby; Called to bar '73	352
e. s. Fredk., 8th Earl of Cavan; E. Harrow; R.N., accompanied Prince of Wales to Canada '60, D.L. Somerset, J.P. Som. and Herts, Vice-Chamb. of Household Jan. to July '86.	353
s. J. Kimber, Canonbury; E. Univ. C. London; Sol. '58, 1st prize Law Soc., railway direc., Chm. Colonisation Cos.	354
e. s. late H. S. King, Chigwell; E. Balliol C. Oxon; banker, E. India agent, Lt. City Lond.	355
e. s. late Hon. L. H. King-Harman; E. Eton; Army, Privy Council Ireland, L.L. co. Roscommon, J.P. Sligo, Longford, Westmeath, Hon. Col. Roscommon Militia; appointed Parl. Und. Sec. for Ireland (unpaid) April '87.	356
y. s. late Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P.; E. Eton & Trin. C. Oxon; Linc. Inn '60, B.A. '56, M.A. '59	357
s. late Sir C. Knightley, M.P.; E. Eton; D.L. and J.P. Northamptonshire	358
e. s. J. Knowles, J.P., Pendlebury; E. Rugby and Trin. C. Camb., M.A., LL.M.; Linc. Inn '82, joint editor and ed. "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes,"	359
s. J. Kynoch, Peterhead, Aberdeen; ammunition manufacturer, Birmingham	360
s. John Labouchere, Broome Hall, Dorking, and n. late Ld. Taunton. See short biographical notice.	361
s. Sir J. P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G.; E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon, B.A. '75, M.A. '78; Linc. Inn '79, Assist. priv. sec. Lord Granville till June '85.	362
s. late Mr. S. Lafone, W. Derby, Lanc.; memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. Bermondsey twice, J.P. Middx.	363
s. Pat. Lalor, M.P. Queen's Co. '33-34; civil engineer, farmer, J.P. Queen's Co.	364
s. late T. Lambett, Telham Court, Battlg; E. Rugby and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '73, M.A. '76; Middle Temple '74, author Eastern travels.	365
s. John Lane, mitch., Cork; E. Vincen. C. Cork; memb. Cork Town Council, Chamb. Com. etc.	366
s. K. P. Laurie, Harley St., Lond.; E. Tonbridge Sch.; Col.-Comdt. 3rd Lond. R.V., J.P. Kent.	367
s. late T. M. Lawrence; Q.C. '77, Recorder Deiby '80	368
s. late Sir W. Lawrence, Rt., Serg.-Surg. to Queen; E. Winchester C.; Indian Army Med. Sec., J.P. Surrey, Pres. Roy. Hort. Soc.	369
s. late Rev. C. W. Lawrence; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '67, M.A.; Linc. Inn '71	370
s. F. Levi Lawson, one of the proprs. <i>Daily Telegraph</i> ; E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon, B.A.; J.P. Bucks, Lt. R. Bucks Yeo.	371
s. F. W. Lawson, Brayton, Cumberland; Pres. United Kingdom Alliance	372
s. late J. B. Lea, Kidderminster; manufacturer at Kidderminster, J.P. Worcestershire	373
s. Mr. D. Leahy, farmer, Tipperary; tenant farmer	374
s. s. late Robert Lenke, Manchester; calico printer, Pres. Salford Liberal Assn. '70; Pres. Manchester Liberal Assn., etc.	375
s. late J. Leamy, Tipperary; E. St. John's C., Waterford; Solicitor '78	376
s. late Sir E. H. Lechmere; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon; banker, D.L. Worcester '52, High Sheriff '62.	377
s. T. E. Lees, D.L., J.P. Oldham; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; E. Dorset Yeomanry	378
e. s. late Sir Baldwin Leigh, M.P.; E. Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon, M.A., 2nd cl. Class. Mods. '57; Inner Temple '61, D.L. and J.P. Salop, J.P. Montgomeryshire.	379
e. s. late E. Lethbridge; E. Exeter C. Ox.; Inf. Temp. '80, Prof. Pol. Econ. State C. Calcutta Univ. '68, Prin. Krishnagar Coll. '74, Pres. Com. of India and Indian Agent 1st cl. '78.	380
s. late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., of Magd. Hall, Oxon; E. S. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark; J.P. co. Derry, Direc. Lond. & Prov. Bank, author legal handbooks; created a Bt. '87.	381
s. T. Lewis, farmer, Anglesey; E. National Sch., Anglesey; corn and flour merch., contributor to Welsh periodicals.	382
s. E. of Dartmouth; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Vice-Chamb. '85-86, re-app. July '86.	383
s. L. Llewellyn, Buckland Filleigh, N. Devon; E. Rugby; J.P. Somerset, Major 4th Batt. Somerset Regt.	384
s. Chas. D. Lockwood, Doncaster; E. Caius C. Camb., B.A. '68; Q.C. '82, Benchet '86; Recorder Sheffield.	385
e. s. late R. P. Long, M.P.; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; I.C.S. '56-77; sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86, D.L., J.P. Wilts.	386
e. s. late Gen. Sir J. Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., of Clatto, Fifehire; E. Haileybury C.; polit. officer with forces during Ind. Mutiny, receiving H.M.'s special thanks, D.L., J.P. Fifehire.	387
e. s. Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P.; E. Eton, King's, and Trin. Camb., In. Temp. '79, LL.M. '82, D.L. Cumberland; app. Fourth Charity Commr. for Eng. and Wales (unpaid) Nov. '87.	388
s. late Hon. Col. H. Cecil Lowther; E. Magd. C. Camb.; Attaché Berlin Emb. '41, Sec. Legat. Naples '52, St. Petersburg '58, and Berlin '59, Sec. Emb. Berlin '62, Min. Plenipo. Argent. Repub. '67, resig. '68, J.P. Westmoreland, raised to rank of earl's son '72.	389
See special biography	390
e. s. Lt.-Col. H. Lyell, n. Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist; E. Berlin and Lond. Univ.; was Prof. Nat. Science Univ. C. Wales, suc. to family estate Kinnordy on death of uncle Sir Charles Lyell.	391

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
393	*Lynington, Viscount N.W.	U.L.	Barnstaple '80-85, Devon, South Molton D., '85-86, '86	Brooks's.	1836
392	*Macartney, W. G. E.	C.	Antrim S.D. '85-86, '86	S. Stephen's	1852
394	*Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.	C.	Edin. and S. Andrews Universities '85-86, '86.	Carlton, &c.	1836
395	*MacInnes, M.	G.L.	Northumbld., Hexham D., '85-86, '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1830
396	*Mackintosh, C. Fraser-	U.L.	Inverness Dist. '74-85, Inverness-shire '85-86, '86.	Devonshire.	1828
397	M'Laren, W. S. B.	G.L.	Cheshire, Crewe D., '86	National Liberal.	1853
398	*Maclean, F. W.	U.L.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., '85-86, '86	United Univ.	1844
399	*Maclean, J. M.	C.	Oldham '85-86, '86	Carlton, Jun. Athenæum, Carlton, etc.	1835
400	Maclure, J. W.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Stretford D., '86		1835
401	*Macnaghten, E., Q.C. Now a Lord of Appeal (see Peerage).	C.	Antrim '80-85, Antrim N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton & United Univ.	1830
402	Mahony, Pierce	P.	Meath N.D. '86	Kilmorna, co. Kerry.	1850
403	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C.	South Essex '74-85, Essex S.E.D. '85-86, Walthamstow D., '86.	Carlton	1840
404	Malcolm, Col. J. W.	C.	Boston '60-78, Argyllshire '86	Carlton	1831
405	Mallock, R.	C.	Devonshire, Torquay D., '86	Carlton	1843
406	*Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J.	C.	Newark '41-47, Colchester '50-57, Leic. N. '57-85, Leic. E. '85-86, Leic. E. or Melton D., '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1818
407	*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart.	G.L.	East Retford '80-85, Yorks, Hallamshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform and Nat. Liberal.	1821
408	*March, Earl of	C.	West Sussex '69-85, Sussex, Chichester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1845
409	*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon. E.	G.L.	Berwickshire '80-85, '86	Brooks's.	1849
410	*Marriott, Rt. Hon. W. T.	C.	Brighton '80-86, '86	Carlton	1834
411	*Marum, E. P. M.	P.	Kilkenny Co. '80-85, Kilkenny N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	S. George's.	1820
412	*Mason, S.	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1830
413	*M'Arthur, A.	G.L.	Leicester '74-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1814
414	M'Arthur, W. A.	G.L.	Yorkshire, East Riding, Buckrose D., '86 (unseated on scrutiny); elected for Cornwall (St. Austell) May '87	Devonshire	1857
415	*M'Calmont, Capt. J.	C.	Antrim E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1842
416	M'Cartan, M.	P.	Down S.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
417	*M'Carthy, J.	P.	Longford Co. '79-85, North D. '85-86, '86 (unop.), declared '86 to be sitting mem. for Londonderry, decided to sit for this const. instead of Longfd.		1830
418	*M'Carthy, J. H.	P.	Athlone '84-85, Newry '85-86, '86	Savile	1860
419	*M'Donald, Dr. R.	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal	1840
420	*M'Donald, P.	P.	Sligo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)		1836
421	M'Donald, W. A.	P.	Queen's Co., Ossory D., '86 (unop.)		1841
422	M'Ewan, W.	G.L.	Edinburgh, Central D., '86	Devonshire.	1827
423	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J. M., Bart. (see Lord Maghera-morne, Peerage).	C.	Bath '65-68, Truro '71-85, Middlesex, Hornsey D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers.	1823
424	*M'Kenna, Sir Joseph	P.	Youghal '65-68 and '74-85, Monaghan S.D. '85-86, '86.		1819
425	*M'Lagan, P.	G.L.	Linlithgowshire '65-86, '86	Junior Athenæum.	1823
426	Matthews, Rt. Hon. H.	C.	Dungarvan '68-74, Birm. E.D. '86	Carlton	1826

Biographical.	No.
e. s. E. of Portsmouth; E. Balliol C. Oxon, B.A. '79; V.-Chap. Lond. Univ. '74-80, D.L., J.P. Kent, Com. Lieut. Lond., F.R.S., D.C.L. (Ox.) '75, LL.D. (Camb.) '83, Pres. Linnean Soc., author scientific works.	892
e. s. John W. E. Macartney, M.P. co. Tyrone '74-85; E. Eton and Exeter C. Ox.; In. Temp. '78	893
s. Matthew Norman Macdonald Hume, E. Univ. of Basle and Edin., LL.D.; Sol.-Gen. Scot. '76-80, Q.C. '80, Ld. Advoc. Scot. '85-86, re-app. '86, Dean Fac. of Advoc. memb. Committee Counc. Educat. Scot., D.L., J.P. co. Edin., Col. com. Queen's Edin. Rifles, etc.	894
e. s. late Gen. MacInnes; E. Rugby and Balliol C., Oxon; banker, Direc. L. & N.W.R. Co. s. late Alexander Fraser, solic. ret'd., assd. '57 by royal licence addit. name Mackintosh, J.P. Inverness Co.; author "Antiquarian Notes," etc.	895
y. s. late D. M'Laren, long M.P. Edin.; E. Edin. Univ., M.A. '73; Director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesbrough.	897
s. late A. Maclean, Carshalton, S.W.; E. Trin. Camb.; In. Temp. '68, mem. Linc. Inn, Q.C. '86	898
s. Alex. Maclean; E. Fellow Bombay Univ.; Propr. <i>Western Mail</i> , Chm. Bombay Town Council, author "Guide to Bombay," etc.	899
s. J. Maclure, Manchester; E. Gram. Sch. Manchester; Hon. Sec. Lanc. Cotton Famine Fund '62-65, was Maj. 40th Lanc. R.V., J.P. Manchester, D.L., J.P. Lancs.	900
s. late Sir E. C. W. Macnaghten, Bart.; E. Camb. Univ., B.A. '52, M.A. '55, Fellow Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '80.	901
s. late P. K. Mahony, Kilmorna, co. Kerry; E. Magd. C. Oxon, Roy. Agric. C.; Assist. Land Commissioner '81-84, J.P. Kerry and Limerick, Haygarth gold medal Royal Agricultural College, '75.	902
s. C. Making, Craven Hill, W.; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Essex, Lt.-Col. com. 3rd Essex Artill. Vol. '72, Hon. Col. '74, Direc. G.E.R., D.L. Lond.	903
s. J. Malcolm, Pollalloch, Argyllshire; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lt.-Col. Argyllshire Highland R.V., D.L., J.P. Argyllshire and Kent.	904
s. late C. H. Mallock, Cockington Court, Devon; E. Harrow, Roy. Mil. Acad., & Wool.; Lt. R.A. '65-76, J.P. Devon.	905
2nd s. of 5th, and 6. of present D. of Rutland; E. Eton & Trin. C. Camb.; Commr. of Works '54, '58-59, 66-68, Postmaster-Gen. '74-80, '85, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '86, D.C.L. (Oxon.) '96.	908
s. Jos. Mappin, Sheffield; Direc. Bridgewater Navig. Co. & M.R. Co., Mayor Sheffield '77-78, Master Cutler '55-56, J.P., W.R. Yorks and Sheriff, appointed Legion of Honour.	907
e. s. D. Richmond and Gordon; E. Eton; Gren. Gds. '65-69, Lt.-Col. 3rd and 4th Batt. Roy. Sussex Reg., J.P. Sussex and Banffshire.	908
e. s. Ld. Tweedmouth; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. Berwick and Inverness Cos., Comptroller of Household Jan. to July '86; 2nd Libical Whip since Jan. '86.	909
s. late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manchester; E. S. John's C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Benchcr '79, Judge Advocate Gen. '85-86, reappointed July '86; formerly Liberal.	910
e. s. late R. C. Marum, Queen's Co.; E. Carlow C. and Lond. Univ., M.A. and LL.B.; Irish bar '46, J.P. Kilkenny and Queen's Co., author works on Irish Land Question.	911
e. s. David Mason; merchant Glasgow, author of pamphlets on land & monetary questions, Direc. and late Pres. Glasgow Chamb. Commerce.	912
s. Rev. J. M'Arthur, West. Minister late Londonderry, 6. of Sir W. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G.; memb. Legis. Assem. N.S.W. in two Parliaments, memb. first Lond. Sch. Bd.; D.L. Lond.	913
e. s. A. M'Arthur, M.P.; D.L. London, Com. N.S. Wales to Colonial and Indian Exhibition	914
s. of late J. M'Calmont, Abbeylands, Belfast; E. Eton; Cornet 8th Huss. '66, ret. Capt. '74, A.D.C. to Duke of Marlborough and Earl Cowper during their successive viceregalities.	915
s. John M'Cartan, Castlewells; E. S. Malachy's C. Belfast and French C. Blackrock, Dublin; solicitor '82, took a leading part in establishing the Land League in co. Down.	916
s. late M. F. M'Carthy, Cork; journalist, novelist and historian, author "History of Our Own Times."	917
only s. J. M'Carthy, M.P.; journalist, historian, and wrote the comedy of the <i>Candidates</i> .	918
s. Angus M'Donald, a Skye crofter; E. Glasgow Normal Sch. and Univ.; physician and surgeon; a leader in Crofter movement.	919
s. Randal M'Donald, Kilfinane; E. Blackrock C.; wine merchant and rectifying distiller.	920
s. Arch. M'Donald, Dub.; E. Trin. C. Dub., M.A. (hon.); lost his sight at age of thirteen; author of pamphlets on various subjects, was in orders in Irish Protestant Church.	921
s. J. M'Ewan, shipowner, Alloa; E. Alloa Acad.; a brewer in Edinburgh, D.L. Edin.	922
e. s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; 1st Life Gds. 43, retired as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59, Chm. Metrop. Board Works since '70.	923
s. Michael M'Kenna, Dublin; E. Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '48, D.L. Cork Co., J.P. Cork and Waterford; a banker; knighted '42.	924
s. late P. M'Lagan, Pumpherton, Midcaldor; E. Edin. Univ.; D.L. Linlithgowsh., J.P. Edin. and Linlith., memb. Counc. Edin. Univer., was memb. Hypothec Coun.	925
See biographical notice	926

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
427	*Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bart.	C.	Wigtownshire '80-86, '86	Carlton . .	1845
428	*Mayne, Rear-Adm. R. C.	C.	Pembroke District '86	United Scriv. Carlton.	1835
429	*Mayne, T.	P.	Tipperary '83-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1832
430	*Menzies, R. S.	G.L.	Perthshire E.D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1856
431	*Mildmay, F.	U.L.	Devon, Totnes D., '85-86, '86	White's . .	1861
432	*Mills, Hon. C. W.	C.	Kent, W. or Sevenoaks D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	White's . .	1855
433	*Milnes-Gaskell, C.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's . .	1842
434	*Milvain, T.	C.	Durham City '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1844
435	*Molloy, B. C.	P.	King's Co. '80-85, Birr D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1842
436	*Montagu, S.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1832
437	*More, R. J.	U.L.	Shropshire S.D. '65-'68, Ludlow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's . .	1856
438	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Monmouthshire '74-85, S.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Army & Navy.	1834
439	*Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O.	G.L.	Denbighshire '68-85, East or Brom- field D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1826
440	*Morgan, O. V.	G.L.	Battersea '85-86, '86	Albemarle, Junior Athenæum.	1837
441	*Morley, Rt. Hon. John	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '85-86, '86	Athenæum .	1838
442	*Morley, A.	G.L.	Nottingham '80-85, E.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks's.	1849
443	Morrison, W.	U.L.	Plymouth '61-74; Yorks W.R.N., Skipton D., '86.	Reform . .	1836
444	*Mount, W. G.	C.	Berks, S. or Newbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
445	Mowbray, R. G. C.	C.	Lancashire S.E., Prestwich D., '86	Carlton . .	1850
446	*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Durham '53-68, Oxford Univ. '68-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1815
447	*Mulholland, H. L.	C.	Londonderry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1854
448	*Muncaster, Lord	C.	Cumberland W.D. '72-80, Egremont D., '85-86, '86.	Marlborough, Carlton.	1834
449	*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J.	G.L.	Sheffield, Brightside D., '68-85, '86	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal.	1825
450	*Muntz, P. A.	C.	Warwickshire N.D. '84-85, Tamworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Union . .	1839
451	*Murdoch, C. T.	C.	Reading '85-86, '86	Carlton and Jun. U. Ser.	1837
452	*Murphy, W. M.	P.	Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '85-86, '86	Leinster (Dublin).	1844
453	*Newark, Lord	C.	Notts, Newark D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Guards, Carlton.	1854
454	*Newnes, G.	G.L.	Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1851
455	Noble, W.	C.	Hastings '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1854
456	*Nolan, Col. J. P.	P.	Galway Co. '74-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Army and Navy.	1838
457	*Nolan, Joseph	P.	Louth N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	—
458	*Norris, Edward S.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., '85- '86, '86.	Jun. Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1832
459	*Northcote, Sir (H.) Staf- ford, Bart., C.B.	C.	Exeter '80-86, '86	Athenæum and Carlton.	1846
460	*Norton, R.	C.	Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1838

Biographical.

No.

- s. late Sir W. Maxwell; *E. Eton* and *Ch. Ch. Oxon*; D.L. and J.P. Wigtownsh., Maj. 4th Batt. Scots Fusil., app. a Jun. Lord of Treasury July '86. 487
- s. late Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B., Chief Comm. of Met. Police; *E. Eton*; Navy '47, served Crimea, seriously wounded New Zealand '63, ret. Rear-Adm. '79, has order of the Medjidie, is Kt. Legion of Honour. 488
- s. John Mayne, Dublin; *E. Roy. C. Sci. and Cath. Univ. Dub.*; warehouseman, late town councillor Dublin, is member Port and Docks Bd., Dublin. 489
- s. late Graham Menzies, Hallyburton; *E. Harrow* and *Ch. Ch. Oxon.*, B.A. '80; Lincoln's Inn '82, J.P. Perthshire and Forfarshire. 490
- s. H. B. Mildmay of Flete, S. Devon, *g.g.s.* and *E. Grey*; *E. Eton* and Trin. C. Camb. . . 491
- s. Lord Hillingdon; *E. Eton*; Glyn, Mills & Co. 492
- s. late J. Milnes Gaskell, M.P.; *E. Eton* and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '63; called to bar '66; D.L. and J.P. West Riding, Yorks. 493
- s. Henry Milvain, N. Elswick, Hull; *E. Trin. Hall Camb.*; Mid. Temple '69, LL.M., LL.B. 494
- s. late Kedo Molloy, Cornolaur, King's Co.; *E. S. Edmund's C. Heits*, and Univ. of France; Mid. Temple '72, is Private Chamberlain at Vatican, and has been in the French army. 495
- s. L. Samuel, L'pool, a *g.m.* late Sir M. Montefiore; *E. High School of L'pool Inst.*; Foreign banker, Old Broad St., London; adopted surname of Montagu; Pres. of Jewish Working Men's Club, and has promoted the establishment of many Jewish benevolent institutions. 496
- s. Rev. T. F. More; *E. Balliol C. Oxon.*, M.A. and B.C.L. '62; Lincoln's Inn '63, D.L. Shropsh., J.P. Shropsh., Montgomerysh., and Wenlock, author "Under the Balkans." 497
- s. 1st Lord Tredegar; *E. Winchester*; served in Crimea, Capt. Rifle Brig., ret., Lt.-Col. Com. 1st Monmouth Admin. Batt. R.V. 498
- s. Rev. Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway; *E. Balliol C. Oxon*, Fell. Univ. Coll.; Q.C. '69, Bench of his Inn, Judge-Adv. Gen. '80-'85; Under Sec. Col. Jan. to July '86. 499
- s. late Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury, Breconshire; *E. Abergavenny Sch.*; merchant and banker, crucible manufacturer, one of founders of *European Mail*, memb. of Imp. Fed. League and of Mun. Reform League. 490
- s. late Dr. Morley; *E. Cheltenham* and *Lincoln C. Oxon.*, M.A. '73. See special biography. 441
- s. late Samuel Morley, M.P.; *E. Trin. C. Camb.* (B.A. '71, M.A. '74); In. Temp. '73, a mem. of Senate Camb. Univ., Patronage Sec. to the Treas. Feb. to July '86, is principal "Whip" of the G.L. party. 442
- s. late J. Morrison, M.P.; *E. Eton* and *Balliol C. Oxon*; has been Capt. 15th W.R. Rifle Vol., is J.P. W. Riding, was Sheriff '83. 443
- s. W. Mount, D.L. and J.P. Berks; *E. Eton* and *Balliol C. Oxon*; J.P. and Vice-Chm. Berks Quarter Sessions. 444
- s. Sir J. Mowbray, M.P.; *E. Eton* and *Balliol C. Oxon*, In. Temp. '75, is one of the Joint Bd. of Examiners Inns of Court. 445
- s. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter, *m. Elizabeth, d. of G. I. Mowbray*, whose name he assumed; *E. Ch. Ch. Oxon* (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69); In. Temp. '47, D.L. and J.P. Durham, J.P. Berks, a Church Estates Commr., Judge-Advocate-Gen. '58-'59, '66-'68. 446
- s. J. Mulholland, Esq., Ballywater Park, Down Co.; *E. Eton*, R. Mil. Acad. Woolwich and *Balliol C. Oxon*; Lieut. R.E. '74-'78, and is Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, J.P. co. Down, Direc. Belfast and Co. Down Railway Co. 447
- s. 3rd Lt. Muncaster; *E. Eton*; an Irish Peer, served in Crimea, was in Rifle Brig. and 90th Foot, and has been Hon. Col. Cumberland Vol., is L.L. of Cumberland. 448
- s. late Antonio Mundella, of Como, Italy, an Italian refugee; a Nottingham manufacturer for many years, J.P. Nottingham and Middx., Vice-Pres. Coun. on Education '80-'85, Pres. Bd. of Trade Feb. to July '86, with seat in Cabinet. 449
- s. late G. F. Muntz, M.P.; J.P. Warwickshire 450
- s. late J. G. Murdoch, Beikhamptstead; *E. Eton*; J.P. Berks, was in Rifle Brig. and served in Crimea, is a member of Ransom, Rouverie & Co., bankers. 451
- s. D. W. Murphy, Bantry, co. Cork; *E. Jesuit Sem.*, Belvedere House, Dublin; C.E., Director Waterford and Limerick, and Cork and Brandon Railway Cos., J.P. Co. Cork. 452
- s. Earl Manvers; *E. Eton*; Gren. Guards '72-'80, has been Capt. S. Notts Yeo. Cav., is D.L., J.P. Notts. 453
- s. Rev. T. M. Newnes, late of Matlock; *E. City of Lond. Sch.*, propr. of *Tit-Bits* and other serial publications. 454
- s. J. Noble, D.L., J.P., Henley, *E. Eton* and Camb.; In. Temp. '80. 455
- s. John Nolan, Ballinderry, co. Galway; *E. Trin. C. Dublin*, Roy. Milit. Acad. Woolwich, etc.; Lt. R.A. '57, ret'd. '87, J.P. Galway Co. 456
- Manager Aquarium, New Brighton 457
- s. late S. E. Norris, Upper Clapton; D.L. and J.P. Tower Hamlets, J.P. Westminster and Middx., Treas. Mercht. Seamen's Orphan Asylum, V.-Chm. Southampton Dock Co., Treas. East London Hospital for Children. 458
- s. E. Iddealeigh; *E. Eton* and Merton C. Oxon; Clerk Foreign Office '68-'71, attached to *E. de Grey's* special mission to arrange Washington Treaty, app. 3rd sec. Dip. Service '76, Finan. Sec. War Office '85-'86, app. Surv.-Gen. Ordnance '86; created a Bart. '87. 459
- s. late W. Norton, Barcott Ho., Northants; Mid. Temp. '66, formerly War Office, J.P. Kent. 460

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
461	*O'Brien, J. F. X.	P.	Mayo S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	—
462	*O'Brien, P.	P.	Monaghan N.D. Feb. '86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	—
463	*O'Brien, Patrick J.	P.	Tipperary N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	1835
464	*O'Connor, A.	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Donegal E. '85-86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1844
465	*O'Connor, John	P.	Kerry S. '85-86, '86	Catholic, Dub.	—
466	*O'Connor, John	P.	Tipperary S. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1850
467	*O'Connor, T. P.	P.	Galway Borough '80-85, Galway and L'pool, Scotland D., '85-86 (elect. to sit for latter), '86	Nat. Liberal.	1847
468	*O'Doherty, J. E.	P.	Donegal N.D. '85-86, '86	Buncrana, co. Donegal.	1848
469	*O'Hanlon, T.	P.	Cavan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	—
470	*O'Hea, P.	P.	Donegal W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Buxton Ter., Cork.	1852
471	*O'Kelly, J.	*P.	Roscommon '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Democratic, Roscommon.	1845
472	*O'Neill, Hon. R. T.	C.	Antrim Mid D. '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1845
473	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bart.	C.	Dumbartonshire '68-86, '86	Carlton .	1819
474	*Paget, Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	C.	Somerset E.D. '65-68, Somerset M.D. '68-85, Wells D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1832
475	*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart.	G.L.	Durham N. '74-'85, Jarrow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform and Brooks's.	1822
476	*Parker, C. S.	G.L.	Perth City '78-86, '86	Athenæum .	1829
477	Parker, Hon. F.	*C.	Oxfordshire, S. or Henley D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
478	*Parnell, C. S.	P.	Meath '75-80, Cork '80-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	1846
479	*Paulton, J. M.	G.L.	Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire,	1857
480	*Reacock, R.	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1820
481	*Pearce, Sir William, Bart.	C.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1835
482	*Pease, A. E.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Reform and Brooks's.	1857
483	*Pease, H. F.	G.L.	Cleveland D. '85-86, Yorkshire N.R. '86 (unop.)	Devonshire & Nat. Lib.	1838
484	*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart.	G.L.	Durham S.D. '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1828
485	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W.	U.L.	Warwick '65-85, Warwick and Leamington '85-86, '86	United University.	1829
486	*Pelly, Sir L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	C.	Hackney N.D. '85-86, '86	United Serv.	1825
487	Penton, Capt. F. T.	C.	Finsbury, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
488	*Percy, Lord A.	C.	Westminster '82-85, S. George's, Hanover Square, '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1851
489	*Pickard, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Normanton D. '85-86, '86	Cobden . .	1842
490	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G.L.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '85-86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1850
491	*Picton, J. A.	G.L.	Leicester '84-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
492	Pinkerton, J.	P.	Galway City '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1845
493	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U.L.	Devonshire N.W., Barnstaple D., '85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1845
494	*Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., K.C.B., F.R.S.	G.L.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '68-85; Leeds S.D. '85-86, '86	Athenæum .	1819

Biographical.	No.
Commission agent Cork, tried '67 for treason-felony and sentenced to death; sentence commuted, released.	461
Entered parliament when Mr. Healy, returned for N. Monaghan and S. Derry, elected to sit for the latter.	462
s. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; E. Nenagh; Chm. Nenagh Town Commn. since '80 and Bd. Gdns. since '85, imprisoned several months as a suspect (Act '81).	463
e. s. late William O'Connor, M.D., of Dingle, Kerry; E. S. Cuthbert's C. Ushaw, Durham;	464
for some years clerk War Office, In. Temp. '83.	
s. E. O'Connor, co. Kildare; Alderm. Dublin '83, Ld. Mayor '85, Pres. Court of Conscience '86, resigned Sept. '87.	465
s. W. O'Connor, Mallow; E. Sch. Christian Bros. Cork; commercial agent	466
s. J. O'Connor, Athlone; E. Queen's C. Galway, M.A. Queen's Univ.; journalist, author	467
Life of Ld. Beaconsfield, "The Parnell Movement," "Gladstone's House of Commons," etc.	
s. B. P. O'Doherty, Buncrana; E. Maynooth C.; gold medal Incorporated Law Society; solicitor '70.	468
Wine merchant, etc., Derry and London; has been memb. Derry Town Council and Bd. Gdns.	469
s. late Dr. O'Hca, Clonakilly; E. Gayfield (Dublin); solicitor '75, memb. Cork Town Council.	470
s. J. O'Kelly, Roscommon; E. Univ. of Dub. and the Sorbonne; formerly officer in French army; became journalist 1870, connected with <i>New York Herald</i> , taken prisoner while corresponding in Cuba, war correspondent <i>Daily News</i> , Soudan, '84.	471
s. of 1st Baron O'Neill, and 6. of present peer; E. Harrow and Brasenose Ox. (M.A. '70);	472
is Major 4th Batt. Royal Innisk. Fus., D.L., J.P. Derry Co., J.P. Antrim Co.	
s. of William Ewing, Ardvullam, Glasgow; D.L., J.P. Stirlingshire, J.P. Lanark, Inverness, and Dumbarton cos., creat. Bart. '86, Dean of Faculties Glasgow Univ., Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers.	473
s. John Moore Paget, Cranmore, Somerset; E. Sandhurst; Served 66th Foot '48-'63, ret'd. as Capt., has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo. and Lt.-Col. 3rd Som. Batt. R.V., D.L., J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Somerset.	474
s. of Geo. Palmer, merchant and shipowner; D.L., J.P. N. Riding and Durham, Lt.-Col. com. 1st Newcastle and Durham Engin. Vol. creat. Bart. '86.	475
e. s. late C. S. Parker, Fairlie, Ayrshire; B. Eton and Univ. C. Oxon (B.A. '52, M.A. '56); Fellow and Tutor Univ. C. Oxon, Public Exam. '59, '60, '63, '68, Maj. Oxford Univ. R.V., memb. Roy. Comm. Milit. Educ. '69-70, app. Chm. Referees on Private Bills '86.	476
s. 6th E. of Macclesfield; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '75	477
See biographical notice	478
s. late A. W. Paulton, editor of <i>Manchester Examiner</i> ; E. Trin. Hall, Camb.; war correspondent in Soudan '84, priv. sec. Rt. Hon. H. Childers, Home Sec., '86.	479
s. late R. Peacock, Swaledale, Yorks; E. Gram. Sch. Leeds; C.E., partner Gorton Lane Foundry, Manchester, J.P. Lancs.	480
s. J. G. Pearce, Admiralty; Chm. Scottish Oriental S.S. Co. and Guion Line Co., served upon Commissions on Loss of Life at Sea and Tonnage, J.P. Lanarkshire; created a Bart. '87.	481
e. s. Sir J. W. Pease M.P.; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Director, J.P. N. Riding, Dep. Com. of Lieutenancy City of London.	482
s. late H. Pease, M.P. S. Durham '57-65; Director several public and private cos., J.P. N. Riding Yorks, and Durham, Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '81-83, Mayor Darlington '74-75.	483
s. J. Pease, Darlington, merchant, M.P. S. Durham '32-41; Pease and Partners, Lim., D.L. N. Riding and J.P. Durham and N. Riding.	484
See biographical notice	485
s. late J. Hinde Pelly, H.E.I.C.S.; E. Rugby; Maj.-Gen. Indian Staff Corps, Hon. E. I. Co.'s military service '40, author "North-West Frontier of India" and other works.	486
e. s. late Col. Penton, D.L., J.P., London; E. Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon; 4th Drag. Gds. '73, served Egyptian campaign, retired '84, D.L. and J.P. Middx., Hon. Col. 22nd Middx. R.V.	487
s. 6th D. of Northumberland; E. Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon (M.A. '71); Lt. & Adjut. Gren. Gds. '77, retired '80, is Maj. 3rd Batt. 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, J.P. Surrey.	488
s. T. Pickard, miner, Kippax, Leeds; E. Kippax Grammar Sch.; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association '73.	489
s. late T. Pickersgill, architect, York; E. Lond. Univ. (B.A. '72); In. Temp. '84, volunteer lecturer for London and Co. Liberal Union.	490
s. Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., Sandy Knowe, Liverpool; E. Liverpool Inst., Lanc. Ind. C., Owens C., and Lond. Univ.; formerly Congreg. minister, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '70-79, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and other works.	491
s. John Pinkerton, Ballymoney, co. Antrim; tenant farmer, J.P. co. Antrim, memb. Coleraine Board of Guardians.	492
e. s. Rev. G. T. Lewis, Exminster; asst. surrname Pitt '76; Mid. Temp. '70, Q.C. and Recorder of Poole '85, author of legal works.	493
s. Dr. G. Playfair, Insp.-Gen. Hosp., Bengal; E. St. And. U., Edin. U. and Giessen; Gov. Insp. R. Sch. Mines '53-58, Prof. Chem. Edin. '58-69, Spec. Comr. Exhib. '51, C.B. '51, Postmaster-Gen. '73-74, Chm. Ways and Means '80-83, Vice-Pres. Com. Coun. '86, 4th Charity Com. '86.	494

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
496	Plowden, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I.	G.L.	Wolverhampton W.D. '86	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1834
496	*Plunket, Right Hon. D. R.	C.	Dublin University '70-86, '86	Carlton	1838
497	Plunkett, Hon. J. W.	C.	Gloucestersh. S. or Thornbury D. '86	Carlton	1853
498	*Pomfret, W. P.	G.	Kent, Ashford D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1828
499	*Portman, Hon. E. B.	G.L.	Dorset N.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1830
500	*Potter, T. B.	G.L.	Rochdale '65-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1817
501	*Powell, F. S.	C.	Wigan '57-59, Cambridge '63-68, N.W. Riding '72-74, Wigan '85-86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1827
502	*Powell, W. R. H.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1819
503	*Power, P. J.	P.	Waterford Co. '84-85, E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1850
504	*Power, R.	P.	Waterford City '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Garrick	1851
505	*Price, Captain G. E.	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1842
506	*Price, T. P.	G.L.	Monmouthshire N. D. '85-86, '86	Union, Devonshire.	1844
507	*Priestley, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Pudsey D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1831
508	Provand, A. D.	G.L.	Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchesontown D., '86	Nat. Liberal	1838
509	*Pugh, D.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '57-68, E.D. '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1806
510	*Puleston, Sir J. H.	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	Carlton	1830
511	*Pyne, J. D.	P.	Waterford W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	1847
512	*Quilter, W. C.	U.L.	Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1841
513	Quinn, T.	P.	Kilkenny City '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1838
514	*Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C.	C.	Chester '68-80, Preston '82, Camb. Univ. '82-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, St. Stephen's.	1838
515	Rankin, J.	C.	Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., '80-85, '86	Carlton, New Univ.	1842
516	Rasch, Major F. C.	C.	Essex S.E.D. '86	Windham	1846
517	*Rathbone, W.	G.L.	Liverpool '68-80, Carnarvonshire '80-85, N. or Arfon D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum.	1819
518	*Redmond, J. E.	P.	New Ross '81-85, Wexford N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Union (Wexford).	1856
519	*Redmond, W.	P.	Wexford Borough '83-85, Fermagh N.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1861
520	*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B.	G.L.	Pembroke Dist. '74-80, Cardiff '80-86, '86	National Liberal.	1830
521	Reed, H. Byron	C.	Bradford E.D. '86	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1855
522	Reid, R. T.	G.L.	Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Dist. '86	Devonshire, Garrick.	1846
523	*Rendel, S.	G.L.	Montgomeryshire '80-86, '86	Athenæum, Brooks's.	1834
524	*Reynolds, W. J.	P.	Tyrone E.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1856
525	*Richard, H.	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '68-86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire.	1842
526	*Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.	C.	Windsor '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1827
527	*Richardson, T.	U.L.	Hartlepool '74-75, '80-86, '86	Reform	1821
528	*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T.	C.	Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1838
529	*Roberts, J.	G.L.	Flint District '78-86, '86	Reform	1835
530	*Roberts, J. B.	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, S. or Eifion D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib.	1843
531	*Robertson, E.	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	Reform	1846
532	*Robertson, J. P. B.	C.	Buteshire '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton.	1845

Biographical.	No.
s. late W. H. C. Plowden, M.P. Newport, I.W.; E. Harrow; Bengal Civil Serv. '52-85, was mem. Viceroy's Legis. Council, Bd. Revenue N.W. Provs., and Imperial Census Comm. India, specially thanked for services rendered during Mutiny.	496
s. 3rd Baron Plunket; E. Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '68, Law Adviser to Crown in Ireland '68, Sol.-Gen. Irel. '75-77, Paymaster-Gen. '80, first Commiss. Works '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.	496
s. surviving s. 16th Baron Dunsany; E. Trin. C. Camb.	497
s. late William Burra, banker; E. Shrewsbury Sch.; assumed name of Pomfret (his mother's maiden name) by royal licence '82, J.P. Kent.	499
s. Visct. Portman; E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon.; in Temple '52, has been private sec. to the First Commr. of Works.	499
s. late Sir Thomas Pötter; E. Rugby and Univ. C. Lond.; retired merchant, D.L. and J.P. Lanc. J.P. Manchester, hon. sec. Cobden Club.	500
s. late Rev. Benj. Powell; E. S. John's C. Camb. (Fellow '52); in Temple '53, J.P. W. Kiding and Lances.	501
s. late W. R. H. Powell, Maesgwynne; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon.; D.L. and J.P. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokehire, High Shff. Carmarthenshire '49, J.P. Cardiganshire.	502
s. Pierce Power; E. Stonyhurst; J.P. Waterford, and Chairman Waterford Bd. Guardians.	503
s. P. W. Power, J.P.; E. Old Hall C. Herts.	504
s. G. Price; R.N. '55, Lt. 62, Commander '73.	505
s. late Rev. W. Price, vicar Llanarth; E. Univ. C. Oxon.; in Temple '69, J.P. Monmouthshire, High Shff. '82, Capt. Monmouth Eng. Mil. '79-83.	506
Worsted manufacturer Bradford	507
s. George Provand, Glasgow merchant; India and China merchant in Manchester.	508
s. late D. H. Pugh, Manoravon, Llandilo; E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon.; in Temple '37, D.L. and J.P. Cardiganshire, J.P. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Quar. Sess. '43-52, High Sheriff '74.	509
s. John Puleston, Ruthin; E. King's C. Lond.; knighted '87.	610
s. Rev. W. M. Pyne, rector, Oxted, Surrey; tenant farmer, Waterford.	611
s. W. Quilter, founder Quilter, Ball & Co.; memb. of Stock Exch. since '62, Quilter, Halfour & Co., J.P. Suffolk.	612
s. Matthew Quinn, Longford; E. Longford and Mullingar; chosen to sit for a division of Longford in '85, but being indirectly interested in a Govt. contract withdrew candidature.	613
s. late H. Raikes, Llwynegrin, Flintshire; E. Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Mid. Temp. '63, Benchet '80, is J.P. Cheshire, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire, Pres. Central Council Diocesan Conferences, Chm. of Ways and Means and Dep.-Speaker '74-'80, app. Postmaster-General '86.	614
s. late R. Rankin, Pollock, Gilmour & Co., L'pool, merchants; E. Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '65; D.L. and J.P. Herefordshire, J.P. Hereford, Chief Steward Hereford '78, author of papers on scientific subjects.	615
s. late F. C. Rasch, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; 6th Drag. Guards '67, is Maj. 4th Essex Regt., D.L. and J.P. Essex.	616
s. late W. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool; merchant and shipowner at L'pool, D.L. and J.P. Lances.	617
s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; E. Trin. C. Dub.; Gray's Inn '86.	618
s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; E. Clongowes C.	619
s. late J. Reed, of Sheerness Dockyard; E. Sch. of Math. and Nav. Constr. Portsmouth; Chief Constructor Navy '63-70, Kt. Com. St. Joseph '74, Jun. Ld. Admiralty '86, author naval works, K.C.B.	620
s. H. D. Reed, and s. Sir E. J. Reed, M.P.; journalist and director of Northern Counties Constitutional Newspaper Co., J.P. Darlington.	621
s. late Sir J. J. Reid, Chief Justice of Ionian Islands; E. Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '68; in Temple '71, Q.C. '82.	622
s. late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., C.E.; E. Eton and Oriel C. Oxon., B.A. '56; in Temple '61, J.P. Montgomeryshire, mem. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., engineers.	623
s. late D. Reynolds, Dungannon; E. Roy. Sch., Dungannon; solicitor '79.	624
s. late Rev. E. Richard, a Calvinistic Method. min. of Tregaron, Cardiganshire; E. Highbury Congl. Coll.; formerly Independent minister, sec. Peace Society since '48; author.	625
s. J. Richardson, Swansea, m. a d. H. Gardner, whose name he assumed; Mid. Temp. '53, D.L. Tower Hamlets, Commr. Orders Leopold of Belgium and Crown of Italy.	626
s. late J. Richardson, Durham; D.L. and J.P. Durham Co., J.P. N. Riding, J. Richardson and Sons, Hartlepool, marine engine builders.	627
s. W. Ritchie, Rock Hill, Forfarshire; J.P. Middx., Maj. 3rd Batt. Roy. W. Surrey Regt.; Sec. Admiralty June '85 to Jan. '86, a Pres. Local Govt. Bd. July '86, admitted to Cabinet '87.	628
s. late D. Roberts, Tanyralt, Denbighshire; timber merchant, J.P. Liverpool and Denbighsh.	629
s. late D. Roberts, Bryn Adda, Bangor; E. Cheltenham Sch.; solicitor '68, memb. Council of Univ. C. of North Wales.	630
s. late E. Robertson, Kinnaird, Dundee; E. Linc. C. Oxon, Prizeman and Vinerian Sch.; Lincoln's Inn '72, Fell. Corpus Ch. C., hon. LL.D. S. Andrews.	631
s. late Rev. R. J. Robertson, Forteviot, Perthshire; E. Edin. Univ., M.A. '64; Q.C. '85, Sol.-Gen. Scotland June '85 to Jan. '86, reappointed July '86.	632

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
533	Robinson, B.	C.	Dudley '86	Jun. Carlton.	1836
534	*Robinson, T.	G.L.	Gloucester '80, '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1827
535	*Roe, T.	G.L.	Derby '83-86, '86	Reform . . .	1832
536	Rollit, Sir A. K.	C.	Islington S.D. '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1842
537	*Roscoe, Sir H. E.	G.L.	Manchester S.D. '85-86, '86	Reform (Manchester).	1833
538	*Ross, Major A. H.	C.	Maidstone '80-85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1829
539	*Rothschild, Baron F. J. de	U.L.	Aylesbury July to Nov. '85, Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Turf.	1839
540	*Round, J.	C.	Essex E.D. '68-85, Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . . .	1842
541	Rowlands, W. Bowen	G.L.	Cardiganshire '86	National Liberal.	1836
542	Rowlands, J.	G.L.	Finsbury E.D. '86	—	1851
543	Rowntree, J.	G.L.	Scarborough '86	National Liberal.	1844
544	*Royden, T. B.	C.	Liverpool W., Toxteth D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . . .	1833
545	*Russell, Sir Charles	G.L.	Dundalk '80-85, Hackney S.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform . . .	1833
546	*Russell, E. R.	G.L.	Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '85-86, '86	—	1834
547	*Russell, Sir George, Bart.	C.	Berks June to Nov. '85, Wokingham D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . . .	1828
548	Russell, T. W.	U.L.	Tyrone S.D. '86	National Liberal.	1841
549	*Rylands, P.	U.L.	Warrington '68-74, Burnley '76-86, '86	—	1820
550	*St. Aubyn, Sir J. (see Ld. St. Levan, Peerage).	U.L.	Stafford '59-65, '69-80, '81-85, Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., '86.	Brooks's. . .	—
551	Salt, T.	L.C.	Cornwall W. '58-86, Stafford '86.	Carlton . . .	1830
552	*Samuelson, Sir B., Bart.	G.L.	Banbury Feb. to April '59, '65-85, Oxfordsh., N. or Banbury D., '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1820
553	*Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M.	C.	Lancs. S.W., Boodle D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . . .	1837
554	*Saunderson, Col. E. J.	C.	Cavan Co. (as a Liberal) '65-74, N. Armagh '85-86, '86.	Brooks's. . .	1837
555	Schwann, C. E.	G.L.	Manchester N.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1844
556	*Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. G. (see Ld. Basing, Peerage).	C.	Hampshire N.D. '57-85, N. or Basingstoke D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Athenæum.	1826
557	*Seale-Hayne, C.	G.L.	Devonshire, Mid or Ashburton D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1833
558	*Sellar, A. Craig	U.L.	Haddington Dist. '82-85, Lanarkshire, Partick D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1835
559	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart.	C.	S. Essex '65-68, W. Essex '68-85, Essex, W. or Epping D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . . .	1826
560	Selwyn, Capt. C. W.	C.	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., '86	Carlton, White's.	1858
561	*Seton-Karr, H.	C.	St. Helen's '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1853
562	Sexton, Thomas	P.	Sligo '80-85, Sligo S.D. '85-86, Belfast W.D. '86, and Sligo S.D. '86.	Mansion Ho., Dublin.	1848
563	*Shaw, T.	G.L.	Halifax '82-86, '86	Reform . . .	1823
564	*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G.	G.L.	Reading '63-85, Bradford, Central D., April to June '86, '86.	Brooks's . . .	1832
565	Shaw-Stewart, M. H.	C.	Renfrewshire E.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1854
567	*Sheehan, J. D.	P.	Kerry E.D. '86, '86 (unop.).	—	—

Biographical.

No.

- s. late W. Robinson, sol., Dudley; *E. Rugby*; ret. sol., was Capt. Dudley Troop Worc. Yeo. 533
J.P. Gloucester, four times Mayor 534
s. late Alderman Roe, J.P. Derby; timber merchant, Derby; Mayor of Derby '67 535
s. John Rollit, sol., Hull; *E. King's C. Lond. & Lond. Univ.*, B.A. '63, LL.D. '66, First & Univ. 536
Gold Medalist, Fell. & Gov. King's; solici. '63, Prizeman Incorp. Law Soc. '62, steamship
owner, underwriter, newspaper proprietor, Sheriff Hull '75-76, Mayor '83-85, knighted '86.
See biographical notice 537
- s. late C. Ross, M.P.; *E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.*, M.A.; Inn. Temple '54, J.P. Middlesex, 538
was memb. Met. Asylums Bd., served W. Kent Mil., retired Major 539
s. late Baron A. de Rothschild, Vienna; D.L. & J.P. Bucks, High Shif. '83, founder Evelina 539
Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road 540
s. s. Rev. J. T. Round, rector All Saints, Colchester; *E. Eton & Ch. Ch. Ox.* (B.A. '64, M.A. 540
'72); Inn. Temp. '68, D.L., J.P. Essex, formerly Major West Essex Militia 541
s. s. I. Rowlands, J.P. Glenower, Pembroke; *E. Jesus C. Oxon*; Gray's Inn '71 (1st class 541
cert. of hon. '70), Q.C. and Bencher, Gray's Inn '82, J.P. Pembroke, and Haverfordwest 542
E. Working Men's C., Gt. Ormond St.; watch-case maker, one of the founders and now 542
sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Association 543
s. J. Rowntree, Scarborough; *E. Friends' Sch.*, York; solici. '65, Mayor Scarboro' '85, but 543
resigned on being elected M.P. 544
s. T. Royden, L'pool; *E. Liverpool C.*; shipbuilder, memb. L'pool City Council since '73, 544
Mayor '78-79, J.P. L'pool, was memb. Commns. Unseaworthy Ships and Tonnage, and 545
Load Line Commission 546
s. late A. Russell, Newry; *E. Trin. C. Dub.*; Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. and Bencher of Inn '72, 545
storeroom Gen. Feb. to July '86 546
s. E. H. Russell; editor *Liverpool Daily Post* since '69, Life Gov. Univ. Coll., and Pres. 546
Lit. and Philos. Soc., L'pool, 1st Pres. L'pool Reform Club, resigned Aug. '87 547
s. late Sir H. Russell; *E. Eton and Exeter C. Oxon*; Linc. Inn '53, Recorder Woking- 547
ham, was County Court Judge Kent and Derbyshire, is D.L., J.P. Berks, succeeded 548
his brother Sir Charles Bart. '83 549
s. David Russell, Scotch mason; *E. Madras Acad.*, Cupar, Fife; Temperance hotel propr. 549
and insurance agent, Dublin 550
s. late J. Rylands, Bewsey House, Warrington; *E. Warrington Gram. Sch.*; direc. various 550
companies; ob. Feb. 8th, 1887 551
s. s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; *E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.* (B.A. '52); D.L., J.P. Cornwall, 551
Deputy Special Warden Stanneries, Devon and Cornwall, formerly Col, 3rd Batt. Duke 552
of Cornwall's Light Infantry 553
s. late Thos. Salt, Weaving Cross, Stafford; *E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon* (B.A. '53); 553
retired banker, D.L., J.P. Staffs, an Eccles. Commr. '80, Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '76-80, 554
Hon. Commr. Lunacy '83, app. Chm. Committees Dec. '86 555
s. late S. H. Samuelson, L'pool; J.P. Oxon, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., was Chm. Royal Commn. 555
Technical Education (made Bart. for his services), memb. Roy. Comm. Scientific Instruction. 556
s. s. Capt. T. Sandys, R.N.; *E. Shrewsbury*; H.E.I. Co.'s milit. serv., served in Bengal 556
thro' Mut., joined 7th Roy. Fusil., ret'd. as Capt., now Hon. Lt.-Col. 3rd Roy. Lanc. Militia 557
s. late Col. Sanderson; D.L., J.P. Co. Cavan, High Sheriff '59 Army, ret'd. as Major, now 557
Col. 4th Battn. Regt. 558
s. late F. Schwann, Hyde Park, W.; *E. Univ. C. Lond.*; Direc. Manchester Chamber 558
of Commerce and V.-Pres. Nat. Reform Union 559
s. W. L. Selater, Hoddington Ho., Hants, assumed name of Pooth by roy. licence '57; *E.* 559
Balliol C. Oxon, M.A. '48; Inn. Temp. '53, F.R.S., J.P. Hants, an Official Verderer New 560
Forest, Public Works Loan Commr., Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '67-68, Fin. Sec. Treas. 561
Feb. to Dec. '68, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. '74-80, and a Chm. Grand Com mittees '83 562
s. Charles H. Seale-Hayne; *E. Eton*; Linc. Inn '57, J.P. Devon and Dartmouth, hon. Lt.- 562
Col. 3rd Batt. Devon Regt. Chm. Texas Land and Mortgage Co., and Buenos Ayres N. Ry. 563
s. late Patrick Sellar, Westfield, Morayshire; *E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon*; Scotch bar 563
'62, Asst. Commr. Education (Scotland) '64, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. '70-74, memb. Royal 564
Commn. Endowed Institutions Scotland '73, D.L., J.P. Argyllshire 565
s. late Sir J. Selwin; *E. S. John's C. Camb.*; Under Sec. Home Dep. '74-78, Finan. Sec. 565
Treas. '78-80, is J.P. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Essex, app. 2nd Church Estates Commr. '85 566
s. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Selwyn, Lord Justice of Appeal; *E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.*; 566
Capt. Roy. Horse Gds., served with distinction in Egyptian campaign '82 567
s. late G. B. Seton-Karr, of Indian Civil Service; *E. Harrow and Corp. Ch. Oxon*; Linc. 567
Inn '79, Direc. Capital Freehold Land and Cattle Co. 568
s. s. late J. Sexton, Waterford; Belfast return petitioned against, but declared duly elected; 568
decided to sit for Belfast; High Sheriff Dublin '87, Lord Mayor '88 569
s. late Joseph Shaw, Halifax; *E. Huddersfield C.*; woollen manufacturer and merchant, 569
J.P. Halifax, D.L., W. Riding, Mayor Halifax '66-68, Pres. Chamb. Commerce '74-76 570
s. late Sir G. Shaw-Lefevre, Clerk of Parls.; *E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.* (see biography). 570
- s. Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.; *Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.*; D.L. and J.P. Stirlingshire and 571
J.P. Renfrewshire 572
Hotel proprietor, Vice-Pres. local branch National League 573

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
568	*Sheehy, D.	P.	Galway S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).		1844
569	*Sheil, E.	P.	Athlone '74-80, Meath '82-85, Meath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Garrick . .	1851
570	*Shepherd-Cross, H.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1847
571	*Shirley, W. S.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Doncaster D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1851
572	Sidebotham, J. W.	C.	Cheshire, Hyde D., '86	Carlton . .	1857
573	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C.	Stalybridge '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1826
574	*Sidebottom, W.	C.	Derbyshire, High Peak D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1841
575	*Simon, Sir John	G.L.	Dewsbury '68-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1818
576	Sinclair, W. P.	U.L.	Falkirk District '86	Devonshire.	1837
577	*Smith, A.	C.	Herts '54-57, '59-65, '66-85, Hertford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1829
578	*Smith, D.	C.	Brighton '85-86, '86		1826
579	*Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H.	C.	Westminster '68-85, Strand '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1825
580	*Smith, Samuel	G.L.	Liverpool '82-85, Flintshire Feb. to June '86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1836
581	Smith-Barry, A. H.	C.	Cork '67-74 (Lib.), Huntingdonshire, S. or Huntingdon D., '86.	Travellers' .	1843
582	Spencer, J. E.	C.	West Bromwich '86	S. Stephen's.	1848
583	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	G.L.	Northamptonshire '80-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1857
584	*Stack, J.	P.	Kerry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).		—
585	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E.	C.	Lincolnshire, Mid D., '74-85, Horn-castle D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Athenæum.	1840
586	Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	G.L.	Wodnesbury '86	S. James's .	1847
587	*Stanley, E. J.	C.	Somerset W.D. '82-85, Bridgwater D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1826
588	*Stanley, Sir F. (see Ld. Stanley of Preston, Peerage).	C.	Lancashire N.D., Blackpool D., '86	Carlton . .	—
589	*Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G.L.	Halifax '59-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum.	1820
590	*Stepney, Sir Algernon Cowell, Bart.	G.L.	Carmarthen Dist. '76-78, '86	Travellers' .	1834
591	*Stevenson, F. S.	G.L.	Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., '74-86, '86	Devonshire.	1862
592	*Stevenson, J. C.	G.L.	South Shields '68-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1825
593	*Stewart, M. J.	C.	Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1834
594	*Storey, S.	G.L.	Sunderland '81-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
595	*Story-Maskelyne, M. N.	U.L.	Cricklade '80-85, Wiltshire, N. or Cricklade D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1823
596	*Stuart, J.	G.L.	Hackney '84-85, Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1843
597	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B.	C.	Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1851
598	*Sullivan, Donal	P.	Westmeath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal.	1838
599	*Sullivan, T. D.	P.	Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	oo, Middle Abbey St., Dublin.	1827
600	Summers, W.	G.L.	Stalybridge '80-85, Huddersfield '86	Reform . .	1853
601	Sutherland, A.	G.L.	Sutherlandshire '86	Nat. Liberal.	1843
602	Sutherland, T.	U.L.	Greenock '84-86, '86	Reform . .	1834
603	Swetenham, E.	C.	Carnarvon District '86	Carlton . .	1822

Biographical.	No.
2 s. R. Sheehy ; <i>E. Jesuit Seminary Limerick and Paris ; in business at Mallow</i>	588
s. late Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon</i>	589
s. F. Cross, J.P., banker, Bolton, assumed the name of Shepherd '84 ; <i>E. Harrow and Exeter C. Oxon ; J.P. Herts and Lancs., Capt. Duke of Lancaster's Regt. of Yeo.</i>	570
s. W. E. Shirley, twice Mayor Doncaster ; <i>E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon ; Inner Temple '76,</i>	571
author of law books and popular pamphlet "Politics made Easy." s. late J. Sidebotham, J.P. Bowdon, Cheshire ; <i>E. Owens C. Manchester (Mus. Bac. Oxon) ; colliery proprietor.</i>	572
s. late W. Sidebottom, J.P., Hadfield, Cheshire ; <i>E. Manchester Gram. Sch. ; Manchester merchant, cotton spinner in Derbyshire and Cheshire, J.P. Derbyshire and Cheshire.</i>	573
s. late W. Sidebottom, Harewood Lodge, Broadbottom ; <i>J.P. Cheshire and Glossop and Maj. 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol.</i>	574
s. Isaac Simon, Jamaica ; <i>E. Univ. C. & Univ. Lond. (LL.B. '41) ; called to bar Mid. Temp. '42, Serjeant-at-Law '64, received a patent of precedence '68, knighted '86.</i>	575
s. John Sinclair, The Grove, co. Antrim ; <i>E. Queen's C. Belfast, and Heidelberg ; merchant and shipowner in L'pool & Glasgow, J.P. L'pool, memb. Mersey Docks & Harbour Board.</i>	576
s. late Abel Smith, Woodhall Park, Herts ; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb., B.A. ; extensive landowner Herts.</i>	577
s. Alex. Smith ; <i>J.P. Brighton, Mayor '80-81, D.L. City London and Sussex, ob. Nov. 3rd, '86</i>	578
See biographical notice	
s. S. J. Smith, J.P., S. Carleton, Kirkcudbrightshire ; <i>E. Edin. Univ. ; merchant and cotton broker, Liverpool, J.P. Liverpool and Kirkcudbrightshire, has been memb. L'pool City Council, Pres. Chamber Commerce '76-77.</i>	579
s. late J. H. Smith-Barry, Fota Island, Queenstown ; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon ; D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff Cork Co., J.P. Cheshire and High Sheriff '73, Vice-Pres. Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, Chm. Cork Defence Union.</i>	580
s. late J. Spencer, W. Bromwich ; retired merchant, Mid. Temp. '85, chose Oxford Circuit.	581
s. late Earl Spencer, and heir-presump. to present Earl his <i>h.-b. ; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb. ; D.L., J.P. Northamptonshire, Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting Jan. to July '86.</i>	582
Draper, Listowel ; farmer, president Listowel branch Nat. League	583
s. 5th Earl Stanhope ; <i>E. Harrow & Ch. Ch. Ox. (B.A. '62, M.A. '65), Fell. All Souls '62 ;</i>	584
In. Temp. '65, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '75-78, U.-Sec. India '78-80, V.-Pres. Council on Ed. June to Aug. '85, Pres. Bd. Trade Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, Col. Sec. Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, War Sec. Jan. '87	585
s. 5th Earl Stanhope ; <i>R.N. '62-65, is a civil engineer, but does not now practise</i>	586
s. E. Stanley, Cross Hall, Lancs. ; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '49, M.A. '52) ; D.L. Lancashire, J.P. Somersetshire, Sheriff '80.</i>	587
v. s. 4th Earl of Derby ; <i>E. Eton</i>	588
s. late J. Stansfeld, Judge of Halifax County Court ; <i>E. Univer. C. Lond. ; In. Temp. '49, Ld. of Admiralty '63-64, Und. Sec. India '66, Ld. of Treasury '68-69, Pres. Poor Law Bd. Mar. to Aug. '71, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 71-74, and Mar. to July '86.</i>	589
s. Sir J. Cowell-Stepney, M.P. ; <i>E. Eton ; Foreign Office clerk '52-73, accompanied E. of Clarendon on special mission to coronation of King of Prussia '71, J.P. Carmarthenshire, High Sheriff '84.</i>	590
s. late Sir W. Stevenson, Gov. of Mauritius ; <i>E. Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon</i>	591
s. late J. Stevenson, Glasgow merchant ; <i>E. Univer. Glasgow ; chemical manufacturer, S. Shields, Chm. Tyne Improvement Commissioners, Lt.-Col. comdt. 3rd Durham Art. Vol.</i>	592
s. s. M. S. Stewart, Southwick ; <i>Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '58) ; In. Temp. '62, D.L. and J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P. Wigtonshire, Lt.-Col. Ayr and Galloway Art. Vol.</i>	593
s. R. Storey, Whitburn, Durham ; <i>E. Training C. Durham ; newspaper proprietor, Alderm. Sunderland, has been three Mayor.</i>	594
s. s. late A. Story-Maskelyne, Swindon, g.s. Dr. Maskelyne, Astron. Royal ; <i>E. Wadham C. Oxon. (M.A.) ; Prof. Mineralogy Univ. Oxon. '56, Keeper Min. Dep. Brit. Museum '57-80, author works on chem. and mineralogy, D.L. Brecknockshire, J.P. Wilts and Gloucester.</i>	595
s. J. G. Stuart, Markinch, Fifeshire ; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb. (3rd Wrangler '66, Fell. '67, Prof. of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics '75), Asst. M.I.C.E., prolific writer on social and scientific questions. L.L.D. St. Andrews.</i>	596
s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of Lond., Sol.-Gen. ; <i>E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon ; In. Temp. '76, sec. Royal Commn. Sale of Benefices '79-80, Und.-Sec. Home Dept. '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.</i>	597
s. of T. D. Sullivan, M.P. ; formerly manager of publishing department of <i>The Nation</i> . .	598
s. s. late D. Sullivan, Dublin ; <i>E. Bantry Sch. ; editor and proprietor of Nation, Young Ireland, and Dublin Weekly News, memb. Dublin Corp., Lord Mayor '86, re-elected for '87. Imprisoned as Nationalist Dec. '87.</i>	599
s. late J. Summers, iron merchant, Stalybridge ; <i>E. Lond. Univ., Univ. C. Oxon, M.A. Lond., B.A. Oxon., and Gold Medallist ; Lincoln's Inn, '81, Gov. Vict. Univ. Manchester.</i>	600
Mathematical master Glasgow Academy in '76 and several subsequent years	
s. Robt. Sutherland, Aberdeen ; <i>E. Univ. of Aberdeen ; Direc. F. & O. Co. '68, now Chm., Direc. Suez Canal Co., D.L. City London.</i>	601
s. C. Swetenham, Somerford Booths Hall, Cheshire ; <i>E. Brasenose C. Oxon ; Lincoln's Inn '48, Q.C. '80, J.P. Denbighshire.</i>	602

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
604	*Swinburne, Sir J., Bart.	G.L.	Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '85-'86, '86	Brooks's.	1831
605	*Talbot, C. R. M.	U.L.	Glamorganshire '30-'85, Mid. D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Travellers.	1803
606	*Talbot, J. G.	C.	W. Kent '68-'78, Oxford University '78-'86, '86.	Carlton	1835
607	*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D.	Pe	Cork, Mid D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.)	9, Margaret Street, W.	1850
608	Tapling, T. K.	C.	Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., '86.	Carlton	1855
609	*Taylor, F.	U.L.	Norfolk S.D. '85-'86, '86.	Reform	1845
610	*Temple, Sir R., Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	C.	Worcestershire, S. or Evesham D., '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1826
611	Theobald, J.	C.	Essex, S. or Romford D., '86	Jun. Carlton	1829
612	*Thomas, A.	G.L.	Glamorgan E.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire.	
613	Thorburn, W.	U.L.	Peebles and Selkirk shires '86	Devonshire.	1842
614	*Tollemache, H. J.	C.	West Cheshire '81-'85, Cheshire, Edisbury D., '85-'86, '86.	Carlton.	1846
615	*Tomlinson, W. E. M.	C.	Preston '82-'86, '86	Carlton	1838
616	*Tottenham, A. L.	C.	Co. Leitrim '80-'85, Winchester '85-'86, '86.	Carlton	1838
617	Townsend, F.	C.	Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '86.	Carlton	1823
618	*Trotter, H. J.	C.	Colchester '85-'86, '86	Carlton	1840
619	*Tuite, J.	P.	Westmeath N.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.)		1849
620	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	C.	Harwich '80-'85, Great Yarmouth '85-'86, '86.	Carlton	1827
621	Tyssen-Amherst, W. H.	C.	Norfolk W.D. '80-'85, '86	Carlton	1835
622	Verdin, R.	U.L.	Cheshire, Northwich D., '86		1815
623	Vernon, Hon. G. R.	U.L.	Ayrshire S.D. '86	Travellers.	1835
624	*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.	U.L.	Wolverhampton '35-'86, '86 (unop.)	Reform	1802
625	*Vincent, C. E. H., C.B.	C.	Sheffield, Central D., '85-'86	Carlton	1849
626	*Vivian, Sir H. H.	L.	Truro '52-'57, Glamorganshire '57-'85, Swansea Dist. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Athenæum.	1821
627	Waddy, S. D.	G.L.	Barnstaple '74-'9, Sheffield '79-'80, Edin. '82-'85, Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '86.	National Liberal.	1830
628	Wallace, R.	G.L.	Edinburgh E.D. '86	Reform	1831
629	*Walrond, Lt.-Col. W. H.	C.	E. Devon '80-'85, Tiverton D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, Guards.	1849
630	*Walsh, Hon. A. H. J.	C.	Radnorshire '85-'86, '86	Carlton	1859
631	*Wardle, H.	G.L.	Derbyshire S.D. '85-'86, '86	Reform	1842
632	*Waring, Colonel T.	C.	Down N.D. '85-'86, '86	Carlton	1828
633	*Warmington, C. M.	G.L.	Monmouthshire W.D. '85-'86, '86		1842
634	*Watkin, Sir E. W., Bart.	U.L.	Stockport '64-'68, Hythe '74-'86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1819
635	*Watson, J.	C.	Shrewsbury '85-'86, '86	Carlton	1817
636	*Watson, T.	G.L.	Derbyshire, Ilkerton D., '85-'86, '86		—
637	*Watt, H.	G.L.	Glasgow, Camlachie D., '85-'86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1846
638	*Wayman, T.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal.	1823
639	Webster, R. G.	C.	St. Pancras E.D. '86	Carlton	1845
640	*Webster, Sir R. E.	C.	Launceston June to Nov. '85, Isle of Wight '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1842
641	*West, Colonel Cornwallis.	U.L.	Denbighshire, W. or Vale of Clwyd D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1835

Biographical.

No.

- 3 s. late F. Swinburne, Calgarth; R.N., Burmah campaign '52, and Russian campaign, ret. 604
 Capt. '80, J.P. Northumberland, High Sheriff '66.
 s. late T. M. Talbot, Margam; E. Harrow and Oriol C. Oxon, J.L. Glamorgansh., F.R.S., 605
 F.L.S., Direc. G.W.R. Co., has been M.P. uninterruptedly since '30, and is "father" of the
 House of Commons; declined a peerage '60.
 s. late Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. '60, Hon. D.C.L. '78); Chairman 606
 West Kent Quarter Sessions since '67, Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '78-80.
 s. Dr. Tanner, Professor of Surg., Q. Coll. Cork; E. Queen's C., Cork, B.A.; Univs. Paris, 607
 Leipsig, and Berlin, M.A., M.D. and Ch. Queen's U. Irel. L.R.C.S.I., Conserv. River Lea.
 s. T. Taphing, Gresham Street, E.C.; E. Trin. C. Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); In. Temp. '80, 608
 head of T. Taphing & Co.
 s. late T. L. Taylor, Starston, Norfolk; E. Univ. C. London; brewer, Diss, Norfolk, J.P. 609
 Norfolk, Capt. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.
 s. late R. Temple, J.P. Worc.; E. Rugby and Haileybury; Bengal C.S. '47, Fin. Min. in 610
 Govt. of India '68-73, Lt.-Gov. Beng. '74-77, Gov. Bomb. '77-80, cr. Bart. '76, Vice-Chm.
 London Sch. Bd., J.P. Worc., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Camb.
 s. late J. Theobald, J.P., Hyde Abbey, Winchester; E. Trin. C. Ox.; extensive landowner 611
 in Essex, lord of manor of Grays-Tharrock.
 Mercht. Cardiff and Mayor '82, J.P. Cardiff and Glamorgan, memb. Council S. Wales Univ. C. 612
 s. late W. Thorburn, Peebles; E. Musselburgh Sch.; woollen manuf., J.P. for co. Peebles. 613
 s. W. Tollemachie, Dorfold Hall, Nantwich; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon./B.A. '70; J.P. 614
 Cheshire, Major in E. of Chester's Yeomanry.
 s. late T. Towninon, Heysham Ho., Lancs.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon, M.A. '62; Inner Temp. '65 615
 s. late N. L. Tottenham, Glenlarme, Inniskillen; E. Eton; Rifle Brig. '54, Capt. '56, ret. '61, 616
 '61, and J.P. Leitrim, High Sheriff '66, J.P. Fermanagh and Cavan; ob. Dec. 5th, '87.
 s. Rev. B. J. Townsend; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Worc., J.P. and D.L. 617
 Warwickshire, F.L.S., author of papers on botanical subjects.
 s. Lt.-Col. W. Trotter; E. Oriol C. Oxon., M.A. '63; In. Temp. '64, D.L. and J.P. Durham, 618
 Dir. N.B. and G.E. Railway Cos., Lt.-Col. Durham Light Infantry.
 s. late J. Tuite; E. S. Mary's C. Mullingar; wchmkr., Chm. Mullingar Town Comrs. since '81 619
 s. late J. C. Tyler; E. Roy. Mil. Acad. Wool.; R.E. '44, Capt. '53, ret. '67, Bd. of Trade 620
 Insp. Rlys. '53-70, Chief Insp. '70-77, Chm. Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, Direc. G.E.R.
 s. late W. G. T. T.-Amhurst, Didlington House, Norfolk; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; J.P. 621
 Westminster, Norfolk, Middx., D.L. Middx.; assumed name Amherst by royal licence.
 s. late J. Verdin, Winsford; J.P. Cheshire, ob. July 25th, '87. 622
 s. late Lord Lyveden; E. Harrow; J.P. Ayrshire, Foreign Office '55-59, attached to Sir 623
 H. Bulwer's special mission to Danubian Provinces '56-57.
 s. late Hon. G. Villiers; E. Camb., M.A. '27, Judge-Adv.-Gen. '52-58, Pres. Poor Law Bd. 624
 (with seat in Cabt. '59-66), D.L. Hertford, took a leading part in Anti-Corn Law agitation.
 s. late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Bart., Canon of Chichester; E. Westminster and Roy. Mil. C. 625
 Sandhurst; Lt.-Col. Queen's Westminster Vol., In. Temp. '76, Director Criminal Investi-
 gations '78-84, author works on law of libel, volunteers, police, etc.; J.P. Middx.
 s. late J. H. Vivian, Singleton, Swansea; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. 626
 Glamorganshire, late Col. 4th Glamorgan Rifle Vol.
 s. Dr. Waddy, formerly Principal Wesley C. Sheffield; E. Wesley C. Sheffield (B.A. Lond. 627
 '50); In. Temp. '58, Q.C. '74, Benchr. '76, Direc. Star Life Assur. Soc.
 s. J. Wallace, Culross, Pefkshire; E. Univs. Edin. and S. Andrews; formerly minister at 628
 Old Grey Friars and editor *Scotsman*, Examiner in Philosophy S. Andrews, Prof. Church
 History Edin. Univ., Mid. Temp. '83.
 s. Sir J. Walrond-Walrond, Bart., Bradfield, Devon; E. Eton; Gren. Gds. '69, Capt. '71, ret. 629
 '72, is Lt.-Col. 1st Devon R.V., D.L. & J.P. Devon, a Jun. Ld. of Treas. '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.
 s. s. and Lord Ormathwaite; E. Eton; Lieut. in 1st Life Guards, J.P. Radnorshire 630
 s. late F. Wardle; Salt & Co., brewers, Burton, J.P. & D.L. Staffs. & Derbysh., Aldn. Burton 631
 s. late Major H. Waring; E. Trin. C. Dub.; Irish bar '52, D.L. & J.P. Down Co., High 632
 Sheriff '68, J.P. Armagh, Lt.-Col.-comdt. Roy. S. Down Militia.
 s. E. Warmington, Colchester; E. Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; In. Temp. '69, Q.C. '82, Benchr. '85 633
 s. late A. Watkin, J.P.; J.P. Kent, Lancs. & Cheshire, D.L. Tower Hamlets, H. Shff. Chesh. 634
 '80, Chm. S.E. Met., and M. S. & L. Railway Cos., has written political pamphlets.
 s. late J. Watson, Edgbaston; merchant at Liverpool and Birmingham, J.P. Worcester- 635
 shire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.
 J.P. Rochdale, Chairman Rochdale School Board, ob. Mar. 7th, '87. 636
 s. J. Watt, J.P. Ayrshire; E. Univ. Geneva; Chm. Maxim-Weston Elect. Co., recd. for 637
 disting. comm. services in connection with Venezuela Grand Order Simon Bolivar.
 s. late W. H. Wayman, Halifax; Gov. Crossley Orphan Home, J.P., Mayor Halifax '72-74 638
 s. late R. Webster, advocate, Montrose; E. Trin. C. Camb. (LL.B. '68); In. Temp. '69, J.P. 639
 Middx., memb. Metrop. Bd. Works; author of "The Trade of the World," "The Law
 relating to Canals," etc.
 s. late J. Webster, Q.C.; E. King's C. Sch., Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '78, Att.-Gen. '85-6, re- 640
 app. '86, Gov. Charterhouse, was memb. Council Inventions Exhibition.
 s. late F. R. West; E. Eton; barrister, does not practise; Lt.-Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Royal 641
 Welsh Fusiliers, L.L. Leubighshire.

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
642	Weymouth, Lord	C.	Somersetshire, Frome D., '86 . . .	Carlton and White's.	1862
643	Wharton, J. L.	C.	Yorkshire W.R.E., Ripon D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1837
644	*Whitbread, S.	G.L.	Bedford '54-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1830
645	*White, J. B.	C.	Gravesend '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1847
646	*Whitley, E.	C.	Liverpool '80-85, Everton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1825
647	Whitmore, C. A.	C.	Chelsea '86	Carlton . .	1851
648	*Wiggin, H.	U.L.	E. Staffordshire '80-85, Handsworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1824
649	*Will, J. Shiress	G.L.	Montrose Group '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1840
650	*Williams, A. J.	G.L.	Glamorganshire S.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1836
651	*Williams, J. P.	U.L.	Birmingham S.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Devonshire.	1840
652	Williamson, J.	G.L.	Lancashire N., Lancaster D., '86 . .	Nat. Liberal	1844
653	Williamson, S.	G.L.	St. Andrews Dist. '80-85, Kilmarnock Dist. '86.	Reform . .	1827
654	*Wilson, C. H.	G.L.	Hull '74-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform . .	1833
655	*Wilson, I.	G.L.	Middlesbrough '78-86, '86 (unop.) .	Reform . .	1822
656	Wilson, Sir S.	C.	Portsmouth '86	Carlton . .	1832
657	*Wilson, Henry J.	G.L.	Yorks, Holmfirth D., '85-86, '86 . .	Osgathorpe, Sheffield.	1833
658	*Winn, Hon. R.	C.	Pontefract '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1857
659	*Winterbotham, A. B. . .	U.L.	Gloucestershire, E. or Cirencester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1839
660	*Wodehouse, F. R. . . .	U.L.	Bath '80-86, '86	Travellers'. .	1835
661	*Wolmer, Viscount . . .	U.L.	Hants, E. or Petersfield D., '85-86, '86	White's . .	1859
662	Wood, N.	C.	Dunham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '86	Carlton . .	1832
663	*Woodall, W.	G.L.	Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
664	*Woodhead, J.	G.L.	Yorks, W.R.E., Spen Valley D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1824
665	*Wright, C.	G.L.	Lancs., S.W., Leigh D., '85-86, '86 .	Tyldesley . .	1810
666	Wright, H. S.	C.	Nottingham S.D. '86	Carlton . .	1839
667	*Wroughton, P.	C.	Berks '76-85, Abingdon D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1846
668	*Yeo, F. A.	G.L.	Glamorgan, Gower D., '85-86, '86 . .	Devonshire .	1832
669	Yerburgh, R. A.	C.	Chester '86	Carlton . .	1853
670	*Young, C. E. B.	C.	Christchurch '85-86, '86	Ox. & Camb.	1850

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE

See also

1	Aird, John	C.	Paddington N., July '87	14, Hyde Pk. Terrace.	1838
2	Alfsope, Alfred Percy . .	C.	Taunton April '87	Jun. Carlton.	1861
3	Ballantine, Wm. Henry W.	G.L.	Coventry July '87	Carlton . .	1847
4	Baring, T. C.	C.	Essex, S. D., '74-85, City of London July '87.	Carlton . .	1883
5	*Bigwood, J.	C.	Finsbury E.D. '85-86; Middlesex, Brentford D., Dec. '86.	Carlton . .	1839
6	Bolitho, Thos. Bedford . .	U.L.	Cornwall, St. Ives D., July '87 . .	Carlton . .	1835
7	*Brunner, Jno. Tomlinson	G.L.	Chester, Northwich D., '85-86, and Aug. '87.	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1842
8	Carmarthen, Marquis of .	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., July '87 . .	Carlton . .	1862

Biographical.	No.
c. s. 4th Marquis of Bath; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Lt. White Yeo. Cav., was assist. sec. late Earl Iddesleigh Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, sec. to Mr. Goschen Feb. '87.	643
s. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; <i>E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; In. Temp. '62, D.L., Chm. Quarter Sessions Durham, J.P. West Riding Yorks.	643
s. late S.C. Whitbread; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; D.L. Beds, a Ld. of the Admiralty '55-63.	644
s. J. B. White, Swanscombe; A. Blackheath Prop. Sch.; Direc. J. Bazley White Bros. (Ld.), cement manufacturers.	645
s. late J. Whitley, Liverpool, solicitor; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; solicitor '49, Pres. L'pool Law Soc. '77-78, J.P. L'pool, Mayor '68.	646
c. s. late C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Fellow All Souls' '74, Mid. Temp. '76, appointed assistant private sec. Home Sec. Aug. '76.	647
s. late W. Wiggins, Cheadle; D.L. and J.P. Staffs, J.P. Worc. and Birmingham, Mayor '65, Direc. Muntz's Metal Co. and M.R. Co.	648
s. late J. Will, Jamaica; <i>E. Edin. Univ.</i> , King's C. Lond.; Mid. Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works.	649
s. J. M. Williams, Bridgend; In. Temp. '67, hon. sec. Law Amendment Soc. and Legal Educ. Assoc., one of founders Nat. Lib. Club, is sec. Accidents in Mines Commission.	650
s. late J. Williams, Worcester; <i>E. Edgbaston Prop. Sch.</i> ; J.P. Bham, Town Councillor '77, Chm. Finance Committee '79, Alderman '83, was hon. sec. Nat. Liberal Federation.	651
s. late J. Williamson, Parkfield, Lancaster; <i>E. Royal Gram. Sch. Lancaster</i> ; manufacturer, D.L., J.P. Lanes and Lancaster, High Sheriff Lanes. '85.	652
c. s. late A. Williamson, Anstruther; <i>E. St. Andrews</i> ; Balfour, Williamson & Co., ship-owners, V-Pres. L'pool Chamb. Comm., J.P. Cheshire; author pamphlets on currency.	653
s. late T. Wilson, Hull; <i>E. Kingston C. Hull</i> ; Wilson, Sons & Co., shipowners; was Sheriff of Hull.	654
s. late J. Wilson, Kendal; <i>E. Tottenham Sch.</i> ; partner Tees Engine Works, ironmaster, J.P. N. Riding and Durham.	655
s. S. Wilson, co. Antrim; extensive landowner Australia, was twice elected Legislative Assembly and Upper House, Victoria, knighted for services to Colony, D.L. Middlesex.	656
s. late W. Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield; <i>E. Univ. C. Lond.</i> ; partner Sheffield Smelting Co., J.P. Sheffield, memb. Sheffield School Board since '76, Chairman in '85.	657
c. s. Ld. St. Oswald; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Coldst. Guards '79, served in Soudan, J.P. W. Riding Yorks.	658
s. Lindsey Winterbotham, Stroud; <i>E. Amersham Hall Sch.</i> ; woollen manufacturer, J.P. Gloucestershire.	659
s. Sir P. E. Woodhouse, G.C.S.I.; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon.</i> ; Linc. Inn '61, private sec. E. Kimberley '64-66, and '68-74.	660
c. s. E. Selborne; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon.</i> ; J.P. S. Hants, Capt. 3rd Battn, Hants Regt., was private sec. to Mr. Childers '82-84, and to Ld. Selborne '84-85.	661
s. N. Wood, J.P., Hetton, Durham; <i>E. Repton Sch.</i> ; Coal owner, D.L. and J.P. Durham.	662
Pottery manufacturer, Chm. Sneyd Colliery Co., J.P. Staffs, Chm. Burslem Sch. Bd., was memb. Roy. Commn. Technical Instruction, Surveyor-Gen. Ordnance Feb. to July '86.	663
s. G. Woodhead, Holmfirth; newspaper proprietor and editor, formerly woollen manufacturer, memb. Huddersfield Town Council, Alderman; has been twice Mayor.	664
Cotton spinner, Chm. Tyldesley Sch. Bd., J.P. Lanes.	665
s. late I. C. Wright, Major, Notts; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; In. Temp. '65, became banker, retd. '78, has published translation of Homer.	666
c. s. late P. Wroughton, Ibbstone House, Bucks; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> , B.A. '68; formerly Major Berks Yeo, D.L. and J.P. Berks.	667
s. late T. Yeo, Bideford; <i>E. Bideford</i> ; Chm. Swansea Harbour Trust '78-86, Direc. Swansea Bank, Mayor '74 and '87, J.P. Glamorganshire.	668
s. Rev. R. Yerburch; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon</i> ; Mid. Temp. '80, private sec. Patronage Sec. Treas. '85-86, now hon. private sec. in Commons to 1st Lord of Treasury.	669
c. s. late C. B. Young; <i>E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; In. Temp. '76	670

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Elections, Bye.

s. J. Aird, contractor; Lucas and Aird, contractors	1
7 s. 1st Ld. Hindlip; <i>E. Eton and Trin. Camb.</i> ; Allsopp and Sons	2
c. s. late Serjt. Ballantine; <i>E. Trin. Hall Camb.</i> (LL.B. '70); In. Temp. '71, S.E. Circuit	3
c. s. late Bp. of Gloucester & Bristol, and Bp. of Durham, n. 1st L. Northbrook; <i>E. Harrow and Wadham, Oxon</i> (scholar of Wadham, and Fellow Brasenose, M.A. '55); Baring Bros.; J.P., D.L. Essex; author.	4
s. J. Bigwood; <i>E. S. John's Camb.</i> ; memb. Champion & Co.	5
<i>E. Harrow</i> ; banker Penzance; J.P. Cornwall; High Sheriff '84.	6
c. Rev. J. Brunner, Zurich; proprietor alkali works, Northwich; J.P. Cheshire; member Council Liverpool University.	7
c. s. D. of Leeds; <i>E. Eton and Camb.</i> ; J.P. N. Riding Yorks.; and Lt. Yorks. Hussars '81; unpaid private sec. to Sir H. Holland, Colonial Sec., retired Jan. '88.	8

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
9	Evershed, Sydney . . .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Burton D., Aug. '86		1825
10	Fellowes, Aylwin Edward	C.	Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Aug. '87	Ramsey.	1855
11	*Foster, Sir Walter B. . .	G.L.	Chester City '85-6, Derbyshire, Ilk- eston D., March '87.	Nat. Lib.	1840
12	*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J.	U.L.	City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-5, Edinburgh E.D. '85-6, St. George, Hanover Sq., Feb. '87.	Athenæum, City Liberal.	1831
13	*Healy, Timothy Michael .	P.	Wexford '80 to July '83, Monaghan July '83-5, Londonderry S.D. '85-6, Longford N.D. Feb. '87.		1855
14	Jarvis, A. W.	C.	King's Lynn '86		1835
15	Jeffreys, A. F.	C.	Hants, N. or Basingstoke D., July '87	Alton.	1848
16	Kennedy, E. J.	P.	Sligo, S. D., Feb. '87		1831
17	Kilbride, Denis	P.	Kerry, South, Sept. '87		1849
18	Legh, T. W.	G.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., Aug. '86	White's . . .	1857
19	*Lewis, Sir Charles E. . .	C.	Antrim, N. D., Feb. '87		1851
20	MacNeil, J. G. Swift. . .	P.	Donegal S. Feb. '87	14, Blackhall St., Dublin.	1851
21	Madden, Serjeant Dodgson Hamilton.	C.	Dublin University July '87		1840
22	M'Arthur, William A. . .	G.L.	Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., May '87.		—
23	Maple, John Blundell . .	C.	Camberwell, Dulwich D., Dec. '87	Childwick- bury, near St. Albans.	1845
24	Moss, Richard.	C.	Winchester '80-5, re-elect. Jan. '88	Northgate, Winchester.	1823
25	Munro-Ferguson, R. C. .	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '84-85; Leith District Aug. '86.	Brooks's . .	1860
26	Neville, Ralph	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. '87	Nat. Liberal.	1848
27	*O'Brien, William	P.	Mallow '83-5, Tyrone S.D. '85-6, Cork, N.E. D., May '87.		1852
28	O'Gorman Mahon, The . .	P.	Clare '30-7, Ennis '47-52, Clare '79-85, Carlow Co. Aug. '87		1803
29	Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart. .	C.	North Northumberland '68-85; Lan- cashire, Blackpool D., Aug. '86.	Carlton . .	1842
30	Robertson, Sir W. Tindal.	C.	Brighton, Jan. '87	St. Stephen's	1825
31	Samuelson, G. B.	G.L.	Gloucester, Forest & Dean D., July '87.		1863
32	Slagg, John	G.L.	Manchester '80-5, Burnley Feb. '87	Reform,	1841
33	Stewart, Halley	G.L.	Lincoln, Spalding D., July '87	Rochester.	1838
34	Stephens, H. C.	C.	Middlesex, Hornsey D., July '87	Avenue Hou- Finchley.	1840
35	Stokes, Professor George Gabriel.	C.	Cambridge University '87		1820
36	*Sykes, C.	C.	Beverley '65-68, Yorks, E. Riding '78, Buckrose D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1831
37	*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto.	G.L.	Tyne-mouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Aug. '87	Reform, Athenæum.	1833

4 In the foregoing List the Members of the House are divided into the usual four broad Parties—Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian Liberal, and Parnellite, as they stood at the close of the General Election; but the following gentlemen desire to be described as follows:—

Bright, Jacob "Liberal, not Gladstonian Liberal.
 Hunter, W. A. " " " "
 Flynn, J. O. "Nationalist," not Parnellite."

*For other "specialties" of members see last edition.

Biographical.	No.
s. J. Evershed, late of Albury, near Guildford; brewer, Burton-on-Trent, Aldm., twice Mayor, memb. Endowed Schools Governors.	9
y. s. 1st Lord de Ramsey, and 6. of present peer; Capt. 3rd Batt. Norfolk Militia Regt.; J.P. Norfolk	10
Drogheda Gram. Sch. and Dublin; F.R.C.P. '60, M.D. Erlangen, Pres. Council Brit. Med. Assn., Sen. Prof. Med. Queen's Coll. B'ham, J.P. Warwicksh., T.C. B'ham; author.	11
s. William Henry Goschen. (See biographical notice)	12
s. Maurice Healy, Bantry. (See biographical notice)	13
s. Sir Lewis Jarvis, Middleton Towers, Lynn; J.P. Norfolk	14
s. late Lt. A. Jeffreys, R.N.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon; Ia. Temp. '72, J. P. Hants	15
	17
e. s. W. J. Legh, Lyme Park; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; entered Dip. Service '80, app. at British Embassy, Paris '81, 3rd sec. '82.	18
(See House of Commons, <i>supra</i>)	
s. late J. MacNeill; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '73, M.A. '75; Irish bar '76, author important work on Irish subjects.	19
E. Trin. Dub. (B.A. '62); King's Inns Dublin '64, Q.C. '80, Serjeant '86, Sol.-Gen. for Ire-land Jan. '88.	21
Sec House of Commons, <i>supra</i>	22
e. s. John Maple, of Haverstock Hill, and Tottenham Court Road; E. King's C.; is a partner in business estab. by his father.	23
Brewer at Winchester	24
e. s. late Col. R. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.; E. Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; late Lt. Gren. Guards, is D.L. and J.P. Fife-shire, D.L. Ross-shire, holds commission in 1st Fife-shire Light Horse R.V.	25
s. Henry Neville, M.D., Esher, Surrey; E. Emman. C. Camb.; Linc. Inn '72; is leader of the local Chancery bar.	26
s. J. O'Brien, Mallow; E. Queen's Coll. Cork; journalist, editor <i>United Ireland</i> ; recent defendant in Nationalist trial.	27
e. s. late Patrick Mahon; E. Trin. Dub. (M.A.); Irish bar '34; J.P. and D.L. Clare; formerly Capt. Clare Militia.	28
s. late Sir M. W. Ridley; E. Harrow and Balliol C. Ox. (B.A. '65, Feil. All Souls', M.A. '67); Chm. Quar. Sess. Northumb.; Und. Sec. Home Dept. '78-80, Fin. Sec. Treas. Sept. '85 to Jan. '86, one of Chm. Grand Comtees. '83, Chm. Civ. Serv. (Cler. Establs.) Inq. Commn.	29
s. late F. F. Robertson, Bath; E. Univ. C. Hosp., Univs. Edin. and Paris; F.R.C.P. '74, able contributor to medical press, memb. Roy. Comm. Blind, Deaf, and Dumb; knighted Jan. '88.	30
y. s. Sir B. Samuelson, M.P.; unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury D. '85, and Frome D. '86.	31
Manchester merchant; Pres. Man. Chamber of Commerce and Administr. Suez Canal	32
s. late Rev. A. Stewart, Barnet; Stewart Bros. & Spence, Rochester	33
E. Versailles, Univ. Coll. Lond., Royal Sch. Mines; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., the well-known writing-ink manufacturer; memb. Parl. Committee Liberty and Prop. Defence League.	34
s. Rev. G. Stokes, rector Skreen, co. Sligo. (See biographical notice)	35
s. late Sir T. Sykes; E. Rugby and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. E. Riding Yorks	36
s. late Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart.; E. Harrow, Trin. Camb. (and in first cl. of Classical Tripos). See biographical notice.	37

* * For Tabulated Summary of Present Position of Political Parties, see next page. In view of the many changes that have occurred since the General Election of Nov. 1885, and the increase of registered voters, we do not repeat the tables given last year under that head, being thus enabled to treat more fully other topics pressing on our space. The reader will, however, find a complete list of all subsequent alterations in the representation under the head of ELECTIONS, BYE.

SUMMARY.

	No. of Mem. ret.	TOTALS.	TABLE I. General Election, Nov. 1885.				TABLE II. General Election, August 1886.				TABLE III. State of Parties, Jan. 18, 1888.							
			Ind.	L.	C.	P.	L.	U.	G.	L.	C.	P.	L.	U.	G.	L.	C.	P.
England:																		
Metropolitan Boroughs	59		..	23	36	..	..	2	11	46	..	..	3	11	45	..	..	..
University	167		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Provincial Boroughs	4		..	3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	..	18	51	97	1	..	..
Universities	4		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Counties	234		..	1	133	100	..	34	65	135	..	..	33	66	135	..	..	..
		465																
Wales:																		
Boroughs	11		..	9	2	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
Counties	19		..	18	1	..	..	2	16	1	..	..	2	16	1	..	..	..
		30																
Scotland:																		
Boroughs	31		..	30	1	..	..	8	22	1	..	..	8	22	1	..	..	..
Counties	30		..	32	7	..	..	9	21	9	..	..	9	21	30	..	..	..
Universities	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		72																
Ireland:																		
Boroughs	16		..	..	5	11	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	3	13	..	..
Counties	85		..	..	11	74	2	..	..	11	72	2	..	..	11	72	..	..
University	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		103																
GRAND TOTAL		670	4	331	249	86	177	192	316	85	76	195	313	86				

* The bye elections held between this General Election and the next resulted in a Conservative gain of two seats. † The Speaker is counted with the Liberal Unionists.

Commons Preservation Society. With an income of only from £300 to £400, this Society has done an important work in almost every district of England where the commons were threatened with absorption, and has rescued from the grip of building speculators and the destruction by railways an enormous acreage for the enjoyment of the public. In addition to much other useful work, the Society during the past year have successfully opposed the **Ambleside Railway Bill**, which, if adopted, would have destroyed one of the most picturesque portions of the Lake District; and also a scheme for making a railway over **Coldham Common**, Cambridge. The Common is a popular resort, both of rich and poor, and is also largely used by the Cambridge Volunteers. The Society has promoted many schemes for securing **open spaces (q.v.)** in towns, and assisted those who have been fighting inclosure schemes. Their most important action has been that by which they have secured **Banstead Commons** from being inclosed or built upon. Those commons consist of Banstead Downs, Banstead Heath, Burgh Heath, and Park Downs—in all about 1,300 acres. **Office**, 1, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Extinction of Tithes. See **TITHES**.

Islands, The. lie in the northern part of the **Indian Ocean**. They are **Conservative**, **Ladagascar** and **200** from the **of the General**; and are a French possession. **ated** 1,050 sq. m.; pop. 65,000.

Largest of the group, being 95 **ference.** **Johanna** is most populous. Others are **Mayotta** and **cy** are high and mountainous in **For other** **of the coast lands** are very fertile. **tropical grains and fruits.** There

are large flocks and herds.—The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. They were ruled by sultans. In 1841 France acquired Mayotta, and her influence has grown until, in 1886, she obliged the independent chiefs to cede themselves and their islands to her. In spite of this a rupture occurred in 1887 between the Sultan of Johanna and the French authorities, and an armed demonstration was resorted to by the latter to enforce their claims. A British consul is resident. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Compensation for Improvements (Ireland) Bill, 1884. A bill introduced by Colonel Nolan and other Irish members for the purpose of insuring compensation for improvements to tenants of holdings not agricultural or pastoral in character. It proposed to extend § 4 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, to any holding rated at not more than £50, and to incorporate §§ 31 and 32 of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877. It was to have been construed as one Act with the Landlord and Tenant Act 1870 and the Land Law Act 1881, and any Acts amending the same. It was not to have applied to any holding situate in a town containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

Compensation for Improvements. See **AGRICULTURE**.

Comptroller and Auditor-General. See **EXCHEQUER AND FINANCE**.

Comptroller of the Household (see **MINISTRY**) is the second officer under the Lord Steward of the Household (q.v.), and checks and examines the expenses of the royal household. He is always a Privy Councillor.

Confucianism. The name commonly given to the State religion of the Chinese Empire,

from Confucius (kung-fu-tze, "the Master Khung," B.C. 551-478), the most celebrated of its sages. He was not, however, the author of the religion or of its moral teachings, but only a prophet. Confucianism consists in the belief in and worship of one Supreme God, who has appointed government by rulers for the good of all, and instruction by sages and intelligent teachers to make all acquainted with His will. Reverend fear and worship is obligatory in all, but the formal worship of God is restricted to the sovereign of the empire, as the parent of the people. In connection with this cult there prevails ancestor worship by all classes of the people, and in connection with this filial duty is celebrated as the chief and crown of all virtues. Communication and communion with spiritual beings is effected by the means of votive offerings, etc. See ed. '86, and consult "Confucius' Life and Teachings" (*Triibner*), '87.

Congo Railway. At the end of 1885 it was announced that the Government of the Independent Congo State had granted a concession to Mr. H. M. Stanley (q.v.), the explorer, and Mr. J. F. Hutton, M.P., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the Congo Railway Syndicate, for the construction of a line to connect the Upper and the Lower Congo, taking the traffic of the Congo basin. Many distinguished names were attached to the scheme, and it was arranged that subscription lists for capital, estimated nominally at two millions sterling, should be opened in the capitals of the fourteen powers which at the Berlin Conference agreed to maintain the neutrality of this region. From the base to Stanley Pool is a distance of 343 miles, with a gap of 88 miles of waterway; but it is intended to ultimately avoid this by a circuitous route of 90 miles. After the preliminary arrangements had been made with the English Syndicate, on Dec. 24th, 1885, the latter forwarded to the Congo Government at Brussels a draft charter in Feb. 1886, which was replied to by a counter project in April. Eventually the parties failed to agree; but afterwards arrangements were projected with a Belgian syndicate, relations being entered into on Oct. 14th. The new convention stipulates that the Syndicate shall make a study of the scheme for constructing a railway from Lower Congo to Stanley Pool. The railway is to run entirely on the territory of the Congo State, and may be made in two portions, connected by a navigable part of the river. At the end of eighteen months the Company is to produce, at its own expense, complete plans. As compensation, 150,000 hectares of land are to be given, and during the eighteen months following the deposit of the plans the Company may have the option of making and working the line for ninety-nine years on certain terms. Early in Jan. 1887 the *Moniteur Belge* published the charter of the *Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*. The founders are M. Jules Urban, engineer, of Brussels; M. Adolphe de Roubaix, manufacturer, of Antwerp; and M. Albert Thys, captain, for the Belgian General Staff. The concession to the Company is to endure for thirty years, with a right of renewal; and the first issue of capital amounts to 1,000,000 francs, in two thousand 500-franc shares. On Jan. 23rd it was announced from Brussels that in a day or two an expedition, consisting of nine Belgians, four Swedes, and one Dutchman, would start for the Congo,

taking with them a small portable steamer for the navigation of the river. About the beginning of March Mr. J. F. Hutton issued a circular from 29, Dale Street, Manchester, inviting subscriptions in furtherance of the Congo Co.'s railway scheme. He stated in it that, although the necessary £40,000 for a complete survey had been raised, the King of the Belgians desired that the scheme should have more of an international character, and therefore subscriptions were invited up to £80,000, of which £10,000 was reserved for England, the subscribers having certain privileges. On May 8th the authorised expedition sent out by the Company for the railway survey left Antwerp under Captain Thys; and from Brussels, under date Sept. 18th, it was stated that he had reported to the effect that so far the country offered no insurmountable difficulties to the making of the line. From Brussels (Dec. 19th) it was reported that the preparatory survey had reached to a point near Lukunga, but that it had been temporarily stopped by the rainy season.

Congo River and Free State. The mouth of the Congo river was known to the Portuguese in 1485; till the middle of the seventeenth century their possessions on the south bank formed a great and flourishing province. In 1877 the British Government despatched an expedition under Captain Tuckey, who succeeded in getting up the great river 172 miles; and till 1877 "Tuckey's farthest" remained the limit of our knowledge. In 1867, however, Livingstone, while exploring the country between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, discovered a great river rising in the Chibulè hills, named Chambezi. He followed it to Lake Bangweolo, whence it emerged as the Luapula, thence to Lake Moero, whence it was called Lualaba, and then north to a place called Nyangwè, in Manyema, 1,500 miles from its source. He believed it to be the Nile. In 1876 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* despatched an expedition under H. M. Stanley, who succeeded in following the river of Livingstone to its outlet as the Congo, 1,660 miles beyond Nyangwè. Thus, in 1877, one of the greatest water highways of the world was made known to civilisation and commerce. At the end of 1878 a "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo" was formed at Brussels, under the presidency of Colonel Strauch, and with the warm co-operation of Léopold II., King of the Belgians. The Comité appointed Mr. Stanley to carry out its intentions. It was a special branch of the International African Association, which had been founded in 1876 by King Léopold, and had committees in all leading countries, and had already gone to work in East Africa. Mr. Stanley proceeded to the mouth of the Congo in August 1879, coming there by sea, commissioned by what was now the "Association Internationale du Congo" to open up the river and endeavour to form a free negro state under European tutelage. He was assisted by a band of European associates, besides native Zanzibar recruits, and had a flotilla of small steamers. First station established at Vivi, 170 miles up, the limit of maritime navigation, now removed to Boma, a better site. Thence roads were constructed past the Vellala and Livingstone cataracts, in spite of apparently insuperable difficulties, and steamers were hauled up to the upper Congo. The station of Léopold

ville was then formed on Stanley Pool; (1882). From this point there is uninterrupted navigation for steam-vessels to Stanley Falls, 1,068 miles higher up. The great affluents already explored give a total of 6,000 miles of water-way accessible from the Pool,* and this may probably be increased to 14,000 by further exploration. The area drained by this section of the great river is estimated at 1,000,000 sq. miles, with a pop. of 30 or 40 per sq. mile. By tact and persevering kindness the hostility of the natives has been overcome, and for the most part they now welcome the white man. Numerous stations have been formed between Léopoldville and Stanley Falls. The following is a table of distances along the Congo, as prepared by Mr. Stanley:—

	Miles.
Banana (Congo mouth) to Vivi, navigable for ocean steamers	110
Vivi to Isangila, by road past cataracts	50
Isangila to Manyanga, navigable water	88
Manyanga to Léopoldville, by road past cataracts	85
Léopoldville to Stanley Falls, navigable	1068
Above Stanley Falls to Nyangwe, navigable	385
Nyangwe to Lake Moero	440
Lake Moero	67
Lake Moero to Bangweolo	220
Lake Bangweolo	161
Bangweolo to Chambezi sources	360

Total length of Congo highway 3034
The formation of a railway, to connect the navigation of the upper Congo with the sea, has been projected and commenced. The distance is 235 miles, and the cost is estimated at about £1,000,000. A French scheme is to connect the navigable Ogowe with some affluent of the Congo by rail. In 1885 the Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, and entered into treaties with all the Great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised. At the same time the boundaries of the new State were settled. Its area is estimated at 1,056,200 sq. m., pop. 27,000,000. There are four administrative provinces— the Lower Congo, the Pool, the Equatorial, and the Upper Congo—in which are various stations. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs. On the Congo there is an Administrator General under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts. Revenue is principally derived from a subsidy granted by King Léopold; expenditure is about £70,000. Exports are palm oil, caoutchouc, ivory, orchilla, copal, ground-nuts, camwood, wax, etc. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. In 1886 Arab slave-dealers broke up the station at Stanley Falls. At Léopoldville natives (Bangalas) have been drilled and armed by European officers, and form a force of 2,000 citizen-soldiers for the new state. The *Emin Pasha Relief Expedition* (q.v.) will restore peace on the Upper Congo, and open up hitherto unknown affluents of the great river. It was stated (Brussels, Jan. 6th, '88) that the contract between the Congo State and the Walford Company of Antwerp for the working of the Belgian-African Steamship service has come to

an end. The State has made a new contract, with the Anglo-African Steamship Company, which has already come into operation. Consult Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" and "The Congo," Wauter's "Le Congo," and "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1885-8."

Congregationalism. This is the democratic form of church life. It is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. Congregational polity admits two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. It claims to be of apostolic origin, and to be at once the highest and most natural organisation of the life of the Christian Church. It presupposes the Christian character of all members of the church, and requires a credible profession of faith in Christ. There are in the British Isles 4,645 Congregational churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with about 2,800 recognised and accredited ministers, in addition to upwards of 300 evangelists. In England and Wales alone there are 4,338 places of worship, with accommodation for 1,625,600 persons. County or district associations of these churches exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society expends in mission work through the county unions upwards of £26,000 per annum. For foreign missions see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (London, Missionary Society). There is also a general union of the churches, known as the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which in 1887 celebrated its jubilee by originating a fund for church extension, paying off church and chapel debts, and for evangelistic and home missionary purposes. The sum raised in connection with this celebration amounted to nearly £400,000. There are fifteen colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. Various societies have been formed for church extension; and for conducting mission work. In connection with their operations an amount of over £4,001,300 has been expended. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with

their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 800, Rev. A. Hannay. *Chairman*, '88, Rev. R. Bruce, D.D. (q.v.).

"Congregational Review," (i.e. monthly), commenced Jan. 1887, and is a new series of *The British Quarterly Review* and *The Congregationalist*. It contains a record of passing events of Congregational churches, while attention is given to Biblical and theological questions, Church history, and also to general literature. Editor, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A. Office: 26, Portico Square, E.C.

Conjugal Rights, Restitution of. See ED. '87. **Connaught and Strathearn.** H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Friedk. Charles of Prussia (1879). Commanded a Division in the Egyptian Expedition (1882). Holds a similar command in Bengal Presidency.

Conservation of Energy. See ENERGY. **Conservative Republicans.** See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Conservatives, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Conspiracy of Silence. A phrase frequently used in the House of Commons, and more particularly employed during the session of '87, in connection with the consideration of the Irish measures of the Government. Conservative members who declined to take part in the debates on repressive legislation, but voted steadily with their party, were charged with entering into a "conspiracy of silence." The phrase has also been used in connection with scientific discussions, and especially in regard to Mr. John Murray's theory as to the origin of Coral Reefs (q.v.), which is alleged to have been kept in the background by a "conspiracy of silence" on the part of certain scientists.

Constable, Lord High. See EARL MARSHAL. **Constabulary Returns.** See CRIME.

Constantinople. Other name called **Byzantium.** Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 330). This most powerful situation for dominating Europe has always been in the hands of a decaying power. The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1452), and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. It has long been coveted by Russia, and attempts to possess it have been the cause of expeditions for the last thousand years. The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and is, therefore, larger than that of any Russian city. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,750,000. See ed. '86.

Constitutionalist, a self-applied term by a body of Conservatives shortly before the general election of 1868. The **Constitutional Club**, under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, was established in 1863. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Consul, A. is a diplomatic agent appointed to advise upon and protect the interests of traders

of his own country in the foreign town at which he is resident, to certify and attest acts and documents, and to report upon the trade of the country to his Government. He may further celebrate marriages of the subjects of his own sovereign under foreign jurisdiction, and take evidence on oath respecting crimes committed on board vessels of his own nationality. **A Consul-General** is a consul who at the same time holds a post of *Chargé d'affaires*. Consuls were first appointed in the sixteenth century.

Contagious Diseases Acts, '68, '69. See ed. '87.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, '78, '84, and '86. The Act of 1878 contains virtually all the statute law relating to the prevention of the above diseases. It provides for the appointment of veterinary inspectors, who have power, subject to confirmation by the local authority or Privy Council, to declare a place infected. The Privy Council in cases of cattle plague, and the local authority in case of pleuro-pneumonia, are to cause all infected cattle to be slaughtered, the owner receiving compensation. The Privy Council has power to make orders respecting the transit of infected cattle, areas infected with disease, slaughter, compensation, registration and inspection of dairies, and the landing of foreign animals. The local authority may provide wharves, etc., for the purpose last named. It is to appoint inspectors and pay compensation, and has power to levy rates and borrow for the purposes of the Act. Offences against the Act are punishable upon summary conviction by fine. With certain administrative modifications, the Act extends to Scotland and Ireland. Under it many Orders in Council have been issued, and the text of these and of the Act must be consulted for precise information.—There are two Acts of 1884 relating to this subject: the one, chapter 13, empowers the Privy Council to prohibit the landing of animals from any foreign country, and requires them to do so if not satisfied that the circumstances afford reasonable security against the importation of diseased animals; the other, chapter 47, provides for the transfer of powers from one authority to another, and the formation by agreement of united districts.—The Act of 1886 contains several amendments of the principal Act, but these can be fully understood only by a detailed comparison of the text of the two Acts. Thus, the power to make orders respecting the registration and inspection of dairies is transferred from the Privy Council to the Local Government Board. A local authority which has incurred expenses under the principal Act on account of the burial or destruction of the carcase of an animal thrown or washed from any vessel is empowered to recover such expenses from the owner of the vessel. When the Privy Council so order, in the case of any disease, upon any place having been declared infected, the whole space lying within half a mile of that place is held to be infected with the same disease.

"Contemporary Pulpit" (monthly, 6d.). Founded Jan. 1884. Furnishes in its pages selected sermons from the greatest living preachers of the day; gives, in addition, exegetical outlines by experienced divines on texts for the Church's year, with copious references to all available sources of information. Office, 6, White Hart St., Paternoster Sq., E.C.

"Contemporary Review" (monthly, 2s. 6d.). Founded Jan. '66. First editor, **Dean Alford**, whose original prospectus announced the *C.R.* as numbering "among its contributors those who, holding loyalty to belief in the articles of the Christian Faith, are not afraid of modern thought in its varied aspects and demands, and scorn to defend their faith by mere reticence, or by the artifices too commonly acquiesced in." From the first it has paid particular attention to theological questions, treating them in a broad and Catholic spirit, and often giving successive articles on the same subject from writers of various schools and churches. It has also always given full scope for the discussion of all great questions, religious, social, political, literary, and artistic, by the leading writers of the day. Many eminent Continental and American authors wrote in its pages. The *C.R.* gives regularly signed surveys of "Contemporary Life and Thought" in various countries by competent writers on the spot. Editor, **Mr. F. W. Bunting**. Office, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Contempt, Committal of Members of Parliament for. See PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

"Continued Irrelevance." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Convention of 1884. See BECHUANALAND. **Convocation.** The clerical parliament of the Church of England. Was prorogued in 1717, and did not meet again till the year 1850, when it once more found voice, after a silence of 135 years. Sits now yearly. First sat in its present form in the fourteenth century. (Convocations or Synods without the authority of the Crown date from the very earliest times.) It consists of **two Houses**—the **Upper and Lower**. There is also a separate Convocation for each of the two great ecclesiastical divisions of England, called **Provinces**. The **Upper House** consists of the several bishops of the provinces, as enumerated below. The **Lower House** is composed of the Dean of every cathedral and Archdeacons of the dioceses of the province, with Proctors elected by the clergy of every diocese. They represent (1) the cathedral chapters, and (2) the minor clergy. A fresh election of Proctors is made with every new parliament. In Convocation are discussed, and resolutions passed upon, all matters affecting the interests of the Church, both doctrinal and administrative, as also the spiritual welfare of the nation at large. But any resolutions which suggest an alteration in the services, rites and ceremonies, or the rubrics of the Church service, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, cannot be discussed in Convocation with the purpose of making such alterations, either in the Prayer-Book or in the Canons, without the Queen's Licence and Letter of Business, giving them the authority so to do, having been first obtained. And no such alteration made by such authority can be adopted and put in force without the authority of both Houses of Parliament. **Houses of Convocation.** [In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.] **PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.**

—1. The **Upper House.** Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and

Worcester. 2. The **Lower House.** *Prolocutor*, Ven. George H. Sumner, M.A., Archdeacon of Winchester. **Canterbury**—Dean R. F. Smith; Archdeacons Parry (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and Harrison; *Rev. Canon Rawlinson, †Rev. Canons Puckle and Jas. Jeffreys. **London**—Deans Church and Bradley; Archdeacons Gifford, Hesse, and Farrar; *Revs. Canons Gregory and Prothero, †Rev. A. Brook and Canon W. Cadman. **Winchester**—Dean Kitchen; Archdeacons Sumner, Atkinson, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Rev. Canons R. F. Wilson and J. H. Sapte. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Pryce and Evans; †Revs. P. C. Ellis and D. W. Thomas. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Plumtre; Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald; *Rev. Canon Bernard, †Rev. Prebendaries A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon. **Chichester**—Dean Burgon; Archdeacon Hannah; *Rev. Canon T. F. Crosse, †Rev. C. H. Campion and H. Bailey. **Ely**—Dean Merivale; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *Lowe, †Rev. Canons W. B. Hopkins and J. H. Macaulay. **Exeter**—Dean Cowley; Archdeacons Sanders, Earle, and Herbert Barnes; *Rev. Prebendary Kempe; †Rev. Prebendary Sadler and G. R. Prynn. **Gloucester and Bristol**—Deans Spence and Elliott; Archdeacons Norris, Hayward, and Sherringham; *Rev. Canons Tunling and Nugent Wade, †Rev. Canons Medd and Mather. **Hereford**—Dean Herbert; Archdeacon Maddison; *Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, †Revs. H. W. Phillott and E. F. Clayton. **Lichfield**—Dean Bickersteth; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, J. H. Iles, and Sir L. T. Stamer; *Rev. Canon J. G. Lonsdale, †Revs. J. T. Jeffcock and E. Lane. **Lincoln**—Dean Butler; Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham); *Rev. Sub-Dean Clements, †Revs. G. G. Perry and A. S. Wyld. **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan; Archdeacon W. C. Bruce and Griffiths; *Rev. Canon Evans, †Revs. C. R. Knight and J. H. Harding. **Norwich**—Dean Goulburn; Archdeacons Perowne and Nevill; *Rev. Canon J. M. Nisbet, †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hinds Howell. **Oxford**—Dean Liddell; Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, J. L. Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and N. Freeling. **Peterborough**—Dean Peryng; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); *Rev. Canon Argles, †Rev. Canons Thos. Yard and H. Twells. **Rochester**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon H. W. Burrows, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and the Hon. A. Legge. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sanctuary, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Swayne, †Revs. Canons E. A. Dayman and Prebendary R. J. H. Chings. **St. Albans**—Archdeacons Lawrance, Plomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), and Johnson; (*vacant), †Revs. E. T. Vaughan and I. Scott. **St. Asaph**—Dean H. A. James; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and Smart; *Rev. William Howell Evans, †Revs. Canon William Richardson and J. E. Hill. **St. Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons Lewis, De Winton, North, James, and Edmondson; *Rev. Canon Phillips, †Revs. Canon Bevan and T. Walters. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Balston and Maltby; (*none); Rev. Canon Hole and Rev. Thomas H. Freer. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Philpotts and Hobhouse; (*none); †Rev. Canons Hockin and Thynne. **Windsor**—Very Rev. R. Thomas Davidson; †Canon E. Capel Cure. **Worcester**

—Dean John Gott, D.D.; Archdeacons Holbeck and Lea; *Rev. Canon Melville, †Revs. W. W. Douglas and H. B. Bowlby. *Vicar-General*: Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; *Registrar*: John Hassard, Esq.; *Actuary*: F. Cobb, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. Hanham, Bart. **PROVINCE OF YORK**.—1. *The Upper House*. Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man. 2. *The Lower House*. *Prolocutor*: Very Rev. A. Pureycust, D.D., Dean of York. *York*—Dean Pureycust; Archdeacons Crowswithe, Blackeney, Blunt, and Yeoman; *Rev. Canons Randolph and Fleming, †Revs. Canons Raine, F. W. Peel, Machell, and Revs. C. N. Gray, H. Favell, Durham—Dean Lake; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; *Rev. Canon Evans, †Rev. Canons Grey, Falconer, and Chancellor Espin, and Canons Bailly, Cundill, and Headlam. *Carlisle*—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Cooper, Crosse, and Prescott; *Canon Chalker, †Rev. Canons Phillips, Knowles, Hayman, Ware, Bardsley, and W. A. Matthews. *Chester*—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Gore; *Rev. Canon Hillyard; †Rev. Canons Cooper and Dodd; Revs. W. H. Lowder and E. C. Turner. *Liverpool*—(no dean); Archdeacons Clarke and Letroy; * (none); †Rev. Canons Jones, Clarke, Warr, and Penrhyn. *Manchester*—Dean Oakley; Archdeacons Anson, Hornby, and Rawstorne; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Birley and Hawkins, and Revs. S. Hastings and W. Champneys. *Newcastle*—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; * (none); †Rev. Canons Mason, Lloyd, Grey, and Waite. *Ripon*—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Cust and Boyd; *Rev. Canon Holmes, †Rev. Canons Owen, Jackson, Ellison, and Brooke. *Sodor and Man*—(no dean); Archdeacon Hughes-Games; †Rev. W. Keimode. *Archbishop's Commissioners*: the Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine; *Synodal Secretary*: Rev. Canon Wright; *Registrar and Notary*: Hon. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon Randolph.

Cookery. The question whether facilities might not be provided for ladies and domestics to learn the culinary art on systematic principles took its first practical embodiment by the establishment at South Kensington in 1873 of the *Popular School of Cookery*. Under the title of the *National School of Cookery* this institution still exists in an extended form, and through its agency many mistresses of households, young ladies and servants have received instruction. Lectures and demonstrations are given daily in the school, lessons can be had singly or in a course, and the fees range from 6d. to 1s. The school is open to the public every day except Saturday, between three and four o'clock, and visitors may purchase at cost price any of the dishes cooked. From this parent school of cookery lecturers and teachers have gone forth to the chief towns throughout the country, with the result that there now exist similar schools in many parts. For the training of cooks for the army a *School of Cookery* has been in existence at Aldershot for twenty-five years, and every regiment has one or more men attached to it who have undergone a regular course of instruction. See ed. '87.

Coolie, or **Cooly**, an unskilled Asiatic labourer, is a word of uncertain origin. It was first used in 1727 to describe labourers who unloaded Dutch ships at Nagasaki. Now it is used in

Canton to designate all labourers in European factories. For many years, however, it has been employed almost exclusively to describe Indian and Chinese labourers who work under contracts of service on foreign plantations. (For history of the Coolie trade see our edition of 1886.) The over-peopled countries of India and China, where the touch of civilisation was overcoming the popular dread of emigration, were naturally the fields which were drawn upon by the Coolie importers. Coolies are hence divided into two classes—(1) *Chinese*, (2) *Indians*. The trade in Chinese Coolies was first recognised by the British Government in 1844, when Coolies were first introduced into Guiana under certain regulations. Peru and Cuba next followed our example—the usual terms made with the Coolie being \$17 a month, with food, clothing and lodging.

Co-operation is a device for remedying the separation of interest produced by division of labour. By co-operation in distribution the division between tradesmen and customers is obliterated. By co-operation in production it is sought to unite capital and labour on equitable terms in common enterprise. Great Britain has in our days taken two important steps in that direction: by its system of co-operative stores, and its experiments in co-operative agriculture. There are now in Great Britain, but especially in the north of England, about 1,300 societies, that furnish their 700,000 members with nearly every commodity they use; their sales amount to the enormous sum of about £30,000,000 a year, and they have a wholesale store, the annual sale of which is about £5,000,000. This distributive co-operation has thereby undoubtedly accomplished great things. This great number of workers, who are nearly all heads of families, and therefore represent about 3,000,000 of persons, not only get their commodities of good quality and weight, but an immense sum is yearly saved, and prudence, forthought, and thrift, are fostered in them. It is also to the credit of these societies that they have contributed largely to the education of the people. Their organ is the *Co-operative News*, published weekly in Manchester, with nearly 30,000 subscribers.—The other form of co-operation here in England is that of *co-operative farming*—association farming. It consists in landlords renting land to bodies of agricultural labourers, who cultivate the land in common and divide the profits. Of these the *Radbourne Manor* and the *Assington Associations* are the most important. These experiments may prove of immense consequence to the agriculture of Great Britain, especially should Mr. Chamberlain's proposals of municipalising the land ever be enacted by parliament. Recently Messrs. W. Thomson & Sons, woollen manufacturers of Deighton, Huddersfield, have converted their business into an *industrial partnership*. £20,000 has been paid for the business. The shares are £1 each, bearing interest 5 per cent. Subject to certain specified payments half the net profits are to be appropriated by the operatives, the other half providing for equitable allowances to purchasers of goods. The co-operative movement is making steady progress, and the past year has seen several new and important developments of the principle.

Co-operative (Apartment) Homes—that is, single buildings, so large and conveniently

constructed as to afford accommodation for several families, even for many, and more particularly containing only one kitchen, one laundry, etc., which do duty for all the residents—have been a conception dear to many social reformers. The idea has hitherto been far more popular in France than either in Great Britain or North America, mainly because Anglo-Saxons have a tenacious liking for the privacy of home, and they fancy that such privacy is impossible when many families live together in one building. This is, however, in one important respect, a mistake. In a co-operative home the various families might order whatever they liked from the common kitchen, and have it taken to their own apartments: a common kitchen does not at all imply a common table. Among the more famous C. H. are the phalansteries (large social palaces) of Fourier, and of Brook Farm, near Boston, and the Familistère of the late M. Godin at Guise. See ed. '87 for detailed description of these establishments.

Co-operative Societies. According to the latest official return, issued December 1886, which is made up to the end of the year 1885, the total number of members returned by 960 co-operative societies was 736,252, or (including 6,185 in 57 land and building societies) 742,437, an increase of no less than 160,851 in the number returned in 1884 for 1883. The sales of goods, on the other hand (for the 968 societies), were £24,571,398, an increase of only £987,795; the stock-in-trade was £2,727,531 instead of £4,727,146, a slight decrease of £2,005; the trade charges were £1,688,436 instead of £1,516,800, an increase of £161,636; the share capital was £7,441,277 instead of £6,871,590, an increase of £569,687; the loan capital £1,244,569 instead of £1,105,956, an increase of £138,613, and the profits were £2,109,801 instead of £1,928,563, an increase of £181,238—against which has to be set off a loss of £4,610, an increase of £2,535. The amount set apart for educational purposes was £7,963, an increase (comp. actively considerable) of £3,096 over the previous year. The following nine societies returned sales of over a quarter of a million.

	Sales.
	£
Co-operative Wholesale	4,674,030
Civil Service Supply Association . .	1,687,470
Leeds Industrial Co-operative . . .	490,333
Sowerby Bridge United District Flour	395,951
Oldham Industrial Co-operative . .	344,647
Great and Little Bolton Co-operative .	326,210
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Co-operative .	286,638
Barnsley British Co-operative . . .	266,617
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers . . .	262,271

Coopering at Sea. Coopering is a species of trade carried on with mariners (principally fishermen) while at sea. The articles offered for sale on these "floating grog shops," as the coopers' vessels are termed in nautical phraseology, are inferior tobacco and different kinds of spirits. Coopers ply their trade on all parts round the coast of the United Kingdom, where fishermen congregate; but are to be found in their largest numbers in the North Sea. Their goods are eagerly purchased by fishermen and others, being cheaper than

when purchased on shore—as they are exempt from the usual heavy duty. An International Congress of the European countries interested in the system, at the Hague in '87, formulated important rules relative to coopering at sea.

Cooper's Hill College. See ROYAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Coppais Lake Drainage. On June 12th, 1886, the opening of a drainage canal, which had been in process of excavation for five years previously, was celebrated in the presence of the French Minister and other distinguished persons from Athens. For description of the elaborate works in progress, see ed. '87.

Cope, Charles West, R.A. (retired), b. 1811, is well known as a painter of historical and domestic pictures. Elected A.R.A. (1844) and R.A. (1848). He has been a most successful fresco painter, as his works in the Peers' Corridor of the House of Lords fully show. The subjects of the eight frescoes which he there painted are: "The Raising of the Royal Standard," "Defence of Basing House," "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant," "Burial of Charles I.," "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons," "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester," "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," and "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." Mr. Cope, who has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, is a trustee of that institution.

Copper. Some thirty-five years ago the world's production of copper was calculated at about 45,000 tons per annum; now the actual output from all sources amounts to over 200,000 tons. This, however, could be increased without difficulty if there was sufficient demand for the metal, and the market price was such as to allow many of the mines to be worked at a profit. With the great fall in the value of copper many of the mines have almost ceased to be worked, this being very noticeable in Australia. The great increase in the production of the world dates from between 1880 and 1884. The result of this has been that while America stands first, with an output of nearly 80,000 tons per annum, and the products of Chili and Spain have been augmented to over 41,648 and 40,800 tons respectively, the production of England has receded to 2,773 tons of metallic copper, and that of Australia has practically stood still, with an output of 13,000 tons. In '86 85,130 tons of copper ore arrived in England; and last year there was an increase, the total reaching 89,647 tons. As regards regulus, the total importation in '87 was 79,840 tons, against 68,305 tons in '86, the augmentation being entirely from the United States and Portugal. The statistics at the commencement of the present year show that the stock of copper in England and France and afloat thereto from Chili and Australia was only 42,300 tons, against 63,220 tons at the beginning of '87. The price of Chili bars was quoted at £85 on the last day of '87, while on the 31st Dec. '86, it was quoted at £38 10s. The deliveries during '87 reached 111,493 tons, against 88,077 tons in '86.

Coptic Church. The Copts are by race the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They trace their Christianity to the preaching of St. Mark; but the Coptic Church as distinct from the Alexandrian Church dates from the Council of Chalcedon, in 451 A.D. That Council deposed and banished Dioskoros, then Archbishop of Alexandria, for heresy; but Dioskoros, beloved

and trusted, carried away with him the great majority of the people. The division thence arising in the Church of Egypt has lasted to this day, the Coptic Church and the orthodox or Melkite Churches each retaining its own succession of Patriarchs; but the latter has only a small following of Greeks or other aliens, not native Egyptians. The Melkite or Royalist Church agrees with the Greek Church in doctrine, while the Copts are monophysites—i.e., they deny that our Lord had two natures after the incarnation—deny, in fact, His humanity. At present, however, *via pœnis* has lost its force even as a sectarian watchword; few of the Copts know the meaning of monophysitism, and political obstacles alone prevented the union of the Coptic and Melkite Churches a few years ago. The Copts recognise seven sacraments; use triple immersion, and join confirmation with baptism; give both kinds to the laity; deny purgatory and masses for the dead; allow pictures, but not statues, in their churches and houses. Each church has three altars of stone, and generally the architectural arrangements of the Coptic sacred buildings, as well as their rites and ceremonies, are unrivalled in point of antiquity and interest. Consult "Coptic Churches of Egypt," by A. J. Butler (*Clar.*, press).

Copyhold. The lord of a manor was in feudal law the landlord of the whole manor; but over different parts of it his rights were different. Part was cultivated by his free tenants, whose interests were carved out of and limited his interest in that part of the land. Another part was waste, and over this he had discretion limited only by their right to use it for purposes of pasturing cattle, cutting turf, &c. A third part was his own demesne, which he cultivated with the help of his villeins, who did not own the soil, but were attached to it, and could be sold with it. By degrees the villeins acquired both personal freedom and rights in the soil, and became the first copyholders, holders by copy of Court Roll—all transactions affecting this part of the manor being kept on record in its Court. The copyholder has as good a title as a freeholder, and the various estates in copyhold are analogous to those in freehold. But the lord of the manor still has substantial rights over copyhold land. He has a right to the minerals beneath the surface, and to all trees growing on it. He is entitled to a considerable fine every time the copyhold changes hands, and sometimes upon the death of a tenant to a heriot (the tenant's best beast or chattel). Sometimes he receives a small rent; indeed, his rights vary in different manors according to custom, which regulates the tenure of copyhold. Hence copyhold land is sometimes said to be held by customary tenure. The incidents of copyhold tenure being various and oppressive, enfranchisement has been made compulsory on both lord and tenant, whenever either desires it. The rights of the lord are commuted for either a lump sum or a rent-charge, or an estate in fee simple in part of the land; and thereupon the copyhold becomes freehold. In cases of compulsory enfranchisement application is made to the Land Commissioners; but once the lord and tenant both agree to enfranchise, a simple conveyance of the fee simple from the lord to the tenant is sufficient. Both modes of enfranchisement have been largely employed, and a great extent of copyhold has

become freehold. The Copyhold Act, 1887, makes further provision for the enfranchisement of copyhold and customary lands. Among other things it provides that no new copyholds shall be created without the consent of the Land Commissioners.

Copying-book Dampier. See MANUFACTURING INVENTIONS.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 and 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Copyright in Government Publications.

In a Treasury Minute relating to this subject, and dated 31st August, 1887, Government publications are classified as follows:—(1) Reports of Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, or of Royal Commissions. (2) Papers required by Statute to be laid before Parliament,—e.g., Orders in Council, Rules made by Government Departments, Accounts, Reports of Government Inspectors. (3) Papers laid before Parliament by Command—e.g., Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, Reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, Reports of Inquiries into Explosions or Accidents, and other Special Reports made to Government Departments. (4) Acts of Parliament. (5) Official books—e.g., Queen's Regulations for the Army or Navy. (6) Literary or quasi-literary Works—e.g., the Reports of the *Chauvenger* Expedition, the Rolls Publications, the forthcoming State Trials, the "Board of Trade Journal." (7) Charts and Ordnance Maps. As respects the first five classes of publications, "the reproduction of them with certain exceptions, should not," says the Treasury, "be restricted in any form whatever. Indeed, in most cases it is desirable that they should be made known to the public as widely as possible." The first exception is, that Acts of Parliament and official books should not, except when published under the authority of the Government, purport on the face of them to be published by authority. The second exception is, where a work of a literary or quasi-literary character comes accidentally within these classes. For example, the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission would, but for the fact that they were produced under the direction of a Commission instead of under the Master of the Rolls, be published in the ordinary manner like the Rolls publications, and come within Class 6. So, again, a Report to a Government Department may be laid before Parliament made by a person of eminent scientific knowledge, who is willing to give the Government and the public the advantage of his knowledge, but not to allow it to be reproduced for the private benefit of an

individual publisher. Other exceptions will, no doubt, from time to time occur, which can only be dealt with as they arise. As regards the sixth and seventh classes above mentioned, it seems desirable to the Treasury that the copyright in them should be enforced in the interests of the taxpayer and of literature and science. Notice of the intention to enforce the copyright in any work should, the Treasury say, be given to the public. In the case of future works this can be given by prefixing to the work an announcement to the effect that the rights of copyright are reserved. In the case of past works it will be desirable to inform the publishing trade of those the reproduction of which without permission is forbidden.

Coral Reefs. Three types of reef are recognised. (1) *Fringing reefs*, or simple belts of limestone surrounding an island or skirting a continent. (2) *Barrier reefs*, which are separated from the land by a channel of water. (3) *Coral islands*, enclosing lagoons, and forming irregular rings interrupted at several points, so as to form a series of islets, known as *atolls* (a Maldivian word). The water on the seaward margin of a reef is in many cases very deep, yet the reef-forming corals are confined to shallow water. Hence Darwin suggested that in such cases the coral land must have been depressed. If an island girt by a fringing reef suffered depression while the polypes continued to grow upwards, the island must become smaller and smaller; and as the growth of coral is most luxuriant at the outer edge, where bathed by the surf, a channel will appear between the land and the reef. The fringing reef thus becomes a barrier. By further subsidence the last peak of the island disappears, and an *annular atoll* is formed. Hence Darwin's acute generalisation of the barriers and atolls indicate subsiding masses. Doubt has of late years been cast upon these views by Louis and Alexander Agassiz, Semper, Rein, and J. Murray, of the *Challenger*. The best exposition of the objections is in Dr. A. Geikie's address to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, published in 1884. Cases of elevation are cited where the subsidence theory required depression. It is held that the coral growth is based on volcanic rocks, either reduced to the proper level by erosion, or raised to it by deposition of organic detritus. Professor Dana, a high authority on corals, has replied to these objections in the "American Journal of Science," and in the "Philosophical Magazine," 1885. He considers the subsidence theory remains unshaken. The matter has recently ('87) been the subject of a warm discussion between the Duke of Argyll, Prof. Huxley, and others in the *Nineteenth Century*, *Nature*, etc.

Corbould, Edward Henry, b. 1815, exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the Gallery of British Artists, eventually joining the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. Appointed instructor of historical painting to the royal family (1851), an office, however, which ultimately fell into desuetude. Mr. Corbould's picture from Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*, painted in 1864, and purchased by the Queen for presentation to the Princess Louise, is regarded as his best work.

Corea. A peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with an area of 80,000 sq. miles. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the

nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many kinds of fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. In the spring of 1885 the place had a special interest for Englishmen, owing to the rumoured intention of Russia to seize Port Hamilton (*g.v.*), in the Island of Quelpart, south of Corea. The treaty of commerce between Russia and Corea, which was ratified in 1885, was published March 20th, 1886, by which Russia obtained such rights with especial regard to exports and imports as have been or may be granted by Corea to other Powers. In '87 China asserted her rights of suzerainty, and issued a proclamation relative to her claims to Corea (see CHINA).

Corinth Ship Canal. The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The scheme of making a passage through the isthmus is of very ancient date, the Roman Emperor Nero being credited with some such design. General Turr, known for his connection with similar enterprises, is said to have originated the present plan, and in May 1881 he obtained a concession from the Greek Government for the purpose, the idea being so well received that the capital was assured five times over. The isthmus is about 3½ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea-shore. The engineers, Messrs. Gerster and Kander, decided to excavate and deport to the neighbouring plains all ground above 250 feet high, and to blast downwards through the remainder. The total amount of earth to be removed was calculated at ten million cubic metres, and the whole cost at about thirty million francs. The range of hills is composed of light tertiary chalk, containing large quantities of oyster shells; and the shafts sunk, it is supposed by Nero, were found to be of much use in disclosing the nature of the strata, and are actually worked upon in some instances. It is calculated that the length of passage saved from the Egean to the Black Sea will be from 100 to 250 miles, and the dangers of the southern Greek coast will be thus avoided. A port and harbour will exist at each end of the canal. The work is still progressing. See ed. '87.

Corhill Magazine (6d. monthly). Established Jan. '60 as a shilling magazine. First editor, W. M. Thackeray. Price altered to sixpence July '83. Contents: General literature; and articles of a popular scientific character. Also an instalment of a serial story by a well-known writer. Present editor, Mr. James Fyfe. Office, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Coronation. A ceremony, now a mere form, which in early times had a distinct significance. The earliest record of a coronation occurs in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," when Egfrith was made king, A.D. 785. The several rites and the form of royal oath have undergone repeated alterations; but the present ceremony is nearly the same as that fixed at the Revolution of 1688. The oath binds the Sovereign abjure the doctrine of Transubstantiation, rule according to the Parliamentary Statute with "justice in mercy," and to "maintain Protestant Reformed Religion established by law."

Coroners' Inquests. The following was the

number of inquests held in each of the years '85 and '86 (latest return), distinguished under the different verdicts:—

Verdict.	1885.	1886.
Murder	158	177
Manlaughter	169	147
Justifiable homicide	11	4
Suicide	1,988	2,222
Accidental death	11,149	11,003
Injuries, causes unknown	327	314
Found dead	2,471	2,624
Executed	12	19
Natural death:—		
From excessive drinking	384	397
Disease aggravated by neglect	128	142
Want, cold, exposure, etc.	220	282
Natural causes	9,553	10,345
Other causes	1,611	1,264

Total 28,181 28,940

The number of verdicts of murder of infants of one year old and under in 1886 was 86, as against 65 in 1885; 103 in 1884; 87 in 1883, 86 in 1882, 92 in 1881, 87 in 1880, and 88 in 1879. Of the 86 cases in 1886, 49, or 56·9 per cent. were in the county of Middlesex. In Liverpool, there was only one such case; in Manchester, two; in the Bolton district two; in the Salford district none; in the borough of Birmingham four cases.—In Ireland there were 2,011 inquests reported to the Registrars in 1885, being one inquest to every 45 deaths registered. The number of violent deaths was 1,888, and of deaths from accident or negligence 1,648.

"Coronet." See YACHTING.

Corporation of London. The are the Municipal Authority for the City of London, but their powers and duties in that capacity are not regulated by the general law relating to Municipal Corporations; they have, however, to a certain extent been defined and regulated by special Acts of Parliament. Under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts 1861, '63, and '68, the C. collect coal duties amounting to 1s. 1d. per ton on all coals coming into the Metropolitan Police District, and a wine duty of 4s. per tun on all wine imported by way of merchandise into the port of London. The net proceeds of this wine duty, and of 9d. out of the 1s. 1d. per ton coal duties, are required, by the above-mentioned Acts, to be paid by the C. to "The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund" at the Bank of England; the amounts thus paid being subsequently included as receipts in the accounts of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The net proceeds of the remaining 4s. out of the 1s. 1d. per ton coal duties are applicable primarily to the payment of interest and principal in respect of moneys borrowed under the Holborn Valley Improvement Acts '64, '67 and '69, and the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvement Act (see COAL AND WINE DUES). In addition to the above duties, the C. are empowered by the *Metage on Grain* (Port of London) Act, 1872, to levy a grain duty of three-sixteenths of a penny per pint, in respect of all grain brought into the Port of London, which duty is, subject to the provisions of that Act, to be held by the C. for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. The only rates made by the C. are the Police and Ward Rates, which are made under the City of London Police Act 1839. The

Police Rates are applicable to the payment of three-fourths of the expenses of the City Police, the remaining fourth of which expenses are, under Section 57 of the above Act, payable by the C. "out of their revenues and possessions." Of the estates of the C., the *Bridge House Estates*, prior to the passing of the Blackfriars Bridge Act 1863, were held by the C. "in trust for the maintenance and support of London Bridge." By that Act, and the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867, the C. were empowered to borrow on the credit of these estates, for the purpose of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge from the Southwark Bridge Company, and the expenses of lighting, watching, and maintaining the two last-mentioned bridges were made a charge on these estates. A considerable number of other local Acts have been passed at various times relating to the C. and their estates. The total receipts of the C. during the year ended the 31st of December 1885 (for which the latest returns of the Local Govt. Board are made up), excluding loans and sums received by the C. in respect of advances to the Commissioners of Sewers (*q.v.*), amounted to £1,210,477. The expenditure of the C., so far as it was defrayed out of loans, was £1,219,769, including £97,000 drawback on coal duties, and £319,571 coal and wine duties paid to the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, but excluding the sums paid by the C. in respect of advances to the Commissioners of Sewers, the and expenditure of the C. as port sanitary authority for the port of London. The loan receipts of the C. during the year amounted to £19,925, and their loan expenditure to £20,242. The outstanding loans of the C. at the end of the year were £5,134,700, including £463,500 advanced to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '83.

This Act came into force on the 15th October, 1883, and has been annually renewed from the 31st December, 1884. It is directed to secure the purity and reduce the expense of parliamentary elections, and partially consolidates previous legislation on the same subject.* It renders persons convicted of treating, bribery, personation and undue influence, liable to imprisonment with hard labour. It renders a candidate who has been personally guilty of corrupt practices incapable of ever sitting again for the same constituency, and incapable for seven years of sitting in the House of Commons. It renders all persons guilty of such practices incapable for seven years of holding any public office or exercising any franchise. A guilty magistrate is to be reported to the Lord Chancellor, a guilty barrister to his Inn, and generally in the case of other professions a culprit is to be reported to its controlling authority to be dealt with as for misconduct in his profession. So licensed victuallers are to be reported to the licensing justices, who may refuse to renew their licences. A corrupt person or constituency may be ordered to pay the whole or part of the costs of the petition. The Director of Public Prosecutions or his representative is to appear at the trial of every election petition, and to take directions from the Court respecting the prosecution of offenders. Stringent formalities are imposed upon persons desirous of withdrawing an election petition, and a corrupt agreement to withdraw is declared to be a

misdeamounr. Even where no petition has been presented, the Director of Public Prosecutions is bound on receiving information of corrupt practices to make such inquiries and institute such prosecutions as circumstances seem to him to require. The number of paid assistants and committee rooms is strictly limited. No conveyances are to be hired. A variety of unnecessary payments are declared illegal. A limit varying with the extent of the constituency is imposed on the expenditure of the candidate. The breach of any one of these among other provisions constitutes an "illegal" as distinct from a "corrupt" practice. Illegal payment, employment, hiring, etc., if committed personally by candidate or agent, amount to illegal practices. Persons convicted of such practices are liable to be punished by fine and incapacity. All claims must be paid through one election agent, who must make a return of the election expenses within a limited time. A violation of these rules amounts to a corrupt practice, and vacates the seat. Provision is made that persons shall not be subjected to any of the penalties provided in this Act merely through accident, inadvertence, or the fault of another. **Consult** Hobhouse, "Parliamentary Elections Act."

Cortes. See SPAIN.

Costa Rica. See CENTRAL AMERICA, and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Cottage Arts Association. See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Cotton, James Sutherland, b. in India 1847, the son of J. J. Cotton, H.E.I.C.S., educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Oxford; first class in moderations and in the final schools; Fellow of Queen's College. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1874, and went the Western Circuit. Has undertaken much literary work in connection with India; assisted Sir W. W. Hunter in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and in revising the second edition; wrote "India" in Macmillan's "Citizen Series"; prepared for the Government a report upon the administration of India for the ten years 1873-74 to 1882-83—a blue book of nearly four hundred pages. Editor of the *Academy* (q.v.) since 1880.

Cotton, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, a Lord Justice of Appeal, was b. 1821. Educated at Eton and Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846). Practising at the Chancery bar, he obtained a large share of business. Q.C. (1866). Bench of his Inn (1867). Standing counsel to the University of Oxford (1872). Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal (1877), his knowledge as an equity lawyer has been found of the greatest value to the Court of Appeal, of which he is one of the most prominent members.

Cotton Trade, The. For history of this see ed. '87; for statistics see TRADE, '87.

Couch, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, b. 1817, was called to the bar in 1841. In 1862 he was appointed a puisne judge in India. Four years later he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, subsequently receiving the honour of knighthood. Succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta (1870). On resigning in 1875 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of that body (1881).

Counani Republic. Between the Oyapok river, eastern boundary of Cayenne, and the

Amazona mouth, lies a district neutralised by treaty in 1841 between France and Brazil. Coast line stated to be 187 miles, area 24,000 sq. m. Inhabitants are negro slave refugees from Brazil, and number only about 700. In '83 they begged to be annexed by France. Disappointed in this, they have since constituted themselves a "republic"; the president of which is a Frenchman (M. Jules Gros), who, with other members of the "government," all Frenchmen, resides in Paris at present. Resources said to be considerable. Counani exports £7,000 worth of cocoa annually, and produces timber, minerals, cotton, caoutchouc, sarsaparilla, tobacco, vanilla, coffee, etc., besides affording much pasturage. First proceeding of the "government" seems to have been institution of an "Order of the Star of Counani," with paraphernalia of dignities and decorations,—for French sale, possibly. A journal styled *Les Nouvelles de France et des Colonies*, *Journal Officiel de la République de Counani*, has been started in Paris, and French has been declared the official language of the new "state," whose inhabitants at first wished to constitute it a "kingdom," the crown of which they offered to a French traveller who strayed among them. Whether Counani will maintain independence or be shortly annexed to Cayenne or Brazil, remains to be seen.

Councils, Ecumenical. An Ecumenical Council is one which represents the whole Christian Church. Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz.:—1. The first of Nicaea (A.D. 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the Nicene Creed. 2. Constantinople (380), added to the Nicene Creed. 3. Ephesus (431), condemned Nestorius 4. Chalcedon (451), declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the Nicene Creed made at Constantinople. Amongst other Councils, reckoned by the Roman Church as Ecumenical, may be mentioned the Second of Nicaea (787), permitting worship of images. Fourth Lateran (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith. Constance (1414), the cup denied to the laity. Trent (1546-63), condemned the reformers. Rome (1869), decreed papal infallibility.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitfield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees of the Connexion. Cheshunt College has been rebuilt. New Spa Fields Church has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the

religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as are the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. Sec., Rev. W. M. Lennox, Cheshunt Coll., Herts.

Country Holidays Fund. This and similar Funds (e.g., the Children's Fresh Air Mission) have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, usually for three weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement, several thousands of children being annually benefited. Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. Office, 35, Buckingham Street, Strand.

County Courts. History.—The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county. The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts. Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit. The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing. He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers. **Jurisdiction.**—County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases:—(a) In actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50; (b) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £20 per annum. But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen's Bench Division may be brought in a County Court. And if the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £20 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court; and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50, either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court; (c) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value; (d) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage, for towage, necessities or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc., and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount; (e) actions in bankruptcy; (f) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here. **Procedure.**—A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party, and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party. The jury consists of five persons qualified to

serve as jurors in the High Court. The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar. The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant. Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons. Pleadings are not in use. Evidence is taken *vide voce*. Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court. If the debt or damage claimed exceed £20, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision shall be final.

County Government. See LOCAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Course of Exchange, The. See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.

Coursing. With the exception of archery (q.v.), there are few sports more ancient than that of coursing the hare, and in all ages the greyhound has been admired for its graceful form and extraordinary speed. Its keenness of vision is also marvellous; and the numerous enclosed meetings which have of recent years been opened in close proximity to our large towns fully testify to the popularity of coursing. Prizes of great value are offered for competition at these fixtures; and although many owners, attracted by rich rewards, devote their attention to the breeding of greyhounds purely for speed, to the neglect of that cleverness which is of so much more value in the open, the Waterloo Cup is still the leading trophy of the year. For this there are sixty-four nominations, which are awarded as a rule to the best known and most respected of coursers, at a subscription of £25 each, of which the winner takes £500, the runner-up £200, two dogs £50 each, four £30 each, eight £20 each, and sixteen £10 each, the balance being awarded to the leading dogs in the **Purse and Plate**, which are confined to the beaten dogs in the **Cup and Purse** respectively. These events are decided in February over the **Altcar Ground**; and at the last meeting both the **Cup and Purse** terminated in divisions, Mr. T. Hornby's **Herseshell** and Mr. R. F. Gladstone's **Greater Scot** sharing the first and second prizes in the **Cup**, and Mr. Hale's **Happy Man** and Mr. T. Graham's **Harp-string** sharing the same awards in the **Plate**; whilst Mr. G. J. Alexander's **Alco Ruby** defeated Lord Wodehouse's **Brixton** in the deciding course of the **Purse**. In the **Kempton Park Champion Stakes** Mr. E. Dent's **Huio Hallou** was successful, **Greater Scot** being the runner-up; but in the **Gosforth Park Gold Cup** **Huio Hallou** met his superior in Mr. H. G. Miller's **Mullingar**.

Courtesy Titles. See TITLES OF COURTESY. **Court-martial** is the name given to a tribunal of naval or military officers appointed for the trial of offenders against naval or military laws. **Military Law** has been defined as a rule of conduct for military persons prescribed by the legislative power in a state commanding what is to be done and prohibiting the contrary. **Naval Law** has the same source and authority as military law, the points of divergence being chiefly such as must needs result from the differing spheres of action of sea and land forces. What is known as "the system of the service" forms an unwritten part of the naval and military law, but it is seldom appealed to unless certain and well defined, as well as not contravening any part of the written law. The **Mutiny Act**, first passed in 1689, is an

English statute, passed annually for the government of military persons, and vesting in the Crown power to frame articles of war.

Courtney, Mr. Leonard M., M.P., was b. 1832. Graduated (1855) at St. John's College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler, and was bracketed first Smith's prizeman, and elected a Fellow of St. John's. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1858). Professor of Political Economy at University College, London (1872-75). Visited India (1875-76). Entered parliament as Liberal member for Liskeard (1876-85). Successively Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880), Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1881-82), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1882-85). Elected in the Liberal interest as member for South-East Cornwall (1885). Chairman of Committee of the House of Commons (1887).

Courts Baron and Leet. See MANOR.

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of modern song composers, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1822. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipzig and Berlin. He has written an opera ("Pauline") an oratorio ("The Deluge"), several cantatas chamber music, four symphonies, pianoforte sketches, and many vocal pieces. Apart from a few of his songs, his most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "Language of Flowers" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "The Rose Maiden" and "The Sleeping Beauty," the latter having been specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1885. Mr. Cowen's oratorio "Ruth," was produced at Worcester Festival in Sept. 1887.

Cowen, Mr. Joseph, son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen, was b. 1831. Educated at Edinburgh Univ. Coal owner and fire-brick manufacturer. He is proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Newcastle-on-Tyne (1874-85); re-elected 1885; retired from parliament 1886. Mr. Cowen has been distinguished for his manly honesty and strict integrity during his parliamentary career. Mr. C. was one of the most eloquent and impressive speakers in the House of Commons, and the announcement of his retirement was received with regret by all parties, especially the Home Rulers and extreme Radicals, with whom he was identified on all domestic questions, although he frequently broke from Radical traditions on questions of foreign policy.

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, b. 1845, first exhibited at the Royal Academy (1862), and has since contributed frequently to the Burlington House and Grosvenor Gallery exhibitions. He has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. C., who was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882, is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy. In '86 Mr. C. published "The Sirens Three," a poem illustrated by himself, and has since written fugitive pieces, inspired by passing events, and characterised by powerful diction and strong Radical sentiment.

Crèches are homes to which the infants and very young children of the poor can be sent during the day, when their mothers are at work. The crèche system is of French origin, the first crèche being opened by a Madame Marbeau, in Paris, about forty years ago. Her

idea was subsequently adapted in Belgium, where, in Brussels, the crèches are admirable institutions. The system has also been introduced in England.

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about ten years ago. Up to the present time, over 1,500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. There are two patterns of crematories in use—the German and the Italian. The latter, was chosen for use at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, where twenty-six cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or in the Colonies, except in New South Wales, where the Government at present decide against it. The cremation of an adult by either process is complete in about an hour, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be about thirty shillings; but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. The literature of cremation since 1843 amounts to over 700 volumes, no mean share of them having been produced in England since the first "Essays," published by Sir Henry Thompson. The publishers of the English Society are Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., and its "Transactions" are replete with plans and every information as to medical points of certificate, etc. See also article in *Nineteenth Century*, Jan. '88, by Sir H. Thompson. Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., 11, Argyll Street, London, W.

Creole. A person born in the West Indies. The name does not now imply any negro admixture, or indeed any indication of race. Children of Indian and Chinese coolies born in the West Indies are Creoles equally with whites, mulattoes, or negroes. It simply indicates the place of birth. It is used with a prefix, as—English Creole, Portuguese Creole, "coloured" Creole, etc.

Crete, Kriti, or Candia. An island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Egean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area over 3,000 sq. m., pop. 279,200. Chief cities, *Kastron*, otherwise *Candia*; *Khania*, or *Canea* (pop. 15,000); and *Retimo*. The island is long and narrow, dominated by lofty mountains of calcareous formation. Caverns abound, among them the famous *Labyrinth*. Forests clothe the hills, and the soil is very fertile. Among productions are olive oil, silk, wine, raisins, wool, carobs, valonia, honey and wax, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruit. The finest kind of sponge is obtained along the coast. Crete is governed by a pasha, as a vilayet of the Turkish empire. Religion, Mohammedan and Greek Church. Education backward. Local forces consist of six battalions of infantry and one of artillery. Two-thirds of the people are of Greek race. Wheat, barley, oats, cotton, and flax are grown, besides above-mentioned productions. Pasturage is

good, and cattle and sheep very numerous. Chief manufactures are soap, leather; wine, and spirits. Cretan wine was once renowned under the names of Malmsey and Muscadine. Modern history of Crete is made up of war, riot, insurrection, and intrigue, arising partly from the oppression and corruption of the Turkish government, and also from the turbulent character of the population, with its strong Greek aspirations. Consult "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, Part VII. 1884, and Part III. 1885, article 'Crète.'"

Cricket. Much doubt exists as to the origin of the word "cricket," which is first mentioned in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence," written by Edward Phillips, a nephew of the author of "Paradise Lost"; and although a game with bat and ball was much played in this country as far back as the 13th century, Fosbrooke states that club-ball, a pastime in vogue in the time of Edward III., was far more likely to have conducted to what is now looked upon as our leading summer pastime. The first collection of rules was framed in 1774, by a committee consisting of Sir William Draper, Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Tankerville, the wickets to this date being made up of two stumps. In the following year a middle-stump was added, and since then but few really important changes have been made in the game, beyond, perhaps, the regulations as to round-arm bowling and the sizes of bats. Lord's Cricket Ground was established in 1780, but in 1864 it was feared it would have to be given up to a firm of West-End builders. This was averted by the generous response of the cricketing public, the list subscriptions being headed by the Prince of Wales with £100. It is anticipated that an additional four acres will be added to Lord's this season, and the space then available for various pastimes will be about fourteen acres. **Kennington Oval**, which lies between Kennington Park and the site of the old Vauxhall Gardens, is the property of the Prince of Wales; and this ground, which is about 204 acres in extent, is let to the Surrey Cricket Club at a nominal rent, conditionally on the charges for admission to the county matches being fixed within the means of the humblest. The **Marylebone Club**, or, as it is generally termed, the "M.C.C.," which has its home at Lord's, is regarded as the guiding authority upon all matters pertaining to the game, although last year a County Council was formed, which should be of great service to the game without in any way interfering with the functions of the present body. At the first meeting of the County Council it was proposed to call the attention of the M.C.C. to the unsatisfactory working of Rule XXIV., which relates to leg-before-wicket. A meeting of secretaries is annually held at the headquarters of the M.C.C., at which the fixtures of the next session are arranged; and at the last gathering some little unpleasantness was occasioned owing to several matches being interfered with so as to suit the convenience of the team of Australian cricketers, who promise us a visit this summer. **Two English teams**, under the captaincy of Mr. Vernon and Shrewsbury respectively, are at present touring in Australia, and so far they have more than held their own. Their performances in first-class matches, however, have either been of a very poor character indeed, or of an exceptionally high order—the extremes in great measure being attributable to the condition of

the ground. Under the system now prevailing of apportioning honours, the premier county is **Surrey**, this having been practically decided in their famous match against Notts at Kennington Oval on August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, on which days over 50,000 persons paid for admission. Every phase of this game was watched with the keenest interest, and when the home county gained the verdict by four wickets the cheering was loud and prolonged. At the close of the season the table of placings leaves Surrey with 12 wins, 2 losses, and 4 draws; Lancashire with 10 wins, 3 losses, and 1 draw; North with 8 wins, 3 losses, and 3 draws; Middlesex with 4 wins, 2 losses, and 4 draws; Yorkshire with 6 wins, 3 losses, and 7 draws; Sussex with 2 wins, 5 losses, and 2 draws; Kent with 1 win, 8 losses, and 5 draws; Gloucestershire with 1 win, 9 losses, and 4 draws; and Derbyshire without a single win. In the course of the 58 first-class county matches the following innings of three figures were recorded:—For Surrey: Mr. W. W. Read, 247, 145, and 100; Mr. W. E. Rollor, 120 and 118; Mr. K. J. Key, 179; Lohmann, 115; and Mr. J. Shuter, 100. For Lancashire: Mr. J. Eccles, 113; Robinson, 111 not out; Mr. A. G. Steel, 105. For Nottinghamshire: Shrewsbury, 267, 135, 130, 119 not out, 119, and 101; Barnes, 160, 120, and 115; and Gunn, 205 not out. For Middlesex: Mr. A. J. Webbo, 243 not out, and 192 not out. For Yorkshire: Ulyett, 199 not out, 124, 111 not out, and 104; Hall, 160, 119 not out, and 110; Lee, 165 and 110; Hon. M. B. Hawke, 125; and Bate, 103. For Sussex: Quaife, 111; Mr. W. Newham, 108; and Bean, 105 not out. For Kent: Frank Hearne, 144; Mr. A. J. Thornton, 137; and Mr. W. Rashleigh, 108. For Gloucestershire: Mr. W. G. Grace, 183 not out, 113 not out, 113, 103 not out, and 101. For Derbyshire no three-figure innings was played. In the batting for amateurs Mr. W. G. Grace is first, with 2,002 as a total number of runs, and an average of 54.10; whilst amongst professionals Shrewsbury heads the list with 1,653 runs, and an average of 38.15. In the bowling department Mr. E. Peake's average is 17.4, and Jones's 11.18. Among other interesting cricket records are the following:—**Throwing the Cricket Ball**: 137 yards, out and home, by G. Brown, on Walderton Common, about 1810; 127 yards 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, Oxford University Sports, March 13th, '73; 126½ yds, by E. B. Fawcett, Brighton, June 38; and 122 yds. 1 ft. 9 in., by W. Forbes, Eton, March 75. **Largest Individual Scores**: A. E. Stoddard, 485 (Hampstead v. Stoics, August 4th, '86; J. S. Carrick (not out), 419, '85; W. N. Roe (not out), 415, '81; E. F. B. Tylesote, 404 (not out); and in a first-class match, 344, by W. G. Grace. **Largest Gross Scores**: Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, on August 3rd, '82; Hampstead v. Stoics, August 4th, '86, score—Hampstead (eight wickets down), 814; New South Wales v. Victoria, Australia, 775, on Feb. 13th, '82; West of Scotland (four wickets down) v. Priory Park, Chichester, 745, on July 14th, '85; United States v. Nondescripts, 734, on August 10th, '82; Royal Engineers (eight wickets down), 724, in '75; and Emmanuel Long Vacation Club (four wickets down) v. Caius L.V.C., 708, on July 12th, '81.

Crime, Statistics of.—England and Wales. The last official returns, contained in a Parliamentary Blue Book entitled "Judicial Statistics for 1886, issued in October last, show that the total number of Indictable Offences for the year ending Sept. 1886, was 44,925. As compared

with the number for the previous year this gives an increase equal to 2.7 per cent., following a decrease in the penultimate year of 6.6 per cent. The total number of apprehensions was 19,285, showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 1884-5, following a decrease in the latter year, in comparison with 1883-4, of 5.6 per cent. The apprehensions in 1885-6 were in the proportion of 42.9 per cent. to the number of crimes committed. Of the persons apprehended 25.9 per cent. were discharged, 8.8 were bailed to appear for trial, 0.1 were committed for want of sureties, and 65.2 were committed for trial. The number of persons committed for trial for indictable offences during the year ended the 29th September, 1886, was 14,442; and of these it may be computed that about 10,831 (75 per cent. being about the usual proportion) would be convicted. To this number, in order to show the total convictions during the year, may be added 509,095 summary convictions before the magistrates, making together 519,926, being a decrease in the number on the same calculation for the preceding year of 39,056, or 6.9 per cent.; following a decrease of 35,628, or 5.9 per cent., in the year 1884-5, in comparison with 1883-4; a decrease in the year 1883-4 of 5,533, or 0.9 per cent., as compared with 1882-3; and an increase in 1882-3, compared with 1881-2, of 12,666, or 2.1 per cent.; of the summary convictions, however, a large proportion is for offences of a trifling character. The total number of persons proceeded against summarily before magistrates in 1885-6 was 659,776, of whom 59,925 were convicted. The summary convictions showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with the return for the previous year. The number of persons summarily proceeded against for each of the offences named in the following table was as follows for 1885-6 and 1884-5:—

	1885-6.	1884-5.
Breaches of the peace and want of sureties, &c.	15,034	17,470
Cruelty to animals	7,871	7,977
Drunkness, and drunk and disorderly	165,139	183,221
Other offences against the Licensing Act, 1872	11,616	13,270
Elementary Education Act, offences against	67,093	76,173
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875	4,892	6,072
Highway, Turnpike, Railways, Carriage Laws, &c.	29,000	29,387
Local Acts and Borough Bye-laws	43,859	46,537
Mutiny Acts	4,401	4,534
Nuisances and offences against health	9,931	10,085
Poor Law Acts	9,283	10,245
Police Acts	18,463	18,193
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	522	622
Revenue Laws, offences against	11,440	10,439
Vaccination Acts	2,838	2,806
Vagrant Laws	51,633	50,412
Weights and Measures Act	2,407	3,238

The number of the criminal classes at large in England and Wales, according to last year's return, was 29,226, a decrease of about a thousand compared with the previous year. From the official return of crime in Ireland, published in 1886, it appears that the total number of criminal offences during the year 1885 was 234,373, or 46.7 per 10,000 of the estimated population, as compared with

240,297 or 48.2 per 10,000 of the population in 1884, showing a decrease of 8,924 in number, and a decrease of 1.5 in the rate per 10,000 persons. Offences not disposed of summarily, constituting the more serious group of crimes, were slightly less numerous than in either 1883 or 1884, and showed the substantial decrease of 3,645 as compared with the year 1882; and the absolute number (6,961) of these offences, and their ratio to the estimated population (14.1 per 10,000), were lower than in any year since 1878. The charges summarily disposed of, which, in each of the three years preceding showed a rather marked tendency to increase, declined considerably from the number for the year 1884, and were below the annual average for the last decade. The total number of cases not proceeded with summarily amounted to 6,961, or at the rate of 13.5 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 1,294, or 2.5 per 10,000 of the population, were offences against the person; 359, or 0.7 per 10,000, against property with violence; 3,479, or 6.7 per 10,000, against property without violence; 755, or 1.5 per 10,000, were malicious offences against property. Cases of forgery and offences against the currency were only 43, or 0.1 per 10,000, and all other cases amounted to 1,040. It will be observed that the rate per 10,000 of all offences not disposed of summarily was in Leinster, 33.1; Munster, 10.7; Ulster, 4.8; and Connaught, 5.7. In the case of offences against the person, the rates per 10,000 of the population were: for Leinster, 5.2 (including 1.3 in the Dublin Metropolitan District); Munster, 2.2; Ulster, 1.2; Connaught, 1.4. The largest number of the offences, both absolutely and relatively, were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan District, amounting to 501, or 14.3 per 10,000; the next largest, in proportion to population, in Drogheda Town, amounting to 5.9 per 10,000; the rate in Cork City was 4.6, and in Longford County 3.9. In all the other counties and districts it was below 3 per 10,000. In the case of malicious offences against property, the rates per 10,000 of the population were for Leinster 1.3, Munster 0.7, Ulster 0.7, Connaught 1.4. The highest rate (4.7) was in Tipperary, North Riding; the next (4.0) in Limerick County. The lowest was 0.1 in Cork City, and the next lowest, 0.2, in Belfast Town and Down County.—Crime in Scotland. According to the official returns, issued in 1886, the total number of persons apprehended in Scotland in 1885 was 32,931, as compared with 34,390 in 1884. Charges for offences against the person were 779 in 1885, against 1,016 in 1884; offences against property, 6,187 in 1885, against 5,646 in 1884; miscellaneous offences, 25,965 in 1885, against 27,728 in 1884. The total number of persons convicted summarily was 23,402 in 1885, against 24,107 in 1884. The number committed by sheriff was 999 in 1885, compared with 1,016 in 1884.

Crimes Act, 1882. Introduced into the House of Commons immediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park; and passed after obstinate opposition by the Irish members. Its provisions were very stringent. The Lord Lieutenant had power under the Act to suspend trial by jury, to suppress meetings, and to seize newspapers, to draft additional constabulary into any district, &c. There were sections also directed against "boycotting," empowering the Attorney-General to obtain a change of venue

as: by right, and to have cases tried only by special jurors; and persons were liable to arrest and imprisonment who were found outside their dwellings in proclaimed districts one hour before sunrise or after sunset; and strangers found in proclaimed districts were bound to give a satisfactory account of themselves. There were also powers to make domiciliary visits, and to order witnesses to attend private inquiries before magistrates. The working of the Act was the subject of many and bitter debates in parliament. It was enacted for three years, and Mr. Gladstone announced the intention of his ministry to propose the re-enactment of certain "valuable and equitable provisions." He was defeated, however, on the Budget proposals of 1885, before he had an opportunity of doing so, and the Conservative government allowed the Act to drop.

Criminal Law Amendment Act, '85. This Act consists of three parts—(1) provisions for the protection of women and girls; (2) provisions for the suppression of brothels; (3) definitions and miscellaneous provisions. The first part enacts a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour against the procuring of minors for immoral purposes or of any female to become a common prostitute or to enter a foreign brothel, or of any female not already residing in a brothel to enter one anywhere. The same penalty is enacted against those who use fraud or threats or noxious drugs in procuring females for unlawful intercourse. The maximum penalty of penal servitude for life is extended to the defilement of girls under thirteen, and the maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour is extended to the defilement of girls under sixteen years. The same penalties are enacted against householders permitting the defilement of girls under thirteen and under sixteen years respectively upon their premises. Any person withdrawing an unmarried girl under the age of eighteen from the possession of those who have lawful charge of her, and with intent that she should be unlawfully known by any man, is subjected to a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The same maximum penalty is enacted against any person detaining a woman against her will in a brothel or for immoral purposes in any premises. Any justice of the peace, upon information on oath that any woman or girl is detained anywhere within his jurisdiction for immoral purposes, may issue a warrant to search the premises and to remove such woman or girl to a place of safety. If in the trial of any offence under this Act it should be proved that any person having authority over a girl of sixteen has furthered her seduction or prostitution, the court has power to divest such person of his or her authority, and to appoint as her guardian any person whom it may think proper. The second part enacts stringent penalties, recoverable on summary conviction, against the keepers of brothels, their assistants, and all persons who knowingly allow their premises to be used for the purposes of a brothel. The enactments contained in the third part are not of general interest. Consult Mead Bodkin's "Criminal Law Amendment Act."

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, '87, which is commonly spoken of as the "Crimes Bill" or "Coercion Bill" (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION), enacts that where a sworn information has been made, a resident magistrate

may, upon the written order of the Attorney-General, hold a preliminary inquiry, although no person may be charged before him, and examine on oath every person whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving material evidence, in regard to the commission of any felony or misdemeanour and any offence punishable under the Act, committed in a proclaimed district. Any person may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction who anywhere in Ireland takes part in a riot or unlawful assembly, or who, in a proclaimed district, takes part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person either not to fulfil his legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use, or occupy land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person in the ordinary course of business, or to interfere with the administration of the law; who wrongfully uses violence and intimidation; who within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession; who shall assault or resist any officer of the law in the execution or in consequence of the execution of his duty, or who shall incite to commit any of these offences. The High Court may, on application by the Attorney-General for Ireland, or a defendant, order that a trial at assizes of a defendant charged with having committed a crime in a proclaimed district shall be by special jury; and on application of the Attorney-General for Ireland the Court may order the removal of a trial from a court of assize or quarter sessions in a proclaimed district to some other court in Ireland. For the purposes of the preceding enactments the Lord-Lieut. may by proclamation declare that all or any of them which relate to proclaimed districts are to be in force within any specified part of Ireland, but any such proclamation shall be deemed to have expired if an address is presented by either House of Parliament praying that it shall not continue in force. If the Lord-Lieut. is satisfied that any association formed for the commission of crimes, or carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, inciting to violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of the law, exists in Ireland, he may, by the advice of the Privy Council, declare it by special proclamation to be dangerous, but such special proclamation shall not continue in force if an address against it is presented to Her Majesty by either House; and if when the special proclamation is issued Parliament is separated by such an adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within twenty days, it shall become void at the end of a week unless during that week Parliament shall be summoned to meet within twenty days. While the special proclamation is in force the Lord-Lieut. in council may by order prohibit or suppress the proclaimed association in any specified district, after which any meeting of the association in that district will be unlawful, and any persons calling or taking part in a meeting thereof, or publishing any notice concerning it, shall be guilty of an offence, and may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction. Persons prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act are liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months. An agreement or combination which under the

Trades Union Acts, or the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, '75, is legal, and any act done in pursuance of the same is excepted from the provisions of this Act respecting conspiracy, intimidation, and dangerous associations. The Act is a permanent statute. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1887, and the amending Act of '86, are continued for five years.

Croatia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Crofters. Crofters are the descendants of the Highland clansmen, and number about 70,000. They occupy small farms or crofts, the produce of which, together with occasional fishing, constitutes their entire maintenance. They form the majority of the population of the western islands of Lewis, Skye, Harris, Uist, Tyree, Eigg, and Coll; also a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the counties of Ross, Argyll, Sutherland, Inverness, and the islands of Orkney and Shetland. They are besides to be found in the counties of Aberdeen and Perth. Up to 1745 the crofting population held the lands in common with the chiefs, with common rights of pasture, fishing, and shooting; but since that date, encouraged by the British Government, the chiefs gradually assumed the rights and privileges of the sons of the soil. Large clearances commenced early in the present century, and whole districts were depopulated to make room for extensive sheep farms. From Sutherlandshire alone 15,000 persons were expatriated, and the example of the Duke of Sutherland was soon followed by the landlords all over the Highlands. The majority of the Highlanders who were still permitted to rent crofts were driven from their fertile straths to eke out a miserable existence on the inhospitable sea border. In time sheep farming became unprofitable, and gave place to the preservation, on a gigantic scale, of deer and grouse. Thousands of acres of the finest grazing land were turned into deer forests; and as an example it may be mentioned that an American at present possesses in Ross-shire a forest extending over 400 sq. m. In the winter of 1882 a wide-spread destitution in the crofting districts induced a number of Highlanders in London to form themselves into a **Crofters' Aid Society** (Hon. Treas., Dr. Macdonald, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Mr. Donald Murray, offices of the Highland Land Law Reform Association). A Royal Commission was appointed by the Liberal Government, in March 1882, which issued a report condemning the prevailing system, and made recommendations which many, including the Duke of Argyll, considered to be revolutionary in character. In 1885 the Government introduced a **Land Bill**, which was severely criticised in the House of Commons by Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., and others, on account of the inadequate nature of its provisions, so it was resolved to drop the measure until after the general election of that year. At that election five "**crofters**" members were returned. The demands of the crofters are fixity of tenure and the establishment of a Land Court to fix the rents; this court also to be empowered to compel re-apportioning of the land for the benefit of the native population. In other words, this demand is to break up all deer forests and sheep farms that are suitable for agricultural purposes, and give the land to the crofters and cottars. Cottars have no land, but subsist on fishing and whatever employment they can

obtain as labourers. Among this class great distress and destitution invariably prevail. The crofters are renowned for the martial capabilities of their warlike forefathers. Five thousand, it is estimated, were present at Waterloo; now, owing to their decimated condition and facilities for emigration, only 1,600 of their sons are serving in the army. A bill to remove existing grievances in the possession of the holdings was introduced in the session of 1885 by Mr. Trevelyan. The bill was read the second time on March 8th, 1886. Its provisions, however, met with considerable opposition from both sides of the House, and numerous amendments were proposed, especially by the Crofter representatives. The bill underwent considerable modifications before ultimately passing into law (see **CROFTERS ACT, 1886**). A subsequent Act, giving further relief, was passed in '87. During the sitting of the Commission last year, the crofters complained that many of them were made bankrupts before they had time to lay their cases before it; and accordingly a short amending bill (see below), on the initiation of Mr. Chamberlain, was brought in by the Government and passed, which put an end to such cases. The work of the Commission was steadily continued during the year; and in Sutherland and Caithness, in Skye and Uist, rents have been reduced by 20, 30, and in some cases 50 per cent., and many arrears have been cleared off. In spite of this, however, much dissatisfaction still exists. Last November there was an outbreak of lawlessness in the island of Lewis, and a large number of impoverished cottars made a raid on the deer forests and lochs, and slaughtered many deer. The arrival of the gunboat *Seahorse* put a speedy end to the disturbances, and the ringleaders gave themselves up. A similar movement took place on the opposite mainland, where pasture lands belonging to the Duke of Sutherland were occupied by crofters and cottars, who drove their own cattle on to them. The crofters claimed the land as theirs, alleging that their forefathers had been robbed of it. At the end of the year other raids took place. Early in Jan. '88 a serious conflict also occurred (Jan. 17th) at Galsion with the police, several of whom were severely wounded. The trial of the Lewis raiders at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, terminated in a verdict of acquittal (Jan. 17th) owing chiefly to the indictment being badly drawn. A proposal is at present being discussed for removing 1,250 families, or 6,000 persons, from the Highlands to British Columbia. The Government are prepared to advance £150,000 in aid of the scheme.

Crofters Act, '86. The object of this Act is to amend the law relating to the tenure of land by crofters in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It provides for (i) security of tenure; (ii) the fixing of a reasonable rent; (iii) compensation for improvements; (iv) enlargement of holdings; (v) bequest of holdings. (i) The Act provides that a crofter shall not be removed from his holding, unless he either fail to pay his rent, or execute a deed purporting to assign his tenancy, or subdivide or sublet his holding without the written consent of his landlord, or persist in the dilapidation of buildings or deterioration of soil, or in the violation of any written condition signed by him for the protection of the landlord or of

neighbouring crofters and held to be reasonable by the Commissioners, or commit an act of bankruptcy. The Commissioners may, however, if satisfied by the landlord that he desires to resume the holding in whole or in part for some public purpose, such as the construction of roads, harbours, schools, churches, etc., require the crofter to surrender his holding, in whole or in part, upon receiving proper compensation. (ii) The Act provides that upon the application of the landlord or the crofter, the Commissioners, upon hearing both parties and taking into consideration unexhausted improvements of the holding suitable thereto and executed by the crofter or his predecessors of the same family, may determine what is a fair rent and make an order accordingly. The rent so fixed shall not, save by mutual agreement, be altered for seven years. Proceedings for the removal of a crofter in respect of non-payment of rent may be suspended by the Commissioners, upon lodgment of an application to fix a fair rent, until such application has been finally determined. (iii) The Act provides that upon the determination of his tenancy a crofter shall be entitled to compensation for permanent improvements provided that they are suitable to the holding have been executed or paid for by the crofter or his predecessors in the same family, and have not been executed in virtue of any specific agreement in writing under which the crofter was bound to execute them. Improvements are to be valued at such a sum as fairly represents their value to an incoming tenant, subject to a deduction for any assistance or consideration for them proved to have been given by the landlord or his predecessors in title and for any deterioration which has taken place within the four years preceeding. (iv) The Act provides that any five or more crofters resident on neighbouring holdings may, upon the refusal of the landlord to let to them available land upon reasonable terms for the enlargement of their holdings, apply to the Commissioners stating the facts, and that thereupon the Commissioners shall give notice to the landlord and shall hear both parties, and if satisfied that the facts have been correctly stated in the application, may make an order for a lease of the land in question, at a fair rent, to the applicants. If the land is taken from a deer forest or grouse moor, the Commissioners may allow to the tenant thereof a proportionable reduction in the rent thereof. Land may not be taken for this purpose from a garden, park, or plantation, or from a farm of which the annual rent does not exceed £100. Only so much additional land may be granted to a crofter as will raise the annual value of his holding to £15 a year. (v) The Act provides that a crofter may bequeath his right to his holding to any one member of the same family, subject to certain conditions for the protection of the landlord. The Act empowers the Queen to appoint for the purpose of its execution three Commissioners, of whom one must be able to speak Gaelic, and one must be a Scotch advocate of ten years' standing. They are to decide without appeal all the matters intrusted to their determination. The Act defines a crofter to be any person who at the time of its passing is a resident tenant from year to year of a holding of which the annual value does not exceed £30, and which is situate in a crofting parish. A crofting parish is one in which there

are, or have been within eighty years prior to the Act, holdings of arable land with rights of common pasturage, and in which there still are holdings from year to year of an annual value not exceeding £30 held by residents. The Commissioners are to determine which parishes are crofting parishes. The Act also contains provisions for the benefit of cottars, defined as resident tenants from year to year of dwelling-houses of an annual value not exceeding £6 without any arable or pasture land attached.

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, '87, enables the Crofters' Commission to stay proceedings for the sale of a crofter's effects on a seizure for arrears of rent until the Commission has adjudicated on his application for fixing a judicial rent.

Croke, The Most Rev. Thomas W., Archbp. of Cashel, b. at Mallow, 1824. Educated at Charleville School and the Irish Colleges in Paris and Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. After graduating D.D. (46) he returned to Ireland, and received an appointment in Carlow College two years later. In 49 he taught theology in the Irish College in Paris, and subsequently devoted himself to mission work in the diocese of Cloyne. He was appointed President of St. Colman's College, Fernoy, '58, and ('65) became Chancellor of the Diocese of Cloyne. From '70 to '74 he was Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, and was in '75 made Archbishop of Cashel. Dr. C. is an ardent sympathiser with the Irish Nationalists, and has taken a prominent part in recent movements.

Crown. The Crown of these realms is by common law and constitutional custom hereditary, and this in a manner peculiar to itself; but the right of inheritance from time to time may be changed or limited by Parliament, under which limitations the Crown still continues hereditary. The Sovereign power is limited to the heirs of Princess Sophia, the granddaughter of James I. (who was himself the heir of William the Conqueror and of Egbert), being Protestants; and the Crown on its demise passes to the next heir, males in the next degree in relationship being preferred to females, though any daughter stands in the order of succession before an uncle, nephew, or male cousin. The Sovereign enjoys various prerogatives by prescription, custom, and law, which assign to her the chief place in Parliament and the sole executive power. She is the head of society, the supreme head of the Church, appointing as such the archbishops, bishops, and deans. As the fountain of honour she awards all titles of nobility and honourable distinctions; as the fountain of justice she appoints the judges. Criminal prosecutions are carried on in her name, and she may pardon or abate the punishment of offenders; she is head of the army and navy, appoints their officers, and wages war or concludes peace; she sends and receives ambassadors, signs treaties, appoints the Viceroy of India, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, all governors of colonies and lords lieutenant of counties; she coins money for the use of her subjects, owns much landed property, receives and holds in law the entire revenue of the State, and appoints the ministers. The right of summoning, promoting, or dissolving Parliament is vested exclusively in her, and every bill must receive her assent before it can become law. Finally, she can legally do no wrong. But the prerogatives are subject to many limitations, and in the

coronation oath the Sovereign solemnly pledges himself to govern the people according to the statutes of Parliament and the law and customs of the same. Parliament must be called together at least once in three years, and its existence ceases at the end of seven years if it be not previously dissolved; while the necessity of annually voting supplies for the forces, and of continuing the Mutiny Act, renders it absolutely necessary Parliament should be convened once in every year. The royal assent has not been refused since the days of Anne. Although the Sovereign enjoys the chief place in Parliament, she cannot make, alter, or dispense with any law without the concurrence of the other constituent parts of the legislature. The Sovereign, although she appoints the judges, cannot remove any of them except at the request of both Houses, nor may she influence the decision of causes between subject and subject. She cannot maintain a standing army in time of peace without the assent of the Parliament. Though she alone can coin money, she cannot alter the standard. She is supreme head of the Church, but she cannot alter the established religion, nor call individuals to account for their religious opinions; she cannot be a Roman Catholic, nor marry one. The hereditary revenues of the Crown are at the commencement of each reign surrendered in exchange for a fixed civil list; and though the public revenues are in law received and held by her, nothing can be expended for the public service which has not been granted to her by Parliament and primarily by the Commons. The executive power, though vested in the Crown, is exercised only under the advice of and through the responsible ministers. Appointments are made, titles and honours are conferred, punishments are remitted, war is proclaimed and peace concluded, treaties signed, Parliament is assembled or dissolved,—in short, every act of the Crown, by the sign manual or otherwise, is covered by their counter-signature or their advice, so that the old constitutional maxim that the Crown is incapable of wrong is true to the letter. In one matter—the selection of a person to form a new administration when a ministry has resigned—the Sovereign has theoretically a free choice; but in practice the range is limited to the few members of the Opposition who could undertake the task with a prospect of success. See PARLIAMENT, MINISTRY.

Crown. The. Originally a mere fillet of linen, the crown was, in common with most of the regalia, borrowed from the East on the introduction of Christianity into Europe. It is now used only for coronations and at the openings of parliament. Until the time of the Reformation it was in the charge of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but has since been preserved in the Tower. In 1649, the regalia having been destroyed, new crowns were made for Charles II. at his coronation.

Crown Lands. The mediæval king of England was not only the ultimate lord of all the land of the kingdom, but also lord in the usual sense of a very large demesne, the rents and profits of which were a principal source of revenue. In that age the revenue and expenditure of the state were never clearly distinguished from the revenue and expenditure of the sovereign. The hereditary revenue, the taxes granted for life, and the occasional subsidies, were the king's, subject to a general

understanding that he should carry on the government of the country. Thus successive sovereigns granted away the Crown lands as a private person might grant away his farms. Although frequently increased by immense confiscations, such as those in the Wars of the Roses or at the suppression of the monasteries, the Crown lands on the whole steadily declined in extent and value. Charles II. in three years dissipated half the revenue of the Crown lands; William III. was obliged to recall a grant of four-fifths of the county of Denbigh to the Earl of Portland. The income of the lands which remained was frittered away. Leases were carelessly or corruptly granted; renewals were conceded upon such terms as the tenants chose to give; the revenue was received almost altogether in the shape of fines; and waste and corruption in the management of the estates which had not been granted away reached such a height at the accession of George III., that the Crown lands produced a net annual revenue of little more than £6,000 a year. George III. was the first English king who surrendered the hereditary revenues, including the revenue arising from the Crown lands, in exchange for a fixed Civil List. In 1786 an Act was passed for making an inquiry into the condition of the woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown; and eight years later there was passed an Act for their better administration. Originally there had been one Surveyor-General of woods and forests, and another of land revenues. In the year 1870 the functions of both were vested in a single commission, which in 1872 was further intrusted with the care of public works. But in 1885 the department of woods and forests was again separated from that of public works, and has continued separate ever since. The revenue of the Crown lands reached in 1708 a total of £201,250 a year, in 1830 of £373,770, and in 1880 of £416,530. This revenue is paid into the Consolidated Fund; each sovereign since George III. having received a fixed Civil List in lieu of the hereditary revenues. But the revenues of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall are still enjoyed, those of the former by the reigning sovereign, and those of the latter by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. Return for the year ending March 31st, 1885, published in December 1885 (latest issued):—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land revenue, including one moiety of the net receipt from mines	452,718	2	4	54,046	0	5
Windsor Great Park and woods	4,335	17	8	23,681	18	2
Forests and woodlands	26,251	19	1	22,007	0	5
	483,305	19	1	99,734	19	0
Salaries, legal and other expenses paid out of Vote (of which about one-tenth is recovered as part of the office charges for conveyances, etc.)				23,291	19	7

Consult Sir Thos. May's "Constitutional History of England," whence the above facts have been collected; and for the antiquities of the subject Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England."

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC.

Crown Colonies. See BRITISH EMPIRE, COLONIES, ETC.

Crown Prince. See FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

Cruelty to Children. See SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF.

Cuba. The largest of the West Indian islands, lying between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. Is a dependency of Spain. Area 43,320 sq. m., pop. 1,521,684.—Divided into three provinces, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages. Capital, Havana, a splendid city, with pop. 230,000, connected with other towns by 900 miles of railway.—Coast much beset with rocks and reefs. A mountain chain, rising to 8,000 feet, forms the backbone of the island. From its base extend wide savannahs, well watered, fertile, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. There are great forests and scenery of wondrous beauty, devoid of noxious reptiles or insects. Two-thirds of the island are uncultivated, and in the almost unknown recesses of the interior lurk wild dogs and Maroons (negro outlaws). Many articles are cultivated, but sugar and tobacco are by far the most important.—Ruled by a Captain-General. There is heavy taxation, and not a little oppression. Defence is provided for by 22,000 regular Spanish troops and thirty-five small gunboats. Ports are fortified. Education is compulsory; religion Roman Catholic; and slavery is now (1887) absolutely abolished. Revenue, \$27,500,000, expenditure, \$31,500,000. Exports to United Kingdom (including those from Puerto Rico), \$98,976, imports (ditto), \$1,461,980 (1885). Of the people 977,992 are Spaniards and Spanish Creoles, 10,632 other whites, 489,249 negroes, and 43,811 Chinese. Cuba has belonged to Spain since 1511. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West Indies."

Cumulative Voting. This principle in the conduct of public elections was introduced by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which provides that at the election of a school board "every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of the members of the school board to be elected, and may give all such votes to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Francis Philip, K.C.M.G., b. 1828. Originally intended for the navy, but, after five years' employment on the Mediterranean and other stations, ill-health compelled him to retire. Entering the Science and Art Department, he was (1855) appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. In 1857 he was made Deputy General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, and (1860) became Assistant Director of that institution. He succeeded Sir Henry Cole as Director (1873). He rendered valuable services in connection with the International Exhibition held in London in 1862, the Paris Exhibitions of 1867 and 1876, Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, the British sections at most of these gatherings finding in him an able

organiser. Knighted in 1878, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen has since devoted his energies to secure the success of the series of exhibitions recently held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, the last of which, the Colonial Exhibition, took place in 1886. He also actively aided the project to establish an Imperial Institute (q.v.) in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen.

Curacao. An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. Area 210 sq. m., pop. 25,362. Is rocky, with poor soil, suffering from aridity. It produces salt in large quantities; coconuts, tamarinds, and other fruits are cultivated, and the celebrated liqueur "Curacao" is prepared extensively. Cattle, sheep, and goats are bred for exportation. The town of Willemstad is the capital and seat of government for this and the neighbouring Dutch islands. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Currency, Royal Commission on. On the 5th of September, 1886, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. On the same day a Treasury minute was laid on the table of the House of Commons embodying an account of the reasons which had influenced the Government in the nomination of the Commission, and setting forth the terms of the reference. In this minute it is specifically stated that the duty of the Commission will be (1) to investigate the causes of the changes which the precious metals have undergone, as shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver; and especially to inquire whether they are due (a) to the depreciation of silver; or (b) to the appreciation of gold; or (c) to both these causes. (2) If they should find the changes to be due to the depreciation of silver, they would then inquire whether such depreciation arises from increase of supply or diminution of demand, or from both, and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated. (3) If they should find the changes to be due to the appreciation of gold, they would inquire whether the appreciation arises from the diminution of supply or from increase of demand, or from both, and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated. (4) Having regard to these different causes and their respective effects, they would next inquire what has been the bearing of the changes in the value of the precious metals on the following matters of practical business: 1. India: (a) Upon the remittances of the Government of India (i) for payments on old or fixed contracts or (ii) for payments on new or current contracts; (b) upon the persons in India who have to make remittances home in gold; (c) upon the producers, merchants and taxpayers of India; (d) upon merchants and manufacturers at home who trade with India. 11. The United Kingdom—(a) Upon the trade of the United Kingdom with other silver-using countries; (b) upon the foreign trade of the United Kingdom generally; (c) upon the internal trade and industry of the United Kingdom. (5) If the Commission should come to the conclusion that the aforesaid changes in the values of the precious metals are causing permanent or important evils or inconveniences to any of the

interests above referred to, it would be their duty then to inquire whether it is possible to suggest any remedies within the power of the Legislature or the Government, by itself or in concert with other Powers, which would be effectual in removing or palliating the evils or inconveniences thus caused without injustice to other interests and without causing other evils or inconveniences equally great. (8) Lastly, if the Commission are of opinion that this is possible, they would state, the precise form which such remedies should take, and the manner in which they should be applied. My Lords concur, and on learning that it is Her Majesty's pleasure to issue the Commission, they will give directions for preparation of the necessary documents." The recent correspondence between the home and the Indian Governments concerning the question of the gold and silver duties has been laid before the Commission. An attempt was made before the rising of Parliament to induce the Government to include in the reference to the Commission power to inquire into the unsatisfactory state of the gold, silver and copper now in circulation, likewise the advisability of the introduction of the decimal coinage into this country and into India; but the then Chancellor of the Exchequer ruled both points beyond the scope of the investigation of the Commissioners. The Commission is thus constituted:—**Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell** (chairman), **Sir Louis Malet**, **Mr. L. Courtney**, **M.P.**, **Sir W. H. Houldsworth**, **Bart.**, **M.P.**, **Sir J. Lubbock**, **Bart.**, **M.P.**, **Mr. E. M. Barbour** (Secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce), **Mr. J. W. Birch** (Director of the Bank of England), **Sir T. Farrer**, **Bart.**, **Hon. C. W. Fremantle** (Deputy Master of the Mint), **Mr. Samuel Montague**, **M.P.**, and **Mr. Chapman**.

Customary Court. See **MANOR**.

Customs. See **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Cycling. Since the arrangement by which the National Cyclist Union was allowed to have control of all cycling affairs, strict rules have been in force with regard to professionalism; but a great deal remains to be done with regard to the amateur and professional question ere the sport can be placed on a satisfactory basis. The following bicycle records were made last year: By **F. J. Osmond**—2 miles, 5 min. 22½ sec.; 3 miles, 8 min. 14½ sec.; 4 miles, 11 min. 5½ sec.; 5 miles, 13 min. 55 sec.; 6 miles, 16 min. 40½ sec.; 7 miles, 19 min. 33½ sec.; 8 miles, 22 min. 26½ sec.; 9 miles, 25 min. 16½ sec.; and 10 miles, 28 min. 14½ sec. By **P. Furnival**—11 miles, 32 min. 7½ sec.; 12 miles, 35 min. 4½ sec.; 13 miles, 38 min. 2½ sec.; 14 miles, 41 min. 33½ sec.; 15 miles, 43 min. 50½ sec.; 16 miles, 46 min. 53½ sec.; and 17 miles, 49 min. 55½ sec. By **W. Cassal**—18 miles, 52 min. 53½ sec. By **P. Furnival**—19 miles, 55 min. 50½ sec.; 20 miles, 58 min. 50½ sec.; 21 miles, 1 h. 1 min. 50½ sec.; 22 miles, 1 h. 4 min. 51½ sec.; 23 miles, 1 h. 7 min. 51½ sec.; 24 miles, 1 h. 10 min. 52 sec.; and 25 miles, 1 h. 13 min. 49½ sec. By **C. Potter**—28 miles, 1 h. 27 min. 52½ sec.; 30 miles, 1 h. 34 min. 18½ sec.; 35 miles, 1 h. 50 min. 37½ sec.; 40 miles, 2 h. 7 min. 16½ sec.; 45 miles, 2 h. 24 min. 1 sec.; and 50 miles, 2 h. 40 min. 33½ sec.;

The bicycle and tricycle championship resulted as follows: **Bicycle**—1 mile, time 2 min. 45½ sec.; 5 miles, 16 min. 40½ sec.; 25 miles, 1 h. 19 min. 23½ sec., all by **W. A. Hinton**; 50 miles, 2 h. 45 min. 45 sec. (less 1 lap), **J. H. Adams**. **Tricycle**—1 mile, time 2 min. 44½ sec., **E. Kilderlin**; 5 miles, 17 min. 22½ sec., **R. J. Maeredy**; 25 miles, 1 h. 23 min. 21½ sec., **F. J. Osmond**. The **International Tricycle Race** took place on June 25th, **E. Kilderlin** winning from Gatehouse and Moore, and compassing the 2 miles in 6 min. 41 sec. The **Oxford and Cambridge tricycle contest** was decided in June, Cambridge winning the 1 and 4 miles and Oxford the 15 miles, the Oxonians, however, scoring the most points. At the **Crystal Palace**, in September, the following tricycle records were made: by **A. Bower** (Ripley Road Club)—25 miles, 1 h. 23 min. 24½ sec.; 50 miles, 2 h. 50 min. 9½ sec.; 100 miles, 6 h. 9 min. 26 sec.; 150 miles, 10 h. 18 min. 24½ sec. **P. Furnival**, bicycle, at **Kennington Oval**, on Sept. 10th, won the **Surrey Cup** for the third time, which enabled him to retain possession of the trophy; time 32 min. 36½ sec. In June **W. A. Hinton** secured the **five miles International Race**, beating **Osmond** and **Fenton**, in 15 min. 14½ sec.; following this up on July 23rd by winning the **Speedwell Challenge Cup**; while **Osmond**, at **Gainsborough**, in August, covered 3 miles in 8 min. 31½ sec. In the **twenty-four hours' road competition of the North Road Club**, on Sept. 2nd, **T. Waterhouse** (rearr-driving Safety) was first, with 2704 miles; and **G. P. Mills** (tricycle) second, with 266 miles (both records).

Cymmrodorion. See **EISTEDDFOD**.

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 40 miles from Asia Minor, 60 from Syria, 258 from Port Said, and 1,117 from Malta. Area 3,584 sq. m., pop. 186,173. Divided into six districts. Capital **Nicosia**, pop. 11,500, inland. Other towns and ports, **Larnaka**, **Limassol**, **Famagusta** (harbour), **Kyrenia**, **Ktima**. Mountains traverse the island; highest peak **Mount Troödes**, 6,500 ft. Rivers not navigable. Climate salubrious, lowlands hot in summer; soil generally fertile. Former destruction of forests has done great harm, now being remedied. Ravages of locusts had almost ruined the island, now energetically combated. Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, caobos, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: copper, lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. Government representative: **High Commissioner**, **Official Executive**, **Elective Legislature**. Religion: **Mohammedan** and **Greek Church**. Schools subsidised. Cyprus is a military and naval station, but undefended. Revenue (1887), £187,044; expenditure, £110,679; debt, £52,800 annually credited to Turkey. Trade improved since British occupation. In 1878 imports £177,651, exports, £157,328; in 1887 £335,795 and £314,797. History long and most eventful. Island made over to Great Britain in 1878 by Convention with Turkey, subject to the payment of subsidy (£92,800) annually to the latter, and restoration to be made should Russia surrender **Kars** and **Batoum** to Turkey. Consult **Lang's "Handbook to Cyprus"**; **Brown's "Locust War in Cyprus"**, etc.

D.

"Daily Chronicle." Morning paper (*rd.*). Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd (1856) and converted into an Imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. It has a very large circulation. Editor, Mr. E. Whelan Boyle (*q.v.*). Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

"Daily News." A prominent Liberal daily paper (*rd.*), and principal organ of the Gladstonian party. Established 1846. It made much headway in 1850-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; and again in 1876, when Mr. MacGahan, its Constantinople correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr. J. R. Robinson. New and handsome buildings, lit throughout by the electric light, have just been erected, in Bouverie Street, E.C.

"Daily Railway Share List." See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.

"Daily Telegraph." Morning paper (*rd.*). Founded 1855. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent Liberal, and it takes a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from Paris and Vienna. In late years it has employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. A new feature of interest was added in 1886: "Paris Day by Day," a record of the chief occurrences in the French capital. Offices, Fleet St., E.C.

Dairy Farming is that branch of agriculture which has in view specially the production of milk, and the manufacture therefrom of butter and cheese. The dairy districts of Britain are the western counties of England and the south-western counties of Scotland. The generally humid climate of these districts is favourable to the growth of grass, and the grazing of cows and other cattle. The same feature in the climate of Ireland makes it suitable to the development of this important branch of agriculture. The improved facilities afforded by the railways in the rapid transit of fresh milk to the great centres of population have increased the demand for this product to an enormous extent within the last few years. The supplying of this daily demand for fresh milk is now one of the most important and probably remunerative industries connected with the dairying interest; and our dependence upon the foreign importations for our supplies of butter and cheese has in consequence increased. The great bulk of the London milk comes from country farmers within an area bounded by Kent and Dorset on the south, Cheshire and Wilts on the west, and Essex and Norfolk on the east. The prices paid for London milk vary considerably. The farmer usually prefers to contract with a respectable firm for the year, as his sale is then certain and his money safe. The milk is offered at *11d.* to *18. 2d.* for the six summer months, and *18. 5d.* to *18. 8d.* for the six winter months, per barn gallon of 17 pints. But British dairy farming is on the whole gradually improving its resources. The Royal Agricultural Society, which offers prizes for improved utensils and dairy machinery, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association formed a few years ago, which by means of lectures

and dairy exhibitions diffuses a mass of useful information, have done much to promote the interests of dairy farming. In dairy farms proper, on which is a large srea of meadow or pasture with a small area of arable land, where the live stock consists almost entirely of cows, the latter are sent to grass in summer, being brought into the stalls twice a day for milking, and probably to get a little cake or meal if the grass is not abundant. On arable farms, however, where the dairy does not form the principal or important part of its economy, the cows are stall fed both summer and winter on fodder crops, supplemented by more concentrated kinds of food. The natural time for calving is from January to May; but it is made to take place at all times of the year, so as to provide fresh milk and butter for the market. A very small portion of the milk produced on a dairy is used in the rearing of calves. There are various ways of testing milk, but it is always important to show the amount of solids and of butter-fat in it.

Dale, Robert William, M.A., D.D., LL.D. was b. in London, 1829. Educated at Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham, graduated M.A. Lond. Univ. '53. Hon. LL.D. Glasgow '83. He was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in '53, in conjunction with the late John Angell James, on whose death he took the entire charge of the church. In '68 Dr. D. held the office of Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He accepted the Lyman-Beecher Lectureship of Yale Coll., Connecticut, in '77, when he lectured on Preaching at that institution, the Senate of which conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. D. is a Governor of King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, and has been Vice-chairman of the Birmingham School Board. He edited the *Congregationalist* for some years, and in '86 was a member of the Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts. Dr. D. has published many theological works, the best known of which are "Week Day Sermons," "The Evangelical Revival," "Laws of Christ for Common Life," "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism," "The Ten Commandments," and "The Atonement"—a series of Lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which has been translated into French and German. He has also contributed to *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and other leading magazines. Dr. D. is one of the most eloquent of modern preachers and platform speakers, and has long been regarded as a foremost champion of religious and political toleration. On the break-up of the Liberal party on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, Dr. D. lent his powerful aid to the Union Liberals. He has recently paid a visit to Australia.

Daman. A Portuguese seaport north of Bombay. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Damaraland. A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Walvisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. Area about 100,000 sq. m. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Ovampo-land is partly within this territory. Here, a few years since, there migrated overland from the Transvaal a party of Dopper Boers, an extreme religious sect. A settlement called Upingtonia was formed;

but the exactions and pitiless oppression of the Boers caused the Ovampo tribes to rise against them. By last accounts the settlement had been broken up. All mining and other rights conceded to these settlers by the native chiefs have recently been purchased by the German West African Society.

Danish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Danish Political Parties. With a constitution at least equal in freedom to that of England, Denmark has, for the past thirteen or fourteen years, been the scene of a stubborn political conflict, consequent on the refusal of the King to allow the majority (the United Left) to take office. The present ministry (of seven members) presided over by M. Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, was appointed June 11th, 1875, and, with occasional modifications, has remained in power ever since, notwithstanding repeated defeats in the Folkething, and the absolute refusal of that body for the past three years to vote any financial measure. As a consequence the affairs of Denmark have, since March 31st, 1885, been administered by provisional financial laws, which a clause in the charter authorises the King to promulgate. When parliament was dissolved on January 8th, 1887, the Opposition numbered over 80, leaving the Ministry with less than 20 supporters out of a house of 102. The leader of the Opposition is M. Berg, who, up to quite recently, united the functions of leader of the Opposition with that of Speaker of the Folkething. The latter office he has now resigned. In June 1885, M. Berg was, with two other persons, indicted for defiance of the authority of the State, for having approved of the removal of a police officer from a political platform on which M. Berg was about to speak; and in October of the same year all three accused were sentenced to six months' imprisonment on common prison diet. The judgment was appealed against, but was confirmed in every detail by a supreme court of thirteen judges, in January 1886. The present Folkething was elected on Jan. 28th, 1887, its predecessor having been dissolved, owing to its refusal to vote the budget, when the Ministry increased its following to 27, thus reducing the strength of the Opposition to 75.

Dardanelles, or Hellespont, is the narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its geographical position is of great importance, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified. It derived its ancient name of Hellespont from Helle, daughter of one of the kings of Thebes, who was drowned in it; and its modern name from the castles built at the south-west entrance by Mahomet IV. in 1658. The passage of the Dardanelles was forced by the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, in 1807.

Darwin, Charles, The Life and Letters of, edited by his son, Francis Darwin (q.v.) (Murray), was one of the famous books of '87. It comprises an autobiographical sketch of the illustrious naturalist, fortunately brought down to a pretty recent date; a series of his son's reminiscences of his father's every-day life; a large number of letters from Darwin to his friends, and of their letters to him; and an

account by Prof. Huxley of the way in which the "Origin of Species" was received. One interesting feature which is well brought out—though, of course, quite unintentionally—is that his forty years' dyspepsia had a very different effect on Darwin than the same kind of illness had on Carlyle.

Darwin, George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1846. Is an elder son of the late Charles Darwin. Graduated in the Mathematical tripos of 1868 as second wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman. Fellow Trin. Coll. (1868). In the winter of 1870-71 he took part in the *Eclipse Expedition to Sicily*. F.R.S. (1879), to the transactions of which he contributed several papers, which attracted great notice in the scientific world. Since 1877 the greater part of his labour has been directed to investigations in physical astronomy. Assisted (1882) Sir W. Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of Thomson and Tait's "Natural Philosophy." Elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge (1883). Has recently published the life of his father (q.v.).

Daudet, Alphonse, distinguished French novelist, born at Nîmes, May 13th, 1840; he began as master in a college. In 1857, repatriating to Paris, he became a litterateur, and published "Les Amoureux" (1858), and "La Double Conversion" (1861); these two works had no great success. In 1861 he became secretary to the Duke of Morny, under whose auspices he travelled in Italy and the East. Amongst his numerous works his greatest success was "Fromont Jeune et Rialé Aîné," a work which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. His dramatisation of "Numa Émémartian" was performed at the Odéon at Paris, Feb. '87.

"Dauntless." See YACHTING.

Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C., b. 1833, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar (1861), Q.C. (1873), and is the leader of the Chancery Bar, as Sir Charles Russell is leader of the Common Law Bar. Mr. Davey became Solicitor-General when Mr. Gladstone formed his last Government, although he had had the misfortune to lose his seat at Christchurch. His subsequent attempts to secure election at Ipswich resulted in defeat on each occasion. During the Parliament of 1880-85 Sir Horace Davey rendered good service to the Liberal party in a quiet way, and was always heard by the House with interest, especially when his remarks related to legal subjects.

Davidson, Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL.D., one of the most eminent of living authorities on biblical criticism, was b. 1837, at Ballymena, Ireland. Educated at Queen's Coll., Belfast. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in '35, but subsequently went over to the English Congregationalists, and in '42 was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages at the Lancashire Independent College. He is the only living Englishman who has received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Halle. The liberality of his views respecting the writings of the Sacred Scriptures has given offence to orthodox theologians, and some years ago he found it necessary to resign his professorship. Amongst the best known of his works are "Biblical Criticism," "The Canon of the Bible," and his Critical and Exegetical Introductions both to the Old and New Testaments.

Davis, Henry William Banks, R.A., b. at Finchley 1833, was a successful student of the Royal Academy, of which he was A.R.A. (1873). A frequent exhibitor at Burlington House. His "Trotting Bull," in bronze, shown in 1872, obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition, while his *Returning to the Fold*, exhibited in 1880, was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. (1877).

Dawson, Sir John William, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist and naturalist, b. at Picton, Nova Scotia, 1820. Educated at Edinburgh Univ., and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Accompanied Sir Charles Lyell (1842 and 1852) in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. He has made important discoveries, amongst these being *Eoscoia Canadense*, the oldest known foramifer. Dr. Dawson is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. Principal of the McGill University (1855) at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. Author of "The Story of the Earth and Man" (1872), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. Created C.M.G. (1881). Selected by the Gov.-General (the Marquis of Lorne) as President of the Royal Society of Canada (1882). Was President of the British Association for 1886.

Day, Sir John Charles, b. 1826. Joined the Middle Temple (1845). Called to the bar (1849). Joining the South-eastern Circuit, he acquired a large practice. Q.C. (1872). Appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench division (1882). Mr. Justice Day, who is a Roman Catholic, rendered signal service to the Government as chairman of the Belfast Riots Commission in 1886. He is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and Roscoe's "Nisi Prius."

Days of Commemoration. See COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF.

Days of Devotion. The Red-Letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, together with Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday, on which the faithful attend mass through devotion (*de fide*).

Days of Obligation. All Sundays, and Christmas, the Circumcision, Epiphany, the Ascension, and All Saints' days, on which the faithful attend mass through obligation (*de obligatione*).

Dean and Chapter. A corporate body, consisting of the Dean, who is president, together with his canons or prebendaries, who form the Chapter. They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service.

Deans, Various Kinds of Dean of Arches, the "official principal" of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is the judge in the Metropolitan Court of Canterbury, originally held in the church of St. Maria de Arcubus (St. Mary-le-Bow).—Dean, Cardinal, the senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome, who, amongst other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop.—Dean of a College, amongst other functions, has the supervision of the morals of the college in his charge.—Dean of a Monastery, the superior over ten monks.—Dean of Faculty, also called Master of Faculty, is the head of the

Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc.—Deans, Honorary, are the chiefs of certain Churches (e.g., Chapel Royal, St. James's), but without any jurisdiction.—Dean of Peculiars, is a Dean without a Chapter, but invested with jurisdiction—e.g., the Dean of Arches (*v. supra*) and the Dean of Battle.—Dean, Rural, of very early origin, but now without much authority. He has no absolute jurisdiction, his duties consisting in executing all processes directed to him by the Bishop, reporting on the conduct of his clergy and laity, and in examining candidates for confirmation.

Death, Accidental. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Debt, Imprisonment for, was abolished by the Debtors' Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 66), excepting in the case of a defaulting trustee or of a debtor who is ordered by court to pay (*i.e.*, a judgment debtor), and is demonstrably able yet refuses to do so. This Act also gives powers for the arrest and imprisonment, pending security being given, of a defendant whose presence in an action is material to the prosecutor, and who is about to leave England; and it further provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors.

Deceased Wife's Sister (Marriage with, Bill, '85. This Bill was intended to legalise marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife. The Bill was retrospective, but contained savings of marriages and of rights of property which might otherwise have been effected. A similar bill has been brought in almost every session for many years back, and has passed the House of Commons several times. But it has never yet become law.

Decree nisi. A decree nisi is a provisional decree, which will be made absolute within a given time unless some reason is shown to the court why it should not be made absolute. It means literally a "decree unless" (Latin *nisi*). If within the time appointed good reason can be shown for such a proceeding, the decree nisi will be reversed, of a further inquiry will be ordered. See DIVORCE.

Dee Railway Bridge. The first cylinder of a new railway bridge between Chester and Flint was laid on Aug. 16th, '87, by Mr. Gladstone. The work is being undertaken by the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Railway Co., who, taking the necessary steps in '84, determined to extend the Cheshire railway lines from Chester to Connah's Quay by means of a low-level opening bridge across the Dee; thus, by means of the Wirral line and the Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool will be within half an hour of North Wales. The width of the river where the bridge crosses is 480 feet, and the spring opening will allow the passage of vessels of 140 feet beam; the length of the swinging girder is 287 feet, and the two fixed spans are 120 feet each; by means of hydraulic power at a pressure of 700 lb. to the inch the bridge can be opened or closed in 40 seconds. It is stated that when completed the bridge will exceed the span of every other bridge over a navigable river in the United Kingdom. This is the second bridge connecting North Wales with England, and it is expected will prove a valuable outlet for this portion of the Principality, especially for coal, the field being estimated to contain 4,450,000,000 tons, with a present annual output of 3,000,000.

De Facto. A phrase used in antithesis to "de jure," to describe that which is in fact, as opposed to that which is legal. Thus, after the expulsion of the Rump, Cromwell was *de facto* sovereign of England, although Charles II. was *de jure* sovereign from the day of the execution of Charles I.

Deeds of Arrangement Act, '87, enacts that after Jan. 1st, '88, all deeds of arrangement specified therein shall be void unless they shall have been registered with the Registrar of Bills of Sale within seven clear days of the execution thereof by the debtor or any creditor. Any person is entitled on payment of a small fee to search the register and inspect the deed.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the E. coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The port and settlement is Lourenço Marquês, a young town now rapidly growing. Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage; the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around the coast, and some malarial fever is prevalent. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. Concessions for the construction of a railway from the Bay to Pretoria were granted by the King of Portugal in 1876, but the undertaking fell through. In 1886 the Boer Government began some operations, and tried unsuccessfully to raise a loan in Holland. Their chief stimulus is hatred of the British, and desire to obtain an outlet elsewhere than through Natal or Cape Colony. Yet the importance of this railway to the Transvaal and all South Africa must be acknowledged, since it would help towards the rapid development of its gold and coal fields. Gold is now largely worked at Barberton, only 90 miles from the Bay. On the other hand, the recent construction and opening of railways from D'Urban to Ladysmith in Natal, and from Cape Town to Kimberley, with their further extension in prospect, give assurance of much competition. An English syndicate has obtained concessions for the line, but has been only partially successful in floating a company in London. A Dutch syndicate is negotiating to step into its place. Works have been commenced by the former, and a section of line for several miles inland from Lourenço Marquês was opened in 1887. The Transvaal Government permits its subjects to encroach on Swaziland and Zululand with a view of dominating the future railway. Authorities predict that Delagoa Bay must eventually become the great port and commercial emporium for all South Africa. More alive to what is going on than the English Government, the Portuguese have recently dispatched troops to Lourenço Marquês, in order to make their position there secure.

Delagoa Bay and Gold-fields Railway. On Nov. 1st, '87, the Portuguese Government announced the completion of this line; but on the following day an intimation reached London from the contractor, Sir Thomas Telford, to the effect that the opening would be deferred for a week or two pending the arrival of the carriages. Although only a little over fifty miles long, the line is of considerable importance, opening up as it does communication between one of the best of the South African harbours and the Transvaal goldfields. It is to be extended to Pretoria by a company

working with a subsidy from the Transvaal Government, and the money required was subscribed in Amsterdam and Berlin by the time the Delagoa portion was completed. The Delagoa Company's frontier station is at the river Komati, which pierces the mountain chain a little to the south of the northern road to Lydenburg. The extension to Pretoria will pass through that gold region, with a branch to Barberton in the De Kaap district. A despatch, dated Durban Dec. 14th, stated that the first section to Komati was opened on that day by the Governor-General amid great rejoicings.

De La Rue, Warren, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., a son of the head of the well known firm of De La Rue & Co., is a native of Guernsey, where he was b. 1815. After attending the college of St. Barthe, Paris, he entered his father's business, where he successfully devoted his scientific genius to the invention of machinery and new processes of colour printing. He is one of the most eminent of living electricians, and has rendered immense service by successful physical researches in the application of electricity to practical purposes. In conjunction with Dr. Hugo Müller, he has carried on a series of remarkable experiments in his private physical laboratory, with a view to the observation and explanation of the phenomena of the electrical discharge. He has recently presented some valuable instruments to the laboratory of New Coll., Oxford. He is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and Fellow of many learned societies. He succeeded the late Mr. Spottiswoode as Secretary to the Royal Institution. Has been Pres. of the Royal Astronomical and Chemical Societies and of the London Institution.

Delegations. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTISANS.

Demerara. One of the three counties of British Guiana (*q.v.*).

Democracy. The name "democracy" has come down to the modern world from ancient Hellas, in whose numerous republics the political situation was largely exemplified. It designates the political rule of the *Demos*, or the body of citizens, in contradistinction to monarchy or tyranny, the government of a single person, and to aristocracy or oligarchy, the dominant power of a class or of a select few representing a particular class. A perfect democracy is all but unknown to history. In the palmyest times of Greek popular government, a very large, indeed, the largest, section of the population—the slaves—were wholly excluded from part or lot in political affairs. Even the lower classes of Greek citizens not only did not always enjoy equal political advantages with the higher classes, but were positively often subject to serious political disabilities; although the progress of the democratic spirit operated continually towards the reduction of such inequalities. It is only in a small state or sovereign city that the whole body of citizens are in a position to exercise an equal voice in the government of the community. With the wide extension of territory the possibility of personal action in political affairs is seriously limited, and the principle of representation seems to be the necessary, and only resource. From constant experience we in England have the keenest appreciation of the restraints and complications of representative government, and of the hopes and fears attendant on every democratic concession

wrong from non-democratic parliaments. With all deductions from the ideal, however, we have no difficulty in recognising the general determining force that makes for democratic supremacy. As a fair statement of "the recognised principles of political democracy," we may adopt the careful expression of Sir Erskine May. "The highest ideal of a democracy," says Sir Erskine ("Democracy in Europe," i. lxiv.), "is that which secures to every citizen equality before the law, freedom of person, freedom in the family, freedom of conscience, freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom of trade, freedom of labour, freedom of property, freedom of action when not injurious to the state or to society, a share in the election of his rulers, and in the making of the laws by which he is governed, and in the voting of taxes which he is called upon to contribute; which provides that the enlightened will of the majority shall be the rule of all, while none shall be restrained but for the general good; which, combining the strength of a whole people, has for its first object security for the rights and liberties of every member of the state." See ed. '87; and consult Sir H. E. Maine, "Popular Government" (4 essays, *Quarterly Review*); Sir T. E. May, "Democracy in Europe," i. History; H. Spencer, "Man versus The State"; A. C. de Tocqueville, "Democracy in America"; Guizot, "History of Democracy in the United States"; J. L. Motley, "Historic Progress of American Democracy"; J. A. Picton, "The Conflict of Oligarchy and Democracy," etc.

Denison, The Ven. Geo. Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, nephew of the late Viscount Ossington, Speaker of the House of Commons (1857-72), was b. 1805. Educated at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating First Class in Classical Honours '26. Elected Fellow of Oriel '28. He held successively the curacy of Cuddesdon, Oxon, and the vicarages of Broadwindsor, Dorset, and East Brent, Somerset. He was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Taunton '51. He resigned his examining chaplaincy to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in '53, when Dr. Spencer charged him with holding views on the Doctrine of the Real Presence contrary to those sanctioned by the Articles of the Church. In consequence of three sermons which he preached on that subject in Wells Cathedral '54 he was deprived of his preferments by an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by the primate at Bath. On his appeal, however, to the Court of Arches (*q.v.*) this sentence was set aside, and on further appeal to the Privy Council (*q.v.*) in '58, the decision of the Court of Arches was confirmed. Archdeacon D. was Chairman of the respective Committees of the Lower House of Convocation, which condemned the "Essays and Reviews," and Bishop Colenso's Comments on the Pentateuch. He has long been an active member of the Church Union (*q.v.*), and has frequently afforded evidence of his strong individuality and tenacious grasp of his private opinions by his vigorous opposition to the School Board System and other democratic movements. Archdeacon D. was for many years editor of the *Church and State Review*, and has written "Notes of my Life" ('78) and "Mr. Gladstone," a pamphlet which had a large sale, in '85.

Denman, the Hon. George, the fourth son of the first Lord Denman; b. 1819. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar (1846). After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament,

Mr. Denman was elected member for Tiverton, his colleague in the liberal interest being Lord Palmerston. He continued to sit for Tiverton, with a brief exception, until 1872, and carried through Parliament two useful measures modifying the laws of evidence. In 1872 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now, by the operation of the Judicature Act, a judge of the High Court.

Denmark. Kingdom under Christian IX. of Glucksburg. By charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '69, and '65) the executive power is vested in king and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 crown nominees, and 54 indirectly elected by the people for eight years), and of the Folksting (or House of Commons of 102 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted to the Folksting. Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the king), the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian Islands. The state religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no civil disabilities to dissenters. Area 13,784 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Revenue ('87), £3,042,300; expenditure, £3,227,294; national debt, £10,873,865, but State investments amount to £5,000,000, reducing debt nearly one-half. (For army and navy see ARMY, FOREIGN, and NAVY, FOREIGN; and for history '73-86 see eds. '86 and '87.) There is little of importance to note in the internal or external condition of Denmark during '87. Early in the year there was a dissolution of parliament and a general election, which terminated favourably for the ministry. A revision of the Constitution caused a misunderstanding between the king and the Folksting, which happily led to no serious consequences. Among social events the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales with their daughters and the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Copenhagen may be recorded. While on this visit an attack of measles broke out and seized Princesses Maud and Victoria of Wales and three of the Tsar's family. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Denmark and Sweden (Sound) Tunnel. In the *Journal des Débats* of July 30th, 1885, was published a telegram from Copenhagen to the effect that the Danish and Swedish journals had for some time been discussing schemes for the construction of a tunnel between those two countries under the Sound, this being the revival of an old topic. M. A. de Rothe, a French engineer, late of the Panama Canal, in the name of a company of his countrymen, had now, however, presented to the two Governments concerned a plan for cutting a tunnel between Copenhagen and Malmö in Sweden. This tunnel was to be in two parts: 2 miles between the islands of Amak and Saltholm, and 5½ miles between the latter and the Swedish coast—7½ miles in all. A *Times* telegram from Berlin, August 12th, says that the tunnel was for the purpose of connecting the Danish and Swedish railways. "A short time previously," added this telegram, "another Frenchman, M. Dejoncle, sought the consent of the Danish Government to the project, and this was made dependent upon proof of its feasibility, of the existence of the necessary capital, and of the consent of the

Swedish Government. The latter was believed to view the scheme with considerable favour, and the cost was estimated at 10,000,000 francs, to be raised in Paris if the concession could be obtained. Up to the close of '87 nothing had apparently been done.

Département. (From the French.) One of the principal territorial divisions of France under the administration of a prefect (*préfet*), who is the head representative of the Government. The administrative seat of a prefect is called *préfecture*, and is always situated in the capital town of the *département*. A *département* is subdivided into *arrondissements* (districts). A French *département* is like an English county.

Depression of Trade and Industry. **Royal Commission on.** A commission to inquire into the extent, nature, and probable causes of the depression, now or recently prevailing, was appointed by Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and issued their final report in March last year. The Commissioners were the late Lord Idlesleigh (Chairman), Lord Dunraven, Mr. G. Slater-Booth (now Lord Basing), Mr. John Aird, Sir James Allport, Mr. Thomas Burt-Whistle, the late Mr. Lionel Cohen, Mr. James P. Corry, Mr. David Dale, Mr. C. J. Drummond (London Society of Compositors), Mr. W. F. Ecrody, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, Mr. W. L. Jackson, Mr. G. Auldjo-Jamieson, Mr. N. Lubbock, Mr. P. A. Muntz, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. R. H. I. Palgrave, Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. (now Sir) W. Pearce, the late Prof. Bonamy Price, and Mr. S. Storey; Mr. G. H. Murray, Sec. The report was not favourable to any change in our fiscal policy. It was chiefly remarkable, however, for an able statement of personal opinion, drawn up by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, tracing the causes of depression to the land monopoly, and the unequal distribution of wealth, arising out of the unsatisfactory relationship between capital and labour. (A full and detailed account of the C. is given in ed. '87.)

Derby, The. See HORSE RACING.

Desirade. A French West Indian island, among the Leeward group. It is an elevated tableland of limestone, area 16-sq. m., and is a dependency of Guadeloupe (*q.v.*).

Dewar, James, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1842, at Kincardine. Educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. Appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh (1863), from whom he received his chemical training. Studied subsequently at Ghent. Is Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. He is the author of several papers, and also published the well-known investigation on the "Physiological Action of Light," in connection with Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow in which the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina is to produce a sudden alteration of its electrical condition.

Diamond Fields. In ancient times India was the only known source of diamonds, and the famous gems of history have come thence. But the once prolific mines of Golconda and Punnah have been exhausted, though a few stones are still found in the Deccan and elsewhere, in gravel underlying black clay. At Pontiana, in Borneo, diamonds are found with gold and platinum in red clay. Some magnificent gems

have come thence. Some are got in the Ural Mountains, in mica slate, and one or two have been found in Bohemia. In Australia small diamonds are taken out of Pliocene river drift along the Macintyre river; and specimens occur in Mexico, Georgia and North Carolina, and in California and Arizona. But the great diamond fields of to-day are in Brazil and in Cape Colony. In the former mines have been in existence since 1727, and the value of the output must have been enormous. The chief districts are in the interior provinces of Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso. The stones are usually small, but a large percentage are of the finest quality, and they are dug from gravel and red clay. Diamonds were discovered in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, in 1871, and since then energetic digging has proceeded. The chief mines are the "Kimberley" and "De Beers." These are gradually absorbing lesser companies. Their nominal capital is about £2,000,000 respectively, but in reality is more. Large sums have been invested in procuring water, which is now conducted to the mines from the Vaal river, about 16 miles away. The total output up to 1885 has been valued at over £32,000,000 sterling. For 1884 it was valued at £2,807,288, for 1885 at £2,492,755, for 1886 at £3,504,756. The stones are found in an igneous black clay, which occurs in deep circular "pans" or "pipes." It is conjectured that these are a kind of crater, filled up by upheavals from below in old geological periods. "The stones are of all varieties, among them many of the purest water, some of which have been found of very large size. Even the famous Koh-i-Noor seems insignificant beside the "Stewart Diamond," a Cape stone of pure water weighing 288½ carats. In London "trade" it is customary to call any pure white stones "Brazilian," and all others "Cape." As a matter of fact the best stones, especially large ones, now come from South Africa.

Diamond Sculls. See AQUATICS.

Dictionary, A New English, on historical principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society; edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D., "with the assistance of many scholars and men of science," and published at the Clarendon Press; has advanced to the third part, and has been received with general approval. In order to ensure complete accuracy and thoroughness, an entirely fresh selection of representative extracts from the original works themselves have been made from over 5000 of the chief English writers of all ages; and when completed there will be about 1,000,000 distinct quotations in the dictionary. The work will be completed in six volumes, each containing four parts; and each part will be issued at intervals of six months. The headquarters of the staff are at Oxford, and the publisher is Mr. Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

Diego Garcia. An island in the Indian Ocean. It is chief of the Oil Islands, a group forming part of the Chagos Archipelago (*q.v.*), and is an appanage of the British colony of Mauritius.

Diego Suarez Bay. On the north of Madagascar (*q.v.*). By the treaty of December 1885, made between the French and Malagasy Governments, this bay was ceded to France.

Dillon, Mr. John, M.P., L.R.C.S.I., son of the late John Dillon, M.P., of 28 celebrity, was b. 1851. Educated at the Catholic University of Dublin. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary

(1880), but owing to ill health resigned the seat. Elected for East Mayo in 1885, and again in 1886. Mr. Dillon has recently been identified with the "Plan of Campaign" (q.v.); and in Nov. 1886, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, and bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace. Mr. D. was twice imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and has been repeatedly suspended by the House of Commons. He is one of the most powerful speakers in that assembly. He has recently been addressing large audiences in the west of England.

Dimorphism (from *duo* = two, *morphe* = form). A term used (1) in chemistry, (2) in botany. In each case the word denotes two-fold form in the same body, but with very different significations in the two sciences.—1. Chemistry. A dimorphic substance is one that, having the same chemical composition, crystallises in more than one form. The two crystalline forms (or the three in the rarer cases of trimorphism) may belong to the same one of the various systems of crystals, and yet have differences in their corresponding angles; or they may actually belong to two or three different systems. These differences of form, with identity of chemical composition and generally of chemical properties, are associated with differences in physical properties, such as specific gravity, colour, and hardness.—2. Botany. A dimorphous flower is one in which the reproductive organs are of two sets of lengths. The male, or stamens, are either long or short. The styles of the female, or of the carpels, are either short or long. In any given flower the stamens and styles are of different lengths. Thus, flower A of the particular plant will have—say long stamens and short style; flower B will have—say short stamens and long style. The name *heterostylism* (*heteros* = different) has been used as synonymous with dimorphism. The plants of the genera *primula* (primrose, cowslip) and *linum* (flax) are the best examples of dimorphism. See ed. '86.

Findings. An island and territory of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see ARCHDEACONS).

Diplomatic. The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British Colonies:

AFGHANISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Col. Attacolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

AMERE. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. C. K. M. Walter, B.C.S.

ALGERIA AND TUNIS. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Tirman.—*British Consul-General*, Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. See also TUNIS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *President*, Dr. Miguel Juárez Celman.—*Vice-President*, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. *Ministry: Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. N. Quirno Costa.—*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. E. Wilde.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. W. Pacheco.—*Minister of War and Marine*, General Racedo.—*Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction*, Dr.

F. Posse.—*Minister in London*, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Secretary of Legation*, Florencio L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Alejandro Paz.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb.—*Consular Clerk*, Francis W. Mills, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*—Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

ASSAM. *Chief Commissioner*, D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH. *Governor*, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. James Gordon Ramsay, M.L.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, M.P.—*Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Jenkin Coles, M.P.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, M.P.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.—*Assistant Agent-General*, Samuel Deering, Esq., J.P.

AUSTRALIA, WEST. *Executive Council: President*, The Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles Nicholas Warton.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General*, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Railways, and Director of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. Wright, C.E.—*Unofficial Member*, J. G. Lee Steere, M.L.C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. *J. and R. Minister of the Imperial House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Gustav Kálnoky de Kőröspatak.—*Imperial Minister of Finance*, Benjamin Kállay de Nagy-Kálló.—*Imperial Minister of War*, Count Arthur Bylandt-Rheidt. *Ministerial Council for Austria: Minister President, and Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Eduard Taaffe.—*Agriculture*, Count Julius Falkenhayn. *Justice*, Baron Alois Prázek.—*Worship and Education*, Chevalier Gautsch de Frankenthurn.—*Military Service*, Count Zeno von Welserheimb.—*Finance*, Chevalier Dr. Julian Dunajewski.—*Commerce*, Marquis Olivier de Bacquehem.—*Minister (without portfolio)*, Baron Florian Ziemialkowski. *Ministerial Council for Hungary: Minister President*, Koloman Tisza de Borosjenő.—*Worship and Public Education*, August Trefort.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Koloman Bedekovich de Kőrös.—*Justice*, Theophil de Fabinyi.—*Finance*, Count Julius Szápáry.—*Public Works and Communication, and Minister at H. M. Court*, Baron Bela Orczy.—*Military Service*, Baron Geza de Felsöváry.—*Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce*, Count Paul Szechenyi.—*Ambassador in London*, Count Karolyi, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Chevalier Ferdinand Krapf de Livenhoff, Mansion House Chambers, 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B.

BADEN. *President of Ministry*, L. Furban.—*British Charge d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

BARODA. *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Col. J. C. Berkeley, Madras Infantry.

BASUTOLAND. *Resident Commissioner*, Col. Sir Marshall Jas. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

BAVARIA. *Ministers of State: President, Instruction, and Worship, Dr. Von Lutz.—Justice (Vacant).—Finance, Dr. Von Riedel, Von Maillinger.—Foreign, Baron Von Crailsheim.—Interior, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—Minister of War, Von Helmleth.—British Charge d'Affaires, Munich—Victor A. W. Drummond.*

BERMUDANLAND. *Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.—Administrator and Chief Magistrate, Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.*

BELGIUM. *Finance, M. A. Beernaert.—Justice, M. Jules Lejeune.—Home and Public Instruction, M. Jos. de Volder.—Foreign Affairs, Prince de Chimay.—Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works, Chevalier de Moreau.—War, Gen. C. Pontus.—Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, M. J. Vanden-Peereboom.—Minister in London, Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Consul-General, M. François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—British Minister at Brussels, Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B.*

BELUCHISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General for India, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.*

BENGAL. *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council, Hon. Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourables G. C. Paul, C.I.E.; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.; C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E.; Abdul Jubbar; T. T. Allen; Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E.; G. Irving; D. Cruickshank; Ananda Mohun Bose; Sir H. L. Harrison; Kali Nath Mitter; Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, C.I.E. Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary, F. Barnes Peacock.—General Statistical and Revenue, F. Nolan.—Financial and Municipal, C. F. Louis Macaulay, C.I.E.—Public Works, Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E.*

BOLIVIA. *President, Señor Don Gregorio Pacheco. Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Don Juan C. Carrillo.—Finance, Don Pedro García.—Home, Don José M. del Carpio.—Justice, Don José Pol.—War, Don Col. Antonio Rojas.—Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Paris, Madrid, and Rome, Don Aniceto Arce.—Consul-General in London, Don José Maria de Artola, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.—Vice-Consul, Don Jorge de Artola.*

BOMBAY. *Governor, Rt. Hon. D. J. M. Lord Reay, LL.D., C.I.E.—Council of the Governor, Lieut.-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., Commander-in-Chief; J. B. Richey, C.S.I.; and Raymond West, M.A., LL.D.—Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations, J. Macpherson, B.A.; K. T. Telang, LL.B., C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; J. R. Naylor; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, C.I.E.; Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.; J. Batty, M.A. (Secretary). Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary, Thomas Duncan Mackenzie (acting).—Revenue, Financial, etc., John Nugent.—Military, etc., Brig.-Gen. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.—Public Works, J. H. E. Hart.—Railway, Major F. Firebrace, R.E.*

BRAZIL. *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cotejipe.—Minister of the Empire (ad interim), Baron de Cotejipe.—Justice, Samuel McDowell.—Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Rodrigo Augusta da Silva.—War, Joaquim Delino Ribeiro da Luz.—Marine, Camos Frederico Castrioto.—*

Finance—Francisco Belisario Soares de Souza.—Minister in London, Baron de Penedo, 32, Grosvenor Gardens.—Consul-General in London, Barão do Ipirá-Mirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.—British Minister to Brazil, H. G. MacDonell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands). *Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Hugh Nelson. Executive Council: President without Portfolio, Hon. Robert Dunsmuir.—Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. B. Davis, Q.C.—Agriculture and Finance, Hon. J. Herbert Turner.—Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. Robson.—Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works, Hon. F. G. Vernon.—Agent-General in London, H. C. Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*

BULGARIA. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Stambouloff.—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stransky.—Minister for War, Colonel Moukoff.—Minister of Finance, M. Natchevitch.—Minister of Justice, M. Stouloff.—Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Zivkoff. British Agent and Consul-General, Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.*

BURMAH. *Chief Commissioner, C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.—Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Andrew Thomson.—Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, E. S. Symes, C.I.E.—Secretary to Chief Commissioner, H. T. White.*

CANADA. *Governor General, Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.—President, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (President of Council).—Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.—Justice, Hon. J. S. D. Thomson.—Public Works, Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Agriculture, Hon. John Carling.—Railways and Canals, Hon. John Henry Pope.—Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. George E. Foster.—Postmaster-General, Hon. A. W. McLellan.—Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Hon. Thomas White.—Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan.—Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.—Without Portfolio, Hon. J. C. Abbott.—High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada (vacant), Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, P.C., G.C.M.G.—Private Secretary, F. J. Newton, Esq.—Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner, Commander Graham Bower, R.N., C.M.G. The Cabinet Ministers are: Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Tudhope, M.L.A.—Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, M.A., Q.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Hon. Friedrich Schermbrucker, M.L.C.—Secretary for Native Affairs.—Hon. Jacobus Albertus de Wet, M.L.A. Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments: Under Colonial Secretary, Hampden Willis, Esq., C.M.G.—Assistant Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen, Esq.—Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, H. H. McNaughton, Esq.—Secretary Law Department, Joseph Foster, Esq.—Under*

Secretary for Native Affairs, J. Rose Innes, Esq., C.M.G.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*, Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G., 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (INDIA). *Chief Commissioner*, A. Mackenzie, B.A., C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, Lindsay Neill.—*Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture*, A. H. L. Fraser.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, J. B. Fuller.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. *Jersey*: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major Gen. Chas. Brisbane Ewart, C.B., R.E.—*Bailiff*, Sir George C. Bertfiam.—*Dean*, Very Rev. W. C. Le Breton, M.A.—*Procurator-General*, W. H. Vernon.—*Advocate-General*, A. H. Turner. **GUERNSEY**, SARR, ALDERNEY, ETC.: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. J. H. F. Ellington, C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir Edgar MacCulloch.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Carey Brock, M.A.—*Procureur in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, T. G. Carey.—*Comptroller of the Royal Court of Guernsey*, E. C. Ozanne.

CHILE. *President of the Republic*, J. M. Balmaceda. *Ministry*: *Foreign Affairs*, M. L. Amunátegui.—*Interior*, A. de Zañartu.—*Finance*, A. Edwards.—*Instruction*, P. L. Cuadra.—*Public Works*, P. Montt.—*Minister for England*, Señor Don Ambrosio Montt, 88, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.—*First Secretary*, Don Ambrosio Montt.—*Second Secretary*, R. Orrego.—*Consul-General*, Juan de la Cruz Cerda, 3, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.—*Consul for London*, A. G. Kendall, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Santiago*, Hugh Fraser.

CHINA. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Marquis Tseng.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency L-w Ta-jen, 49, Portland Place, W.—*English Secretary*, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Street, Regent's Park, N.W.—*British Minister*, Sir John Walsham, Bart.

COLONIES. *Crown Agents for*. The Crown Agents who transact business in London on behalf of the Crown Colonies are Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.; Capt. M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G., R.E.; and E. E. Blake, Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. They are agents for the following colonies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope (interest on loans), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Heligoland, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand (interest on loans), St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (including Perak, Selangor and Sungai Ujong), Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Virgin Islands, and Western Australia.

COLUMBIA. *Secretaries of State*: *War*, F. Angulo.—*Public Instruction*, D. Ospina, C.—*Interior*, F. Paul.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, V. Restrepo.—*Finance*, C. Martinez Silva.—*Foreign*, C. Holguin.—*Commerce and Communications*, T. Casas Rogas.—*Minister in London*, Gen. A. B. Cuervo, 55, Cornwall Road, S.W.—*Vice-Consul*, L. Schloss, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, E.C.—*British Minister and Consul-General*, William I. Dickson.

CONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE. *CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS.* Admini-

strators-General: *Foreign Affairs and Justice*, E. Van Kettvelde.—*Finance*, Hub. Van Neusa.—*Interior*, General F. Strauch. **LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AT BOMA.** *Governor-General*, C. Janssen.—*Justice*, F. Fuchs.—*Finance*, E. Destrain.—*Marine*, N.—

COSTA RICA. *President*, General Bernardo Soto.—*Ministry*: *Foreign Affairs*, Ascension Esquivel.—*Commerce, Finance, and Instruction*, Mauro Hernandez.—*War, Marine, and Police*, Santiago de la Guardia.—*Minister to England and France*, Señor M. M. Peralta.—*Consul-General in London*, J. A. Le Lacheur, 19, Swithin's Lane, E.C.—*British Consul*, Cecil Sharpe.

CYPRUS. *High Commissioner*, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: *The Officer for the time being second in command of the Troops*.—*Chief Secretary*, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.I.—*Queen's Advocate*, W. R. Collyer.—*Receiver-General*, J. A. Swettenham.

DENMARK. *Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, J. B. S. Estrup.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron O. D. Rosenørn-Lehn.—*Justice and for Iceland*, J. M. V. Nellesmann.—*Worship and Education*, J. F. Scavenius.—*Home*, H. P. Ingerslev.—*War*, Col. J. J. v. Bahnsen.—*Marine*, Commander N. F. Ravn.—*Minister in London*, M. de Falbe, 18, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Ernest Adolph Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.—*British Minister, Copenhagen*, Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. *President*, General Ulisses Hereaux.—*Vice-President*, General Segundo Imbert. *Ministry*: *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, M. M. Gautier.—*Public Works*, P. T. Garrido.—*Justice and Public Worship*, J. T. Mejia.—*War and Marine*, W. Figueroa.—*Finance*, J. Julia.—*Consul-General in London*—Miguel Ventura, 18, Colman Street, E.C.—*British Consul for Dominican Republic and Hayti*, at Port-au-Prince, Alfred St. John.—*Vice-Consul at San Domingo*, David Coën.

ECUADOR. *President*, José María Placido Caamaño.—*Vice-President*, Dr. P. J. Cevallos-Salvador. *Ministry*: *Interior and Foreign Affairs*, M. Espinosa.—*Finance*, V. L. Salazar.—*War and Marine*, General V. Sarasti.—*Consul-General in London*, Pedro A. Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Quito*—Christian W. Lawrence.

EGYPT. *President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice*, Nubar Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Minister of the Interior, and of War*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Minister of Public Works and Public Instruction*, Abd-el-Rahman Pasha Rouchdy.—*Minister of Finance*, Zeky Pasha.—*High Commissioner from the Porte*, Mukhtar Pasha.—*Financial Adviser to the Khedive*, Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G.—*British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.—*British Consul and Judge at Alexandria*, C. A. Cookson, C.B.

FIJI. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir J. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: *The Governor and the Colonial Secretary*.—*Attorney-General*, H. E. Berkeley (acting).—*Commissioner of Lands*, John Berry.

FRANCE. (Ministry formed Dec. 12th, '87.) *President of the Council and Minister of*

Finance, M. Tirard. — *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Flourens. — *Interior*, M. Sarrien. — *Public Instruction*, M. Faye. — *Justice*, M. Fallières. — *Public Works*, M. Loubet. — *Commerce*, M. Dauterme. — *Agriculture*, M. Viette. *War*, Général Logerot. — *Marine*, M. de Mahy [M. de Mahy resigned Jan. 4th, '88, and Vice-Admiral Krantz was (Jan. 5th) appointed to succeed him]. — *Ambassador in London*, M. Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. — *Consul-General*, M. Blanchard de Farges. — *Consul-Suppléant*, M. G. B. d'Anglade, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C. — *British Ambassador*, Paris, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

GERMANY. *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Vice-President of the State Council, President of the Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Trade, &c., Prince von Bismarck. — *Secretary of State for the Interior*, Von Boetticher. — *Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Von Caprivi. — *Secretary of State for Justice*, Dr. Von Schellong. — *Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Dr. Jacoby. — *Secretary of State for Railways*, Vacant. — *Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Dr. Von Stephan. — *Secretary of State for Public Works*, Herr Maybach. — [NOTE. There is no Minister of War for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each state of the Empire.] — *Ambassador in London*, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Paul Ludwig Wilhelm Jordan, 5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C. — *British Ambassador*, Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

GIBRALTAR. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison*, Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E. — *Colonial Secretary*, The Lord Gifford, V.C. — *Colonial Treasurer*, Melfort Campbell. — *Chief Justice*, Sir H. Burford-Hancock.

GOLD COAST COLONY. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. — *Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Evans, C.M.G. — *Queen's Advocate*, — *Treasurer*, C. Pike.

GREECE. *President and Minister of Finance*, Ch. Tricoupis. — *Marine*, Theotokis. — *Home Affairs*, Lombardis. — *Justice*, Voulpitis. — *Foreign*, Dragumis. — *Resident Minister in London*, M. J. Gennadius, 5, St. James Street. — *Consul-General*, Alexander A. Ionides, 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C. — *British Minister*, Athens, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G.

GUATEMALA. *President of the Republic*, H. E. Gen. Barillas. — *Foreign Affairs*, Lorenzo Montúfar. — *Education*, Don M. J. Herrera. — *Justice*, Don F. Anguiano. — *Home*, Don Salvador Barrutiá. — *Exchequer*, Mauricio Rodriguez. — *War*, C. Mendizábel. — *Minister to England*, Señor Don Ciriaco Medina. (Resides at Paris.) — *Consul-General*, Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street. — *British Minister*, J. P. Harriss-Castell.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. *Chargé d'Affaires in England*, Abraham Hoffnung, 3, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. — *Consul-General in London*, Henry R. Armstrong, 3, Great Winchester Street, E.C. — *British Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu*, Major James Hay Wodehouse.

HAYTI. *President*, Général Salomon. See

retaries of State: Foreign and Agriculture, Brutus St. Victor. — *Justice*, Lechaud. — *War and Marine*, Brenor Prophète. — *Interior and Instruction*, F. Manigat. — *Finance and Commerce*, Callisthène Fouchard. — *Minister to France*, Mr. Charles Laforestrie (Paris). — *Charge d'Affaires in London*, M. Félix Dejean. — *Consul in London*, M. Erdmann, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C. — *British Consul at Port-au-Prince*, Alfred St. John.

HELLIGOLAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

HESSE. *President of Ministry*, Baron Finger. — *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

HONDURAS. *President*, General Luiz Bogran. — *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Jeronimo Zelaya. — *Justice*, Public Works, and War, Rafael Alvarado. — *Home*, Crescencio Gomer. — *Finance*, F. Planas. — *Agriculture*, A. Zelaya. — *Consul-General in London*, Wm. Binney, 13, St. Helen's Place, E.C. — *British Consuls at Truxillo*, Wm. Melhado; *Port-Cortes*, F. Debrót.

HONG KONG. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir G. W. des Vœux, K.C.M.G. — *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Stewart, LL.D. — *Attorney-General*, E. L. O'Malley. — *Treasurer*, A. Lister. — *Surveyor-General*, J. M. Price.

HYDERABAD. *Resident*, John Graham Cordery, M.A., C.S.I. — *First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Benars* — J. R. Fitzgerald.

INDIA. *Office of the Secretary of State in Council: Secretary of State*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B. — *Permanent Under-Secretary*, John A. Godley, C.B. — *Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, Sir John Gorst, Q.C. — *Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Horace G. Walpole, C.B., J.P. — *Council: Vice-President*, Major-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, LL.D., K.C.B.; Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, LL.D., D.C.L., K.C.S.I.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E.; Gen. C. J. Foster, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey, F.R.S., C.S.I.; Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.; Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Robert Hardie, Esq.; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alexander James Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; and Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. — *Clerk of the Council*, Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B., J.P. — *Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, Wm. J. Maitlands Esq., C.I.E. — *Secretaries of Departments: Financial*, Henry Waterfield, C.B. — *Military*, Lt. Gen. A. B. Johnson, C.B. — *Judicial and Public*, A. G. Macpherson. — *Political and Secret*, Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I. — *Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph*, Sir J. L. Danvers, K.C.S.I. — *Revenue, Statistics and Commerce*, W. G. Pedder, C.S.I. — *The Supreme Government, Calcutta: Viceroy and Governor-General*, The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., &c. — *Council: Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., &c. — *Commander-in-Chief*. — *Ordinary Members*, Lt.-Gen. G. J. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., C.I.E.; Sir Charles U. Aitchison, LL.D., D.C.L., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; D. M. Barbour, C.S.I., C.I.E.; and Sir C. A. Elliot, LL.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. — *Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, The Lieut. Governor

of Bengal; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.; H. St. A. Goodrich; H. S. Thomas; J. W. Quinton; G. H. F. Evans; Maharajah Lachmessar Singh of Durbunga; Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E.; Syad Ameer Hossein; Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I.; Sir Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; and Lt.-Col. E. G. Wace. Secretaries to the Government for India: Home, A. P. MacDonnell, M.A.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, Sir E. C. Buck.—*Finance and Commerce*, E. J. Sankinson (acting).—*Foreign*, H. M. Durand, C.S.I.—*Military*, Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Colleen, R.S.C.—*Public Works*, Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.—*Legislative*, S. H. James.

ISLE OF MAN. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Spencer Walpole.—*Attorney-General*, Sir James Gell.—*Clerk of the Rolls*, A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir William Leese Deinkwater.—*Second Deemster*, J. F. Gill.

ITALY. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and interim for Foreign Affairs*, Signor Francesco Crispi.—*Worship and Justice*, Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli.—*Finance*, Signor Agostino Magliani.—*War*, Signor Ettore Bertole-Viale.—*Marine*, Signor Benedetto Brin.—*Public Instruction*, Professor Michele Coppino.—*Public Works*, Signor Giuseppe Saiarco.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, Signor Bernardino Grimaldi.—*Ambassador in London*,

10, Grosvenor Square, W.—*First Secretary*, Chevalier J. Catalani, 24, Kensington Gate, S.W.—*Consul-General*, H. B. Heath, Esq., 31, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Minister, Rome*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Savile Lumley, G.C.B.

JAPAN. *Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Ito Hirobumi.—*Minister of Navy*, Count Saigo Tsukumichi.—*Minister of Army*, Count Oyama Yuwao.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Yamagata Aritomo.—*Minister of Finance*, Count Matsugata Masayoshi.—*Minister of Justice*, Count Yamada Akiyoshi.—*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce*, Count Kuroda Kiyotaka.—*Minister of Post and Telegraph*, Viscount Enomoto Buyo.—*Minister of Education*, Viscount Mori Arikata.—*Minister in London*, Viscount Kawase Masataka, 6, Cavendish Square, W.—*Consul*, Mr. Sonada Kokichi, 84, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*British Minister*, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C.M.G.

KASHMIR. *President*, Col. Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

LADAKH. *Joint Commissioners*, Ney Elias, C.I.E. (on special duty); and Captain H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C.

LIBERIA. *President*, His Excellency J. H. Hayley W. R. Johnson. *Cabinet: Secretary of State*, Hon. E. J. Barclay.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. T. J. Wiles.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. Davis.—*Consul-General in London*, Hon. E. B. Gudgeon, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.—*Consul*, H. Hayman.—*Vice-Consul*, John Neely.—*Secretary of Legation*, R. C. Saunders; offices, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

MADAGASCAR. *Prime Minister and Prince Consort*, Rainilaiarivony.—*Consul*, Samuel Procter, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.—*French Resident at Antananarivo*, Le Myre de Villers.—*French Vice-Resident, Tamatave*, —.—*British Consul at Tamatave*, J. G. Haggard.—*British Vice-Consul at Antananarivo*, W. C. Pickersgill.

MADRAS. *Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, Gen. Sir Charles

George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., *Commander-in-Chief*; Charles G. Master; and P. P. Hutchins.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, The Honourables Henry E. Stokes, B.A.; J. H. Spring-Branson; Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.; Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E.; Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagram; S. Subrahmanya Aiyar; S. R. Turnbull; Pali Chentala Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.—*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, H. E. Stokes, B.A.—*Revenue Department*, J. F. Frice.—*Military Department*, Brig.-Gen. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.—*Public Works*, Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.

MALTA. *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, General Sir John Lintorn A. Simmons, G.C.B.—*Military Secretary*, Sir C. Larcom.—*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Hon. W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.B., C.M.G. [On Dec. 12th, '87, Her Majesty directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, altering the constitution of the Council of Government of Malta, and providing for the constitution of an Executive Council for the islands. Sir G. F. Bowen and Mr. G. S. Baden Powell were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the manner of dividing the island and its dependencies into electoral districts; and are now in Malta on their mission (Jan. '88).]

MANITOBA. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. J. C. Aikins. *Executive Council: Premier, Provincial Secretary, and Commissioner of Railways*, Hon. J. Norquay.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Dr. H. Wilson.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. E. Hamilton.—*Agriculture, Statistics, and Health*, Hon. D. H. Harrison.

MAURITIUS. *Governor*, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.—*Commander of the Forces*, Major-General Hawley.—*Colonial Secretary*, Francis Fleming, C.M.G.

MEXICO. *President*, Gen. Porfirio Diaz. *Ministry: Foreign*, Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Romero Rubio.—*Justice*, J. Baranda.—*Public Works*, General Pacheco.—*War*, J. Hinojosa.—*Finance*, M. Dublan.—*Minister to England*, General F. Z. Mena (Legation, 23, Harrington Gardens, S.W.).—*Secretaries*, Don P. M. del Campo, Don M. Pacheco, and Don M. de Lizardi.—*Attache*, Don Daniel Garcia.—*Private Commercial Agent*, Don R. de Olano, 57, New Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Mexico*, Sir S. St. John, K.C.M.G.

MONTENEGRO. *Council of State: President*, B. Petrovitch-Nieghoc.—*Members*, St. Radonitch, J. Plamenatz, and G. Matanovitch. *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, S. Radonitch.—*Interior*, B. Petrovitch-Nieghoc.—*War*, J. Plamenatz.—*Instruction*, J. Paulovitch.—*Director of the Finances*, N. Matanovitch.—*British Chargé d'Affaires at Cettigne*, Walter Baring.

MOROCCO. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Sid Hia Mohammed Torres.—*British Minister at Tangier*, and *Consul-General for Morocco*, W. Kirby Green, C.M.G.

MUSCAT. *Political Agent*, Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles, R.S.C.

MYSORE. *Resident and Chief Commissioner*, Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.

NATAL. *Executive Council: Governor*, His Excellency Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. F. S. Haden.—*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Henry Connor.—*Commandant of H.M. Forces*, Hon. Col. Stabb.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. M. H. Galloway,

C.M.G.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Hon. H. C. Shephstone.—*Colonial Engineer*, Hon. A. H. Hime, late Lieut.-Col. R.E., C.M.G.—*Nominated by Governor from Legislative Council*, Hon. B. W. Greenacre, M.L.C., and Hon. F. Lindsey, M.L.C.—*Emigration and Harbour Board Agent in London*, Walter Peace, Esq., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

NETHERLANDS. *Foreign Affairs*, Jonkhoeer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.—*Home Office*, J. Heemskerk, *President of the Ministerial Council*.—*Justice*, M. W. Baron de Four van Bellinchave.—*Marine*, F. C. Tromp.—*War*, General A. W. P. Weitzel.—*Finance*, J. C. Bloem.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce and Industry*, J. N. Bastert.—*Colonies*, J. P. Sprenger Van Eyk.—*Minister in London*, Count Van Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Jonkhoeer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, H. S. J. Maas, 40, Finsbury Circus.—*British Minister at The Hague*, The Hon. Sir William Stuart, K.C.M.G.

NEW BRUNSWICK. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. G. Blair.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. J. Mitchell.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. R. J. Ritchie.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. D. McLellan.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. P. G. Ryan.—*Without Office*, Hons. G. S. Turner and A. Harrison.

NEWFOUNDLAND. *Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral*, H. A. Blake, C.M.G. *Executive Council*: *Premier*, Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Maurice Fenelon.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. S. Winter, Q.C.—*Without Office*, A. F. Goodridge: C. R. Ayre.

NEW GUINEA. *British Commissioner*, John Douglas, C.M.G.—*Deputy Commissioner*, Hugh Romilly, C.M.G.

NEW SOUTH WALES. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G. *Ministry*: *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. Fitzgerald Burns.—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. Thos. Garrett.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. John Sutherland.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Bernard Ringrose Wise.—*Minister of Public Instruction*—Hon. J. Inghs.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. William Clarke.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.—*Secretary for Mines*, Hon. Francis Abigail.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council*, Hon. Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.—*Agent-General*, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Telegraphs, Minister of Marine, and Commissioner of Stamps*, Hon. H. A. Atkinson.—*Minister for Public Works, and Native Minister*, Hon. Edwin Mitchellson.—*Minister of Defence and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Thomas Fergus.—*Minister of Mines, Lands, and Immigration*, Hon. G. F. Richardson.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. T. W. Hislop.—*Minister of Education and Trade and Customs*, Hon. George Fisher.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. E. C. J.

Stevens.—*Agent-General*, Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway.

NICARAGUA. *Ministry: President*, Don Evaristo Cavaza.—*Foreign Affairs*, Don F. Castellon.—*Minister in London*, Señor Don José Pasos, Bristol Hotel, W.—*Consul-General in London*, Fredk. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH (INDIA). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.—*Chief Secretary to Governor*, J. R. Reid.—*Secretary to Governor, Judicial, Forest, and Oudh Revenue Deposits*, J. Woodburn.—*Financial Department*, R. Smeaton, M.A.—*Public Works*, Col. D. Ward, R.E.—*Irrigation*, Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (CANADA). *Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner*, Hon. E. Dewdney. *Executive Council*: *Stipendiary Magistrates*, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson; Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, C.M.G.; C. B. Rouleau; P. Breland; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine; and Hayter Reed.—*Assistant Indian Commissioner*, Hon. H. Reed.—Also thirteen elected members.

NOVA SCOTIA. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. M. H. Richey. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Lengley.—*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without Office*, Hons. F. Johnson, A. Macgillivray, J. D. McLeod, and D. McNeil.

ONTARIO. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Oliver Mowat.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. G. W. Ross.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. C. F. Fraser.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. T. B. Pasdee.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. A. S. Hardy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. M. Ross.

ORANGE FREE STATE. *President*, Sir J. H. Brand, LL.D., G.C.M.G.—*Secretary to Government*, P. J. Bignant.—*Instruction*—The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A.—*Postmaster-General*, A. Howard.—*Treasurer-General*, P. J. R. de Villies. *Consul-General*, P. G. van der Byl, Belmont, Cannes, France.—*Consul in Great Britain*, Philip Thomas Blyth, D.L., F.S.A., 2, Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, W.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. *Grand Vizier*, Kiamil Pasha.—*President of the Council of State*, Aarifi Pasha.—*War*, Ali Saib Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, Munir Pasha.—*Justice*, Djeydett Pasha.—*Finance*, Mahmoud Pasha.—*Public Instruction*, Munif Pasha.—*Commissioner of Works*, Mazhar Pasha.—*Commerce, Mines, Agriculture*, Zihni Pasha.—*Public Works*, Zuhdi Effendi.—*Foreign Affairs*, Said Pasha.—*Director of Telegraphs*, Izzet Effendi.—*Ambassador in London*, Rustem Pasha, 4, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir William A. White, G.C.M.G., C.B.

PARAGUAY. *President*, Gen. Escobar. *Ministry: Secretary for Interior*, Col. Mens.—*Foreign*, A. Canete.—*Finance*, A. Canete.—*Justice*, M. A. Maciel.—*War*, Col. Duarte.—*Consul-General in England*, Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street.—*Consul in Manchester*, James Parlanc.—*Vice-Consul in Man-*

chesier, A. Jung.—Consul in Gibraltar, John Garese.—British Consul in Asuncion, Dr. W. Stewart.

PERBIA. *War, Kamran Mirza, Naib-es-Soultaneh.—Foreign Affairs, Ghevem-ed-Doolch.—Justice, Azud-ul-Mulk.—Customs, Finance, and Domains, Ali Asger Khan, Amin-es-Sultan. Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs, Moukhebew-Dowleh, Ali Kouli Khan.—Postal and Private Secretary to the Shah, Amin-ed-Dowleh, Mirza Ali Khan.—Press, Mohammed Hassan Khan, Etamad-us-Saltaneh.—Arts, etc., General Djehangir Khan.—Envoy in London, Prince Malcolm Khan, Nazim-ed-Dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington, W.—Secretary, Mikayil Khan.—British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Teheran, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—Secretary of Legation, Arthur Nicholson, C.M.G.*

PERSIAN GULF. *Political Resident, Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Bo.S.C. RAJPUTANA: Agent to Governor-General, Col. C. K. M. Walter, B.C.S. TURKISH ARABIA: Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., B.S.C.*

PERU. *President, Gen. Caceres. Cabinet: Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Elmore.—Minister of Finance, A. Aspillaga.—Minister of Justice, A. Garcia.—Minister of War and Marine, F. Mujica.—President of Council and Prime Minister, Aurelio Denegri.—Minister in London, Señor Carlos Candamo.—Consul, A. R. Robertson, 9, New Broad Street.—Financial Agent, J. A. Miro Quesada, 136, Westbourne Terrace, W.—British Minister at Lima, Col. Sir Charles E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.*

PORTUGAL. *Premier and Minister of the Interior, Senhor Luciano de Castro.—Justice, Senhor Beirão.—Public Works, Senhor Navarro.—Finance, Senhor Marianno de Carvalho.—Marine, Senhor Henrique de Macedo.—Foreign Affairs, Senhor Barros Gomes.—War, Viscount San Januario.—Minister in London, Miguel Martins d'Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.—Consul-General, A. F. Pinto-Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.—British Minister in Lisbon, Geo. Glynn Petre, C.B.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. *Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. A. Macdonald. Executive Council: Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. W. W. Sullivan.—Provincial Secretary, Frederick, and Public Lands, Hon. D. Ferguson.—Public Works, Hon. G. W. Bentley.—Without Office, Hons. J. O. Arsenault, J. Nicholson, J. Lefurgy, A. J. Macdonald, N. McLeod, and S. Prowse.*

PRUSSIA. *President of the Prussian Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Trade, Prince von Bismarck.—Vice-President of the Ministry, Minister of the Interior, etc., Von Puttkamer.—Minister of Public Works, etc., Herr Maybach.—Minister of Agriculture, Crown Lands, and Forests, etc., Dr. Lucius.—Minister of Justice, etc., Dr. Friedberg.—Minister for the Interior, etc., Von Boetticher.—Minister of Public Worship and Education, etc., Von Gossler.—Minister of Finance, etc., Dr. von Scholz.—Minister of War, etc., Lieut.-Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf.*

PUNJAB. *Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Lyall. Civil Department Secretary, C. M. Rivaz.—Public Works Secretary (General Branch), Col. E. Perkins, C.B., R.E.—Financial Commissioner, Col. E. G. Wace, B.S.C.*

QUEBEC. *Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Au-*

guste Réal Angers. Executive Council: Premier, Hon. H. Mercier.—Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Pierre Garneau.—Treasurer, Hon. Joseph Shehyn.—Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. James M'Shane.—Solicitor-General, Hon. Louis Duhamel.—Ministers without Portfolios, Hon. J. J. Ross and Hon. A. Turcolte.

QUEENSLAND. *President, His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. (Governor).—Premier, Vice-President, Colonial Secretary, and Treasurer, Sir Samuel W. Griffith, K.C.M.G.—Postmaster-General, Hon. W. H. Wilson.—Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Hon. W. A. Hodgkinson.—Secretary for Public Land, Hon. Henry Jordan.—Attorney-General, Hon. A. Rutledge.—Agent-General and Member of the Government, Sir Jas. F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.—C.M.G., 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.—Clerk of the Executive Council, Albert Victor Drury.—Private Secretary to Premier, J. W. Woolcock.*

ROME (PAPAL). *Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—Under Secretary, Monsignor M. Mocenni.*

ROUMANIA. *President of Council and Minister for the Interior—J. C. Bratiano. Foreign, M. Phérékyde.—Instruction, D. Stourdza.—Justice, E. Stasesco.—Agriculture, Domains, etc.—A. Stolojan.—Finance, C. Nacon. Public Works, General Radon-Mihal.—War Gen. Angelesco.—Minister in London, Prince Jon Ghica, 50, Grosvenor Gardens.—Consul-General in London, Walter Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.—British Minister at Bucharest, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M.G.*

RUSSIA. *Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff. War, General Vannovsky.—Marine, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—Directing the Ministry of Marine, Vice-Admiral Schestakoff. Foreign Affairs, M. de Giers.—Interior, Count Tolstoy.—Public Instruction, M. Délianoff.—Finance, M. Vichnegradsky.—Domains, M. Ostrovsky.—Justice, M. Manasséine.—Director of Ways and Communications, Admiral Possiet.—Comptroller of the Empire, M. Soliski.—H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery, M. Tanéieff (Dyacing).—Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Maria, M. Dournovo.—Governor-General of Warsaw—Gen. Gourko.—Governor-General of Finland—Gen. Count Heyden.—Secretary of State for Finland, Baron Broun. Committee of Ministers: President, M. Bunge.—Members, Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaievitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, Count Tolstoy, M. Délianow, Baron Nicolai, M. Abaza, M. Soliski, M. De Giers, M. Stoianovsky, Admiral Possiet, M. Pobédonostzew, General Vannovsky, M. Ostrovsky, M. Frisch, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Schestakow, M. Manasséine, M. Dournovo.—Ambassador in London—Mr. G. de Staël, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—Consul-General, M. Alexandre de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—British Ambassador, St. Petersburg.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*

SALVADOR. *President, General Francisco Menendez. Ministry: Home and Education, D. B. Estupinan.—Finance, War and Marine, E. Perez.—Foreign Affairs and Justice, Dr. M. Delgado.—Minister to England, Vacant.—Consul-General, Luis A. Campbell, 7, Jeffrey's Square, E.C.—British Consul at San Salvador,*

John Moffat.—*Minister Resident and Consul-General for all the Central American Republics*, J. P. H. Gastrell.

SAXONY. *Ministers of State: President, War and Foreign*, Von Fabrice.—*Interior*, Von Nosseitz-Wallwitz.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Gerber.—*Minister of Justice*—Dr. Von Abeken.—*Finance*, Von Könnertz.—*British Charge d'Affaires*, Dresden, George Strachey.

SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA. *British Charge d'Affaires*, Ralph Milbanke.

SERBIA. *Premier and Minister of War*, Col. S. Grouitch.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Col. D. Franassovitch.—*Minister of Public Works*, P. Velimirovitch.—*Minister of Interior*, S. Milosavljevitch.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. M. Vouitch.—*Minister of Commerce*, Steva Popovitch.—*Minister of Justice*, Gershitch.—*Minister of Education and Public Worship (ad interim)*, M. Christitch.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, M. Yephrem Grouitch, 11, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.—*Secretary to Legation*, Alex. Z. Yovitchich, 37, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.—*Consul-General in London*, Mr. H. W. Christmas, Solicitor, 76, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Consuls*: Manchester, Mr. J. Lieben; Liverpool, Chevalier de Stoers; Bradford, Mr. John Darlington.—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade*, Mr. George Hugh Wyndham, C.B.

SPAIN. *Prime Minister and President of the Council*, Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta.—*Foreign Affairs*, Don Segismundo Moret.—*Justice*, Don Manuel Alonso Martinez.—*War*, General Casola.—*Marine*, Don Rafael Rodriguez de Arias.—*Finance*, Don Joaquin Lopez Puigcerver.—*Trade, Agriculture, and Public Works*, Don Carlos Navarro y Rodrigo.—*Colonies*, Don Victor Balaguer.—*Interior*, Don José Luis Albareda.—*Minister in London*, H. E. Don Cipriano del Mazo, 46, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Madrid*, Sir Francis C. Ford, G.C.M.G., C.B.

SWEDEN. *Minister of State: Minister of State*, O. R. Themptander.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count A. C. A. L. Ehrensvald.—*Councillors of State*: Dr. J. H. Lovén.—*Justice*—Dr. N. H. Vult de Steyerp.—*Marine*, Baron C. G. von Otter.—*Ecclesiastical*, Dr. C. G. Hammarskjöld.—*J. E. C. Richert*.—*War*, Major-General G. O. Peyron.—*Interior*, J. E. von Krusenstjerna.—*Finance*, Baron C. J. A. Tamm.—*Minister in London*, Count Charles E. Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Carl Jublin-Dannfeldt, 24, Great Winchester St., E.C.—*British Minister at Stockholm*, Edwin Corbett.

SWITZERLAND. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President for 1888*, W. F. Hertenstein.—*Vice-President for 1888*, B. Hammer. The other members of the Federal Council are:—Charles A. Assolant, Droz.—*Agent and Consul-General at Native* M. Henry Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street, W.—*British Minister at Berne*, Sir John. Hon. J. Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Land, Hon. J. Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Governor*, Sir Robert Hamilton-Richardson.—*Premier and Chief Secretary*, W. Hislop.—*Min.*—*Attorney-General*, A. I. de and Customs, 12, B. S. Bird.—*Minister without Portfolio*.

of Lands and Works, Hon. E. N. C. Braddon.—*Agent-General*, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (acting), 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

TRANSVAAL. *President*, S. J. Paul Kruger.—*Vice-President*, G. J. J. Smit.—*President of Legislative Council (Volksraad)*, J. J. Hoffman.—*Secretary of State*—J. V. Eduard Bok.—*British Resident*, George Hudson.

TREPOLO. *Governor-General*, Ahmed Rassim Pasha.—*British Consul-General*, Frank R. D. Hay.—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson.

TUNIS. *Prime Minister*, Sidi el Aziz Ben Attour.—*French Governing Resident*—M. Massicault.—*Secretary-General to Tunisian Government*, M. Regnault.—*Finance*, Depienne.—*Public Works*, Michaud.—*British Consul at Tunis*, T. B. Sandwith, C.B.

TURKEY. See Ottoman Empire.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, Grover Cleveland.—*Vice-President*, John J. Ingalls.—*Secretary of State*, Thomas F. Bayard.—*Secretary of Treasury*, Charles S. Fairchild.—*War*, William C. Endicott.—*Navy*, William C. Whitney.—*Postmaster-General*, Don M. Dickinson.—*Interior*, William F. Vilas.—*Attorney-General*, Augustus H. Garland. (The above form the Cabinet.)—*Solicitor-General*, John Goode.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Norman J. Colman.—*President of Board of Health*, James L. Cabell, M.D.—*Minister in London*, Edward J. Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, S.W.—*Secretaries*, Henry White and Charles J. Phelps.—*Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, Thomas M. Waller, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul-General*, Martin B. Waller.—*Deputy Consuls*, Gen. Edmund J. Moffat and Francis W. Frigout.—*British Minister at Washington*, Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G.

URUGUAY. *Sackville West*, K.C.M.G.—*Interior*, Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes.—*Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Ildefonso Garcia Lagos.—*Finance*, Don A. M. Marquez.—*Public Instruction*, Don Duvmioso Terra.—*War and Marine*, Col. Pedro de Leon.—*Minister and Consul-General in London*, Dr. Alberto Nin, 35, New Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Monte Video*, W. G. Palgrave.

VENEZUELA. *Ministry: Interior and Justice*, González Guinay.—*Foreign*, Dr. D. B. Urbaneja.—*War and Marine*, F. Carabao.—*Finance*, Rojas Paul.—*Public Works*, J. C. de Castro.—*Instruction*, J. M. Martinez.—*Consul in London*, Nathaniel C. Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Bldgs., E.C.

VICTORIA. *Governor*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Treasurer, Commissioner of Railways and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Duncan Gillies.—*Chief Secretary and Minister of Water Supply*, Hon. Alfred Deakin.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Henry Wrixon.—*Minister of Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. John Dow.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. Charles Pearson.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. John Nimmo.—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, Hon. W. F. Walker.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Henry Cuthbert.—*Minister of Defence*, Hon. Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. F. T. Derrham, K.C.M.G.—*Without Office*, Hon. J. Bell.—*Agent-General*, Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to the Agent-General*, J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.

WEST AFRICAN COAST. OLD CALABAR: *British Consul*, E. H. Hewett, C.M.G. CAMEROONS AND BIGHTS OF BENIN AND BIAFRA: *British Consul*, H. H. Johnston. MOZAMBIQUE: *British Consul*, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, R.N.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. Executive Council: *Governor-in-Chief and Consul for Liberia*, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*, T. R. Griffith—*Chief Justice*, W. Quayle Jones—*Queen's Advocate*, J. K. Donaldson.

WÜRTTEMBERG. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Von Münnich. *Finance*, Dr. Von Renner. *Public Worship*, Dr. Von Gessler. *Instruction*, Von Sick. *War*, Von Wundt. *Justice*, Dr. Von Faber. *British Minister, Stuttgart*—Sir Henry Page T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

ZANZIBAR. *British Political Agent and Consul-General*, Col. C. B. Euan-Smith.

Dipsomania (thirst madness) is a form of insanity, causing a morbid craving for stimulants. It may be produced by previous habits of intemperance, but is seldom the result of this alone, being often of hereditary origin, or in consequence of sunstroke, or from injury to or structural disease of the brain. Dipsomania differs from habitual drunkenness in the attacks or periods of craving having intervals of remission, during which its victim may seem to completely lose his morbid desire and express himself confident to withstand temptation. Repeated attacks, however, produce permanent degradation of all moral sense, and not unfrequently lead to a state of dementia. The only treatment likely to produce any good result is prolonged residence in some institution where total abstinence is enforced, tonic treatment and healthful occupation provided. Such homes are now established (licensed under the *Habitual Drunkards Act*, 79, introduced by Mr. Dalrymple), where, with the patient's own consent, he can be treated; the morbid tendency is seldom, however, permanently eradicated.

Director of Public Prosecutions. An Act of 1879 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of an officer with the above title and a salary not exceeding £2,000 a year. Six paid assistant directors may also be appointed, who may not hold their office for more than seven years, but are eligible for reappointment. The Director must be a barrister or solicitor of ten, and an assistant must be a barrister or solicitor of seven years' standing. It is the duty of the Director, under the superintendence of the Attorney-General, to institute or carry on such criminal proceedings, and to give such advice and assistance to all officials concerned in the administration of the criminal law, as may be prescribed by the regulations made under the Act or by special instructions from the Attorney-General. See ed. 79.

Disbarring. The expulsion of a barrister from his Inn of Court (q.v.). The Inns of Court were established and are continued by voluntary association, for the purpose of affording facilities for the study and practice of the law. But any person wishing to be called to the bar must become a member of some Inn of Court, and can practise only so long as he continues a member. The governing body of each Inn, the Bench, has jurisdiction to expel a member for misconduct, and so to prevent him from any longer practising; and thus he is disbarred. If he is a bencher as

well as a barrister, he is, on expulsion, both disbenched and disbarred. The Bench of an Inn of Court is in no way restrained in the exercise of this jurisdiction, except by the disbarred person's right of appeal to the Judges.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England and Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing, as regards the laws and government of the country, as those other bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. The advocates of disestablishment object to church establishments because (1) the national legislature, which represents everybody, ought not to confer privileges on particular religious bodies, and thereby to create religious inequality; (2) because Parliament is an unfit body to deal with the affairs of churches, and cannot do so compatibly with its other duties; (3) because established churches being necessarily subject to state-control, cannot possess the liberty required to adapt their operations to changing circumstances; (4) because establishments obstruct political and social reforms, waste much national property by applying it in an ineffectual way, and also injure religion by associating it with injustice, and occasioning discontent and division. It is specially objected to the establishment of the Church of Scotland that its adherents probably do not embrace more than about one-third of the population. The disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales is demanded on the ground that it is the church of probably only one-sixth of the Welsh people; and at the general election of 1886 every Liberal member returned declared in favour of disestablishment. It is further alleged that the steps already taken towards religious equality and disestablishment—such as Catholic emancipation, the admission of Jews to Parliament, the abolition of compulsory church rates, the admission of Dissenters to the national universities, and the legalisation of Nonconformist burial services in churchyards—have all had a distinctly beneficial effect; and that as Parliament has thrown the established churches more and more on their own resources their activity and usefulness have greatly increased. On the other hand, those who object to disestablishment, while they acknowledge that it would be objectionable to set up establishments now for the first time, assert that the amount of good which they effect justifies their continued existence; that disestablishment would be very difficult, and would be injurious to the State; while disendowment, which, it is admitted, must accompany disestablishment, would seriously cripple the resources of the churches. With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to scrupulously respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of their own liberality during the last sixty years. The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being *The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage*.

and Control. It was founded in the year 1844, under the title of *The British Anti-State Church Association*, that title having been changed in 1853. Its chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. On the other side *The Church Defence Institution* is organised for defence of the Church (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). Consult (*pro*) J. G. Rogers' "Disestablishment"; (*contra*) Lord Selborne "The Case against Disestablishment."

Dissipation of Energy. See ENERGY.

Dissolution. See PARLIAMENT.

Distilling Industry of the United Kingdom. The number of distilleries in operation during the year ending Sept. 30th, '86 (latest returns) were 11 in England, 128 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland, being an increase of one in each country compared with the like period of the previous year. The number of proof gallons of spirits distilled for the year ending the 31st of March, '87, was 37,666,818, of which 9,635,794 were produced in England, 17,404,442 in Scotland, and 10,626,582 in Ireland. The whole quantity distilled is about a million and a quarter gallons less than during the year terminating March '86. The estimated quantities of the principal materials used include 819,200 quarters of malt, 988,453 quarters of unmaltd grain, 168,074 cwt. of molasses, 10,971 cwt. of rice, and 12,355 cwt. of sugar. The use of rice and molasses has decreased, but sugar has been more used. The number of proof gallons of British and Irish spirits in bonded warehouses on the 31st March last was—England, 8,234,883; Scotch, 40,488,957; and Irish, 23,269,912; total, 71,993,752. For the year ended on this last-mentioned date the number of detections made by the Excise authorities in connection with illicit distillation were 9 in England, 17 in Scotland, and 1,186 in Ireland. The Inland Revenue Commissioners attribute this great number of cases in Ireland partly to its unsettled condition, and partly to the very low prices of grain and the impecuniosity of the small farmers and labourers therein. These combined causes, it is thought, have induced the inhabitants to incur the risk of making poteen. It is believed that the lawful drinking of spirits in Ireland has not thus been interfered with, as it is the only part of the United Kingdom wherein an increase in duty-paid spirits is shown during the past financial year.

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order, which are dated Palmoral, September 6th, but which were not issued from the War Office until November 6th, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial

mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.L. is to be suspended from the left breast by a red ribbon edged blue of one inch in width.

Distress Signalling Rocket, New, patented by Messrs. Hargraves, is designed chiefly for signalling at sea, although it may be adapted to other purposes. It has been officially recommended for the use of the Royal Irish Constabulary. It is in shape like a cartridge, and is fired from a gun-metal cylinder by central percussion. At a recent trial the rocket exploded at a height of 1,200 ft., and it can show clusters of red or green stars according to the signal required, the former signifying the "port" and the latter the "starboard" side of a ship. This new naval signal may be used with perfect safety, and doubtless will before long come into general use.

Diu. A Portuguese seaport and island, off coast of Kattywar, India. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Divisions. At the conclusion of a debate in the House of Commons the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "Aye," the contrary "No," and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division. The Speaker calls upon strangers to withdraw, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand-glass. When this has run out and the strangers below the bar have retired, the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. In a great party division the tellers are usually the whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when the minority appears to be small he may call upon the members challenging the division to rise in their places, and if they be less than twenty in a House of forty members or upwards he may forthwith declare the determination of the House. Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names. If a member go into the wrong lobby he is not permitted to correct his error. No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered. Divisions in committee are taken in the same manner as in the House itself. The two sides in a Lords division are termed "Contents" and "Not-Contents."

Divorce. Previous to the year 1857 all matrimonial suits came before the ecclesiastical courts. But a divorce could only be obtained

by means of a private Act of Parliament, the expense and trouble of obtaining which made divorce a privilege of the opulent. By the Act 20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, there was established a civil court, entitled the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, since absorbed into the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The Act provides that a petition for dissolution of marriage may be lawfully presented to this court by the husband on the ground that his wife has been guilty of adultery; by the wife on the ground that her husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, unnatural crime; or of adultery coupled either with such cruelty as would by itself entitle her to a judicial separation, or with desertion for two years or upwards. If the husband be petitioner he must, unless specially excused by the court from so doing, make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent. The petitioner, whether husband or wife, must prove that there has been no collusion on his or her part. The husband may, in a petition for dissolution of marriage, claim damages from the adulterer; and the court has power to direct in what manner the damages given should be applied. It may also order the adulterer to pay the costs of the proceedings, in whole or in part. The court may order the husband to provide for the wife by securing to her either a gross sum or an annual allowance, or monthly or weekly payments, and may make his doing so a condition of its decree. It may also make such orders with respect to the custody of the children of the dissolved marriage, and with reference to any property secured by settlements made before or after such marriage, as it may think proper. A decree for a divorce is always in the first instance a *decree nisi* (*q.v.*), and cannot be made absolute until three months have elapsed from the time of pronouncing it. During this period any person is at liberty in the proper manner to show cause why it should not be made absolute, or to give information to the Queen's Proctor of any fact material to the case. The Queen's Proctor thus informed, and having reason to suspect that the parties to the suit have been acting in collusion, may, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and by leave of the court, intervene in the suit. The parties, or either of them, may insist on having the contested matters of fact tried by a jury. The damages to be obtained by a husband must always be assessed by a jury. Consult "Law Practice and Procedure in Divorce in Matrimonial Cases," by W. J. Dixon; and "Epitome of Probate and Divorce," by J. G. Harrison.

Dobruddsch. A slice of Turkey, at the mouth of the Danube, which was bestowed in 1878 by Russia upon Roumania as a set-off for the Bessarabian district on the opposite side of the river, wrested by the Czar from that kingdom. The country is flat and marshy, and its acquisition implied a loss rather than a gain.

Dobson, William Charles, R.A. b. 1817, evinced an early taste for art, and, after studying at the British Museum, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He was appointed headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham (1843), where he taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting. He resigned this office (1845), and, subsequently, proceeded to Italy and Germany, studying art in both countries. Elected A.R.A. (1860), R.A. (1872). He is also a member of the

Society of Painters in Water Colours. Many of Mr. Dobson's pictures have been engraved.

Dogs in the German Army have been introduced to assist patrols in reconnoitring. Every company of chasseurs and other light infantry keeps a few dogs (chiefly shepherd dogs), who are attached to one sergeant, by whom they are trained, and whom they consider as their master. From the outposts they are sent with the patrolling or reconnoitring soldiers, who, after having made their observations, let these down and slip them into a little bag, which is fastened around the dog's neck, and send the dog back to their master. The animals are also to be used for finding wounded soldiers, like the St. Bernard dogs. Experiments have been made with French poodles and other kinds, but the shepherd dog has proved to be the best adapted for the purpose.

Doll Mission. Holds fortnightly meetings during the winter, when dolls are carefully dressed, and distributed amongst the hospitals for children about June, as most of the toys sent at Christmas are by that time lost or broken. Garments are also made and given to the poor. The work is capable of great extension among the upper and middle classes, and especially in connection with well-to-do Sunday schools, where the existing organisation is really all that is required. The dolls are bought at wholesale prices; the materials are usually given. See Mr. J. A. Stanley Adam, 47, Queen's Road, Highbury, London, N. An exhibition of toys is also held annually for a similarly excellent purpose under the auspices of Mr. Labouchere, M.P.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a Presidency of the British colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 275 sq. m., pop. 28,211. Capital, Roseau; second town St. Joseph. The island is mountainous, rising to 6,000 feet. Less than one-third is under cultivation, the rest being clothed with fine forest. Poultry and game abound, and the fisheries are productive. Sulphur is thrown out of *souffrières*, a kind of volcano. Soil rich and fertile. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices, are the chief productions. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist here. There was a volcanic eruption in 1880.—A President and Local Council administer internal affairs, subject to the Federal Government. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Crown lands, uncleared, are purchasable at 2s per acre.—The island was taken from the French in 1756, and confirmed to Great Britain in 1763. There were French invasions subsequently.

Dominican Republic. See HAYTI; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Donaldson, James, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., b. at Aberdeen 1837. Educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College and University, Aberdeen at New Coll., London, and Berlin Univ. Appointed Greek Tutor in Edin. Univ. '52, Classical Master in the High School of Edin. '56, Rector of the same '66, Professor of Humanity in Aberdeen Univ. '81, and Principal of St. Andrew's Univ. '86. Edited for some years the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*; and has contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Cyclopædia of Education*, and the leading periodicals. He is the author of "Lyra Græca," "Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets," "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to

the Nicene Council" (64-66), "Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England," 74. Edited, 67, in conjunction with Rev. A. Roberts, D.D., the "Ante-Nicene Christian Library."

Dowden, Edward, LL.D., b. in Cork 1823. Educated at Queen's Coll., Cork, and Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he gained the Vice-Chancellor's prizes for English Verse and Prose. In '63, he obtained the Senior Moderatorship in Logic and Ethics. He became (67,) a candidate for the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory in Dublin Univ., which he obtained by examination, being afterwards appointed Professor of English Literature. Prof. D. has contributed several articles to the leading periodicals, and is also the author of "Shakespeare Primer," "Poems," "Shakespeare: a Study of his Mind and Art"; "Southey's Correspondence with Caroline Bowles"; a Life of Southey for the series entitled "English Men of Letters"; editions of "The Passionate Pilgrim" and Shakespeare's "Sonnets," and a "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley." Prof. D. has written the introduction to the "International Shakespeare," a superb edition of the great dramatist's works now (Jan. '88) being issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

Dowell, Admiral Sir William Montague, K.C.B., b. 1825. Entered the navy (1839). Present at the bombardment and capture of Amoy (1842). Served in the Black Sea, in the Crimean War, as lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, and for his services with the naval brigade before Sebastopol, was promoted to the rank of Commander. Commander in the naval brigade (1875) at the capture of Canton. Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty (1870-75). Second in command of the Channel Squadron, 1877-78 and 1882-83. Appointed (1884) Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Down Grade Question, *The*. See BAPTISTS. **Downton College of Agriculture**. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Drama, *The*. '87. A dramatic year that included among its leading incidents the departure of Mr. Henry Irving and the Lyceum company upon an American tour was not at all likely in these days to be satisfactory from the literary aspect. The process of preparation, accompanied by the anxiety of the playgoing public to see the most popular actor of his time in a few of his specially approved assumptions, was altogether unpropitious to novelty at the only Metropolitan theatre at which the poetic drama is assiduously cultivated. The same stagnation in this department of the dramatic art prevailed in '86, but this was due to the enormous success of "*Faust*." It was with Mr. Willis' version of the first part of Goethe's tragic poem that Mr. Irving left England in the late autumn for a third professional visit to America, carrying with him all the scenery and other effects of that magnificent stage production. A few other plays—"The Merchant of Venice" and "*Olivia*," for example—were on the list, but the arrangements for the tour were virtually made for the introduction of the Lyceum "*Faust*," which in New York, Chicago, Boston, and elsewhere, has been received with quite as much enthusiasm as in London, and the few provincial cities through which Mr. Irving made a brief triumphal progress between his farewell to the Metropolis in July and his embarkation at Liverpool in October. In the spring, although "*Faust*" was still drawing crowded houses, Mr. Irving revived for a few

nights each the plays he intended to produce on the other side of the Atlantic; and amid the many calls upon his attention found time to place upon his stage, in as sumptuous a manner as the subject would allow, Lord Byron's "*Werner*." This was at a morning performance for the benefit of Dr. Westland Marston, the expenses of which were entirely borne by the manager. This revival of "*Werner*," which could only be played on this single occasion, was really the great event of the dramatic year, and its success, both in the financial and artistic sense, was exceptionally great. The play is sure to be seen again on this stage, as also will a refined poetic fancy by Mr. A. C. Calmoun, called "*The Amber Heart*," understood to be written expressly for Miss Ellen Terry, and in which that distinguished actress found a part in every way adapted to evoke her most attractive histrionic gifts. This really pretty, though slightly constructed, three-act play, could only be performed once, at a *matinee*. On Mr. Irving's departure the theatre was at once occupied by Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who played several of her celebrated parts—one of them, and that perhaps best known in England, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, for the last time, so it was rumoured. In September came Miss Mary Anderson—now as great a favourite in England as in America—with a grand revival of "*The Winter's Tale*," a Shakespearian play hitherto regarded as somewhat unfortunate for managers. By taking the two parts of *Bermione* and *Ferdita*, mother and daughter, Miss Anderson broke the spell of ill luck, and procured for the play the unexampled continuous run of considerably over a hundred nights. Such a charming *Perdita* has not been seen on the English stage for very many years. From the Lyceum the thoughts of the intellectual playgoer turn towards the St. James's Theatre, so admirably conducted by Messrs. Hare and Kendal. Unfortunately the performances that have been so much appreciated by lovers of the higher-class drama will probably, after the present season, be suspended, in consequence of the termination of the lease now held and the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal to visit America. These able and esteemed artists, a month after playing before the Queen by command at Osborne—an honour not bestowed upon the theatrical profession for some years—revived Mr. Tom Taylor's drama "*Lady Glanville*," which, with the finished acting and excellent mounting it received, ran until the close of the season, and was restored to the bill as a prelude to the "farewell series" of plays that had been particularly successful under the present management. At the Haymarket Messrs. Russell and Bashford produced the first new play of the year in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "*Hard Hit*," which, despite its strong cast, did not take any very firm hold of the public. Later in the year they transferred the house to Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who commenced his occupancy with "*The Red Lamp*," a drama of modern Russian life, with which he had previously made an agreeable experiment at the Comedy Theatre, and a new one-act piece entitled "*The Ballad-Monger*." It is rather curious that for three years in succession the initial dramatic novelty should have been produced at the Haymarket. In '86 it was the ill-fated "*Nadjea*," in '87 it was "*Hard Hit*," and in '88 (Jan. 5) it was "*Partners*," by Mr. Robert Buchanan. At

the Adelphi the enormously popular drama "The Harbour Lights" burned brilliantly until the middle of the year, when a capital substitute was found in "The Bells of Haddon," by Messrs. Pettit and Grundy. The last-named author has also scored well in farcical comedy with "The Arabian Nights," said to have been written several years ago with an eye to the Criterion. Adopted by Mr. Hawtreys a few weeks before he had to resign the Globe to Mr. Wilson Barrett, it was received with so much favour that it was taken to the Comedy, an arrangement involving the displacement of "The Barrister," a clever and diverting piece by Messrs. Manville Penn and Darnley, produced in September. The return to London at Christmas of Mr. Wilson Barrett was accompanied by the production of a new drama by Mr. G. R. Sims, called "The Golden Ladder." All Metropolitan playgoers were glad to welcome back in a character suited to him an actor who has shown such ability, zeal, and superior taste. Mr. Barrett's American tour was brought to a close in the spring, and the provinces witnessed the resumption of his labours in this country. Mrs. Bernard Beere has very considerably advanced her position by the dramatic strength she has evinced in the most difficult rôle of Lena Despard, a sometime callous adventuress, who falls under the influence of love, and eventually commits suicide rather than endure the reproaches of the honest man who has not learned her disreputable past until she has become his wife. Nothing short of the powerful realism and emotional impulse displayed by Mrs. Beere would have rendered interesting such a piece as "In a Looking Glass" at the Opera Comique. "Held by the Enemy," undoubtedly the best drama yet received from America, has been popular since it was introduced early in April at the Princess's Theatre, though it has had the singular fate of being unable to find an abiding-place for many months in succession. Another work deserving a sentence to itself is Mr. H. A. Jones's comedy "Heart of Hearts," written for the Vaudeville Theatre, with an extravagant plot more than atoned for by the freshness of the dialogue and vivid characterisation. "Nitocris," a poetical play on the subject of the famous Egyptian queen, by Miss Cio Graves, was tried under favourable circumstances at a *matinée* at Drury Lane, and generally well received. The persevering Dramatic Students gave two performances during the year—old Heywood's tragedy, "A Woman Killed with Kindness" (conscientiously interpreted), at the Olympic; and Dr. Westland Marston's comedy "The Favourite of Fortune," at Terry's Theatre. The latter is the newest establishment of the kind in London; but against this addition to the list must be set the loss of the spacious Grand at Islington during the early morning of Dec. 29th. Mr. Pinero's sole contribution to the year was "Dandy Dick," which maintained the prestige for perfection of farce-acting of the Court company, now temporarily without a home in consequence of the demolition of the building so close to Sloane Square. Ventures in old comedy were made by Miss Kate Vaughan at the Opera Comique, and by Messrs. Farren and Conway at the Strand, the last-named reviving "The Glandine Marriage" and "The Hypocrite," "The Golden Seal" and "The Pointman" at the Olympic, "The Doctor" (an adaptation by Mr. Burnand of *La Doctoresse*)

at the Globe, "The Shadows of a Great City" (an American piece) at the Princess's, the drama "Pleasure" at Drury Lane, the burlesque "Miss Bonaparte" (only withdrawn from the evening bill at Christmas to make room for "Richard Henry's" melodramatic burlesque "Frankenstein") at the Gaiety, are to be mentioned among the successful productions. Other dramatic events of the year were the appearance of Mrs. Brown Potter, an American lady, in Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife" (Haymarket), and the plays "Civil War" and "Loyal Love" (both novelties) at the Gaiety; the engagement at the Royalty of M. Coquelin, who for a few nights played Mathias in "Le Juif Polonais" (the original of "The Bells") in a style wholly different to Mr. Henry Irving; the farewell benefit at Drury Lane to Mr. Charles Warner before setting out for Australia; the revival of "Our Boys" and "The Two Roses" at the Criterion, caused by the unexampled success obtained by Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore with "David Garrick"—playing their respective characters in German in Berlin; the reopening of Covent Garden for pantomime with "Jack and the Beanstalk," whilst Mr. Augustus Harris, at Drury Lane, selected for his gorgeous annual display "Puss in Boots"; and the transformation of the splendidly appointed Empire into a variety theatre, with elaborate ballets like the staple attraction of the Alhambra.

Drinking, Excessive. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Dublin University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1871); Baron Dufferin (1800); was b. at Florence 1826. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan, and is brother to the late Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of the famous Irish ballad, "I am sitting on the Stile, Mary"; assumed the name of Hamilton by royal licence (1862); succeeded his father in the English barony and the Irish honours (1841). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen (1849-52 and 1854-58); was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna (Feb. 1855); sent as British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians (1860); was Under-Secretary of State for India (Nov. 1864 to Feb. 1866), and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec. 1868 to April 1872); Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (1872-78); Ambassador at St. Petersburg (1870-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in 1884 succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India.

Dufferin Railway Bridge (Benares). In the early part of Dec. 87 the Viceroy of India, then on his usual season's tour, formally opened this great bridge, which bears his name. This work completes the Oude and Rohilkand Railway, joining the southern end of the line to the East Indian Railway, having been under construction for over six years. The Ganges at the spot to be crossed measures 3,000 feet wide, with a depth varying from 37 ft. in the dry to 94 ft. in the wet season; besides, it had to be arranged for cart as well as railway traffic. Several engineers were consulted, including Sir Bradford Leslie and Mr. Barlow, then President of the Institution of Civil Engineers,

The bridge now crosses the river in 16 spans, 7 of 359 ft. and 9 of 114 ft., making the total length 3,578 ft. The cost, not including the approaches, was 1,727 rupees per lineal foot.

Dulwich College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dumas fils (Alexandre), French novelist and dramatist, was b. at Paris, July 28th, 1824. He is the son of Alexandre Dumas père, the well-known author of "Monte Christo." He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, and at the age of seventeen published a little volume of poems, "Péchés de Jeunesse." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published numerous novels, the most characteristic being "La Dame aux Camélias," which created a general sensation. The latest achievement of Dumas fils is a drama entitled "Francillon," produced Jan. 19th, 1887, at the Théâtre Français. In 1875 he was elected to the French Academy. M. Dumas is a most voluminous writer.

Du Maurier, George I. P. B., b. 1834; a naturalised British subject. Coming to England at the age of seventeen, he entered as a student of chemistry at Univ. Coll., Lond., and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting under M. Gleyre. He made his debut as an artist with contributions of sketches to *Once a Week*, and afterwards contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch*. He subsequently joined the staff of the latter periodical, the pages of which he has enriched with the well-known caricature sketches of society life, as typified by "Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkins" and others. Mr. Du Maurier has also illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond"; and "Ballads," and other books. He only contributed one drawing to last year's Academy, but a collection of his original drawings was exhibited in the Fine Art Society's rooms during '87.

Duncan, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E., b. 1826, at Aberdeen, and greatly distinguished himself as a student at the University of that city. Dr. Duncan took an active part with the late Sir James Y. Simpson in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform. After this Dr. D. came prominently into notice as a successful practitioner and a lecturer on the diseases of women and children at Edinburgh. He greatly advanced the reputation of the Surgeons' Hall of that city, and was also instrumental in founding there the well-known *Royal Hospital for Sick Children*. When the Chair of Midwifery at the Univ. of Edinburgh became vacant by the death of Sir J. Y. Simpson, Dr. D. was generally regarded as his successor. He subsequently obtained the appointment of Obstetric Physician and Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1877). He has contributed largely to the literature of Obstetric Medicine.

D'Urban. Port of Natal (*q.v.*), pop. 17,127.

Durham, Rt. Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of . The see was founded in 635. His lordship, the 82nd bishop, was b. at Liverpool April 13th, 1828. Educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A. Sen. Classic, 1st Wrangler, and Sen. Chan. Medallist (1851); Norrisian Prizeman (1853); M.A. (1854), D.D. (1854), and D.C.L. Durham and Oxford; L.L.D. of Glasgow (1879). Deacon (1854), priest (1858); Hon. Fellow of his college (1877). Lord Bishop of Durham (1879). Income of the see £7,000. His Lordship is *ex-officio* Visitor of Durham University. Formerly Select Preacher at Cambridge (1858); Hulsean Professor of Divinity

there (1861-75); Hon. Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen (1862-79); Canon Resident of St. Paul's Cathedral (1871-79); Margaret Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge (1875-79). As an author and learned theologian his lordship is well known: Has written the leading current commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, 8th ed. published 1884; Epistle to the Philippians, 7th ed. 1883; Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon, 7th ed. 1884; has edited among the Apostolic Fathers, Ignatius and Polycarp, 1885, and contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and of "Christian Antiquities"; to *Journal of Philology*, *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals.

Durham University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Dutch Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Dutch East Indies. Comprise various islands of the Malay Archipelago; total area 719,674 sq. m., pop. 27,743,720. Divided into Java with Madura, and the "Outposts." The latter are ruled by various officials, and in many cases are practically independent. See JAVA, BORNEO, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc.

Dvorák, Anton (pronounced Dvorshak). One of the foremost of our younger musicians; is a Bohemian, b. 1841, at Milihausen-on-the-Moldau, the son of an innkeeper. He learnt music first from the gipsies, but at sixteen entered the Prague Conservatoire, finally obtaining a living as bandman and organist. Applying for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, his case was referred to Brahms, who befriended him. Dvorák's symphonies and his Slavonic rhapsodies are very fine original works; but his "Stabat Mater," produced under the composer's direction in London in 1883, has stamped him as a really great composer. His "Spectre Bride," composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, met with a very enthusiastic reception. His oratorio "St. Ludmila" was introduced at the Leeds Festival in October 1886.

Dynamite (from the Greek *dunamis* = force). An explosive mixture, used in England for mining and blasting operations; in Germany and France for mining, blasting, and artillery work. The explosive force of dynamite is, under the most favourable conditions, ten times as great as that of gunpowder. There are two chief forms of dynamite, and each of these again may occur in more than one variety. But in all, the essential explosive is nitro-glycerine. Nitro-glycerine is a compound formed by the action of a mixture of two parts by weight of sulphuric acid and two parts by weight of strong nitric acid, on one part by weight of glycerine. In dynamite the light yellow, oily, inodorous liquid nitro-glycerine, is mixed with certain absorbent matters, or with materials that are decomposable on explosion. Of the former or absorbent materials, silica, mineral ash, Tripoli powder, and the so-called infusorial earth, are examples. Both these last two are made up of countless silicious cases of very low plants—the diatomaceæ. But the most usual absorbent is Kieselguhr (flint-earth), a porous silica earth, also of diatom cases. The proportions by weight of the nitro-glycerine and Kieselguhr are 3 to 1. The dynamite formed by the mixture of these is *Dynamite No. 1*.

Dynamo. See our 1886 edition for an article on these machines.

E

Earl Marshal. This is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in age, since which it has been only temporarily reserved for successive coronations, and each for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the King's Quærens into Westminster Hall, just before the second course of the coronation banquet. It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first Duke of Wellington was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty. The L. H. C. and the E. M. were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the E. M., who is head of the College of Arms (see GARTER KING-OF-ARMS). The office of E. M. is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Earls. Rt. Rev. Alfred D.D. the new Suffragan Bishop of London, b. 1832. Educated at Oxford, and ordained deacon in '58 by the Bishop of Sarum. Was for some time vicar of Marlborough, and afterwards of West Alvington, both in the diocese of Exeter. Appointed Archdeacon of Totnes in '72, and Canon Residentiary and Prebendary of Exeter in '65. His recent appointment as rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and Bishop Suffragan of London, under the title of Bishop of Guildford, was made, it is understood, on the strong recommendation of Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London, with whom Dr. E. actively co-operated at Exeter. The living of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is worth £1,500 a year. Dr. E. is a moderate High Churchman.

Early Closing Association. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) The adoption of a Saturday half-holiday where practicable; (3) The rescue of shopkeepers, their assistants and others, from unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) The early payment of wages; (5) The promotion, as far as possible, of a profitable application of the leisure time thus to be gained.—Assistants, by subscribing *as ad.* half-yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff.—On Nov. 1st, 1886, the *Shop Hours Regulation Act* came into operation, by which the hours of labour were limited to seventy-four in a week. Sir John Lubbock, the author of the measure, has, however, given notice of his intention to introduce, in the first session of 1887, a bill for the compulsory closing of all shops at eight o'clock on five days in the week and at ten o'clock on Saturday. The income of the Association is about £1,400 a year. Sec., James A. Stacey. Offices, 100, Fleet Street, London.

Earthquakes may be defined as disturbances of the earth's crust, generally subterranean, propagated by the elasticity of the rocks. The study of earthquakes is termed *seismology*; and instruments for measuring the earthquake waves are called *seismometers*. The late Robert Mallet laid the foundation of modern seismology,

and his "Report on the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857" is a classical work. Serious objections have, however, been raised to some of his methods of investigation. The centre of disturbance is known, technically, as the *seismic focus*, and the point on the surface vertically above the focus is the *epicentrum*. From the focus, which Mallet believed was never seated at a very great depth, waves of elastic compression are propagated in all directions; and he believed that the wave-paths and their angles of emergence at the surface might be determined from observations on the fractures in walls and buildings, and on the situation of objects which have been overturned by the shock. There seems to be a close connection between seismic and volcanic phenomena, and within the last two or three years both have been unusually violent. Professor Milne (*op.*) believes that in the empire of Japan alone there occurs, on an average, at least one earthquake per day. The opportunities for studying seismic phenomena are so favourable in Japan that a Seismological Society has been established at Tokio. The best English work of reference is Milne's "Earthquakes" (International Science Series), 1886. The year '67 was marked by the occurrence of a violent earthquake in the Riviera on the morning of Ash Wednesday, Feb. 23rd. The greatest amount of destruction was effected at Diano Marina, Bajarolo, and Bussano; but the shocks were felt, more or less severely, throughout Switzerland, all over N. Italy, and as far south as Rome; in Corsica, along the French coast as far as Marseilles, and up the valley of the Rhone. Earthquake shocks of greater or less violence continued to be felt in S. France and N. Italy until the latter end of March. During the month of May parts of Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona were visited by a succession of seismic disturbances, which were specially disastrous in the N.E. of Sonora.

Easement. An easement has been defined as "a privilege without profit which the owner of one neighbouring tenement hath of another, existing in respect of their several tenements, by which the servient owner is obliged to suffer or not to do something on his own land, for the advantage of the dominant owner." The following observations may clear up this definition. As a rule, each man may do what he likes upon his own land, and other people may do nothing there except upon sufferance. As a rule also, the possession of land by one man gives him no right to meddle with land possessed by another man. But in certain cases one owner has a right, in virtue of his tenement, to enjoy certain advantages out of another man's tenement. Suppose that A's land is encircled on every side by B's land, but that A time out of mind has been accustomed to pass with horses and carts along a track over B's land. B cannot now close this track against A. Again, a common is in the eye of the law the land of the lord of the manor. But the commoners, usually the freeholders and copyholders within the manor, have a right to cut turf, dig gravel, &c., upon the common; and the lord of the manor cannot interfere with the exercise of this right. Both of these rights would in Roman law have been termed *servitudes*; but in English law the former is

called an easement, the latter a *profit à prendre*. See ed. '87, and consult Gale on "Easements."

Eastlake, Miss Mary, actress, made her appearance on the stage in youth. Since 1881 she has played leading parts in the various popular dramas produced by Mr. Wilson Barrett, at the Royal Princess's Theatre. She was on tour with that gentleman's company in America last year. Miss E. now takes a part in *The Golden Ladder* at the Globe.

Eastward Position. The rubrics which regulate the position of the officiating priest during the Communion Service of the Church of England direct, in the first place, that he shall stand "at the north side of the table," and at the Prayer of Consecration he is spoken of as "standing before the table." The evangelical, or "Low Church" party, generally interpret "north side" as identical with north end, while the "High Church" party hold it to mean the northern part of the west side—north, that is to say, of an imaginary line drawn east and west through the middle of the table. In this latter case the priest faces to the east—or almost so—and away from the congregation. The eastward position is supposed to emphasize the representative character of the celebrating priest, and was on this ground opposed by the Puritans—who, however, did not interpret "side" to mean "end," but altered the position of the table so as to make its ends north and south and its ends east and west. This endeavour was defeated, but the dispute remains. Antiquity, no doubt, is on the side of the Eastward Position; but the legal question is more difficult. In the case of *Hibbert v. Purchas* (1876) the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the Eastward Position at the Prayer of Consecration was illegal; but that judgment has been held to have been given *in personam*, and not *in rem*, and, though enforced by suspension against Mr. Purchas, has never been acted upon by the Bishops, nor has the question been again raised. The present rubric dates from 1552, that of Edward VI.'s first Prayer-Book (1549) having been "the priest standing humbly afore the midst of the altar." A very ancient custom, not wholly extinct even now, was for the holy table to be placed at some distance from the east-end of the church, with the officiating priest on the eastern side of it, facing the people across it. In the coronation service of Queen Victoria (1838) the direction ran "the Queen kneeleth down at the faldstool (in the midst of the area over against the altar), and the Archbishop standing at the north side of the altar, saith this prayer or blessing over her." Here "north side" could only mean the northern part of the west side. The adoption of the Eastward Position is every year more common, and is accompanied by less offence, even to those who see no advantage in it.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. These owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provides that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others

therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. A number of Acts have from time to time imposed fresh duties upon the Commissioners. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, the Commissioners were empowered to form new parishes wherever necessary, and to contribute out of the funds under their control to the endowment of the livings therein. An Act of 1850 created a Church Estates Commission, whose members acted as an estates committee to the Ecclesiastical Commission as well. To the Estates Commissioners were transferred all the estates held in trust for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all powers of management, etc. In general, it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of Church endowments to the wants of the Church.

"Echo, The" (an evening paper, established December 1868, price 1d.). Its principles are Liberal. *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. The proprietors of *The Echo* are at the present time (Jan. 20th, '88) making arrangements to establish in London a home for a hundred poor orphan boys, who will be maintained and educated privately. The institution is to be called "The Echo" Boys' Home. Office, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Eclipse Self-Inking Dating Stamp. See MANUFACTURING INVENTIONS.

Eclipse Stakes of £10,000. See HORSE RACING.

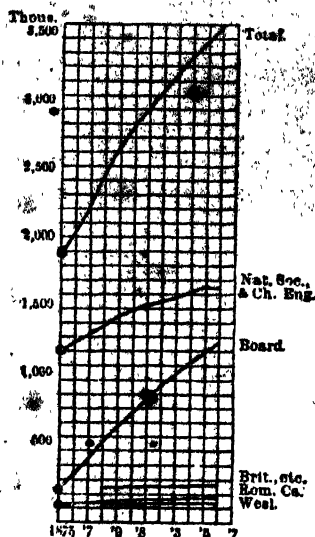
Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate representing the provinces, and a Chamber of Deputies, the people. Area 248,370 sq. miles. Pop. about 950,000. Revenue (1885-6) about £339,000; expenditure about £444,000. Debt about £3,300,000, inclusive of unpaid interest for fifteen years. Army about 1,600 men. Its history since 1870 presents few features of importance, beyond the civil wars and pronunciamientos, almost normal in the district. Railway extension is in progress. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Edinburgh. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1866), P.C., K.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. (1874) the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy (1858); Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron (1886). Is Master of the Trinity House, and her presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"Edinburgh Review," the well-known quarterly review (6s.), was founded October 25th, 1802, its first editor being F. Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey. The name of Sidney Smith was associated with the *Review*, as also those of Lord Brougham and other most distinguished men in English literature.

Edinburgh University. See UNIVERSITIES.

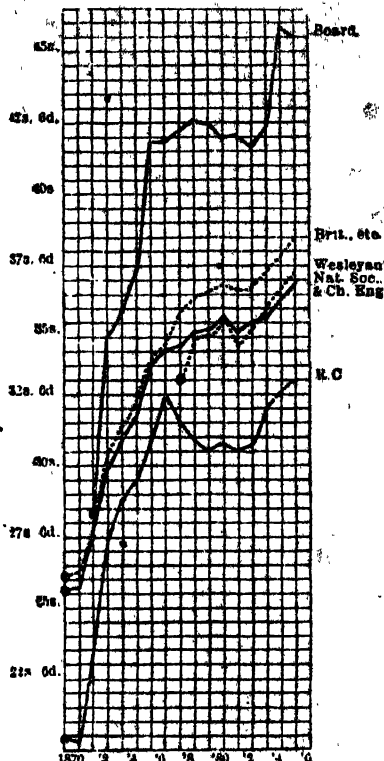
Education. Average attendance at inspected elementary schools (England and Wales).



Education. In addition to the annual report of the Committee of Council, some important returns were issued from the Education Department in 1887. These include the annual report of the Science and Art Department, and a further report by the Royal Commission on Elementary Education in England and Wales. This Committee was appointed by Lord Salisbury's second administration, shortly after it came into power, for the purpose of ascertaining the working of the Education Acts. The Commissioners are Lord Cross (chairman), Cardinal Manning, Lord Harrowby, Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop of London, Lord Norton, Sir F. Sandford, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. W. Samuelson, Rev. Dr. Rigg, Dr. R. W. Dale, Canon Grego, y, Canon Smith, Rev. T. D. C. Morse, Mr. C. H. Alderson, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Sidney Buxton, Mr. T. E. Haffer, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. G. Shipton, and Mr. B. C. Molloy (retired). Since the adoption of the first Education Act, in 1870, the elementary education of the country has been conducted by two powerful organisations—the one consisting of the School Boards, under the direct control of the ratepayers; the other of the Voluntary Schools of the Church of England and various other religious denominations. These schools, though earning the Government capitation grant, are not under the control of the ratepayers. The cost of education per head steadily increased after the passing of the first Education Act. In 1871 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in 1881 it was £1 16s. 10d.; and in 1887 it was £1 19s. 13d. As regards efficiency the Board Schools are ahead of the Voluntary Schools. With regard to the "merit" grant the Board Schools are over 50 per cent. higher than the Voluntary Schools, and the statistics of attendance give

far more favourable results for the former schools than for the latter. The total annual cost of the Elementary Education system is nearly six and a half millions, of which about half is raised from Government grants. See also SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS, etc. Consult, on Education generally, the works of Buisson, Schmidt; "Cyclopaedia of Education" (Editor, A. Ewing Fletcher), now being published in parts; *The Journal of Education* (Editor, F. Storr); and *The School Board Chronicle* (Editor, R. Gowing).

Education. Average expenditure per scholar in average attendance at elementary schools (England and Wales).



Education, Commercial. See COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Education Commission. See EDUCATION. Education Department is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council and the Vice-President for education, assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the Parliamentary grant,

* Included with British schools before 1876.

frames the code, appoints a staff of inspectors by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by School Boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites (see **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES**, etc.). There is a separate Department for Scotland.

Education, Elementary, Statistics of, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Schs. Inspected.	19,022	3,092	7,803
School Accom.	5,145,392	691,405	692,321
Aver. Attendance	3,438,421	416,890	497,186
Attend. at Inspec.	4,004,463	542,902	556,993
Govern. Grant.	£2,958,705	£443,815	£814,003

The returns are given in England, Scotland, and Wales, to Aug. 30th, 1887, and in Ireland to Sept. 30th, 1886.

Egypt. A kingdom on the Nile Delta and Lower Nile tributary to the Porte, under the rule of Mohammed Tewfik, sixth of the dynasty, founded by Mohammed Ali. The first four rulers bore the title of "Vali," or Viceroy, but in 1866 the then ruler, Ismail, in consideration of the increase of the annual tribute from £376,000 to £720,000, received from the Sultan the title of Khedive or "King," and the succession was made direct from father to son instead of descending, in accordance with Turkish law, to the eldest male of the family. In 1873 the right of concluding treaties with foreign powers and of maintaining armies was also conceded. Area of Egypt proper 394,240 sq. miles, with a population, according to census of 1882, of 6,806,381. Estimated revenue (1888) about £9,600,000; expenditure about £9,576,000; consolidated debt about £78,400,000, exclusive of loans upon the Daira and Dominion lands to the amount of £16,500,000, and of a floating debt (arising from deficiencies in revenue of former years, Alexandria indemnities, etc.), to meet which a preference loan of £9,000,000, under the guarantee of the Powers, was contracted in 1883. The army of occupation has been reduced from 30,000 to 10,000 men. Principal products, cotton and cereals. Sixty per cent. of commercial business is with England. Exports in 1886, £10,359,353; imports, £8,049,467. (For history from '71 to '86 see ed. '87.) In the beginning of the year a considerable reduction of the British army in Egypt took place, leaving, however, a sufficient force in the country to maintain order on the Soudan frontier, as well as in Egypt proper. Among the most conspicuous events of the year were the abolition of the corvée, or system of forced labour—a step which was at first opposed both by France and Russia, but was ultimately accepted by them and the other Powers—and the failure of Sir Henry D. Wolff to negotiate a convention with Turkey based on the evacuation of Egypt in a given term of years. The convention was, in fact, agreed to by the ministers of the Sublime Porte, but the Sultan refused to ratify it, and Sir Henry was obliged to leave Constantinople. Another important

event was the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. Under an international convention that waterway is now exempt from blockades and military operations, and it provides for the free passage of ships of all nations during peace and war. In connection with the claims of the ex-Khedive upon the Egyptian Government, Mr. Marriott has been despatched from England to assist in the settlement of the dispute. There were during the year insignificant incursions of Soudan tribes along the frontier; but, except that they necessitated the keeping of a regiment or two of British troops in rather unwholesome quarters, these raids were of little importance. There has also been a recurrence of disorder in the Eastern Soudan, where the oft-reported dead Osman Digma is still to the front. Occasional skirmishes take place, and a war-ship in Suakinaharbour now and again throws a shell among the predatory natives. Towards the close of the year a fight occurred at Tamai between the friendly natives and the rebels, in which they lost a large number of cattle, and in a more recent attack (Jan. '88) Colonel Kitchener, the Governor-General, received a severe bullet wound. The Budget for next year puts the revenue at £9,600,000 and the expenditure at £9,576,000, and the general financial outlook is satisfactory. There was a rise during the past year in both cotton and sugar, and the land tax was collected with unusual facility. Unless something unforeseen happens, the country will be able to pay its way easily in '88; and as to the condition of the people, the fellah is much more comfortable than ever he was before. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded (1883), under the presidency of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson (d. 1884), for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt, conducted in a scientific manner, with the object of solving some of the many important questions that await the result of excavation. Special attention has been directed to all that can bear on the history of the sojourn and exodus of the Israelites, and the early sources of Greek art. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details and preservation of the objects found. These objects are of great interest in illustrating comparative art by the influences of Egyptian, Greek, and Syrian styles on one another, the technical processes of metal work, metrology and the ceramic arts. The antiquities found, after the claims of the National Museum at Boulaq have been satisfied, are divided between the British Museum, the Boston Museum (U.S.A.), and various local museums in England and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of local support which has been contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work, with maps and plates. The past season ('87) has been signalled by excavations conducted by M. Naville at Tell el Khadeviah ("the Mound of the Jews"), a spot conjecturally identified forty years ago by Sir G. Wilkinson with the city of Onia, founded during the latter half of the second century B.C. by Onias, hereditary high priest of the Jews, who fled to Egypt to escape persecution at the hands of Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria. Being favourably received by the Greek rulers of Egypt, Onias, after living many years in Alexandria, asked

and obtained permission to take possession of the ruined temple and city of Leontopolis, in the Delta; and here he founded a Jewish temple, and city of refuge, for Jewish exiles (see Josephus' "Antiquities of the Jews" and "Wars of the Jews"). This temple continued open till the time of Titus, when it was sacked and closed by Imperial command, the Jewish community, which had maintained its privileges and its footing for nearly 300 years, being expelled and dispersed. Tell el-Yahoudien has long been noted for its ruins and for its extensive remains of brick buildings. In 1870 some native labourers came upon the ruins of a superb temple of the time of Ramesses III., which had been laid in ruins in the heart of the island. A large number of fine encaustic tiles and porcelain mosaics from this find may be seen in the Egyptian rooms of the British Museum. Not, however, till March '87 was any attempt made to solve the problem of the spot by systematic excavation. The results of M. Naville's exploration were extremely interesting. No monument was discovered which actually yielded the name of the city; but three or four extensive cemeteries of various epochs were found, one of which contained very ancient rock-cut tombs inscribed with Jewish names, as "Nethaneus," "Sodanis," "Barchias," "Eliazar," etc. The identity of the site as a Jewish settlement was thus confirmed; and the further discovery of a large number of images of the cat-headed goddess also identified it with Leontopolis, which ancient Egyptian city was sacred to the cat-headed Bast. Another interesting site called Tulk-el-Karnas was next excavated, and the remains of a temple founded by Philip Aridaeus was found; and finally the mound known as Tell Basta, site of the famous city of Bubastis, close to the modern town of Zagazig, was attacked. Here we found the remains of a magnificent red granite temple—the same visited and described by Herodotus, B.C. 454 (see Herodotus, Bk. II, chap. cxxxviii.); the ruins of a splendid hypostyle hall, and of another great hall rich in sculptured slabs, colossi, and other statues, being partially laid bare. This great discovery created much interest in the learned world, the temple having been supposed to be entirely destroyed centuries ago. M. Naville will return to Tell Basta in the month of February in the present year, and complete the excavation of this most important historical structure. It is calculated that two or three months of active work, with a staff of 300 or 400 native diggers, will be needed to clear the remainder of the site. The temple covers about 1,000 feet from end to end. M. Naville was assisted last season by Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith and Count d'Huist, both officers of the Foud, and the same gentlemen have promised their services for the present year. The latest work published by the Egypt Exploration Fund is M. Naville's memoir on "Goshen," issued in Sept. '87. Mr. Petrie's "Tames," Part II., and the second volume of "Naucratis" are in preparation. The offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund are at 17, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus. W. President, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.; Sec., H. Gosselin; Hon. Sec., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., J. H. D., etc., Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

Egyptology. Up to the close of the eighteenth century, the hieroglyphs, or Egyptian sacred writing—which consisted of little pic-

tures of various celestial, terrestrial, and other objects, and which were used from the time of Menes (about B.C. 3000) to that of the Emperor Decius (A.D. 249), above a thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular, or spoken language of Egypt—remained to modern learned Europe an insoluble problem. In fact, all existing knowledge of the monumental and literary treasures of ancient Egypt is based on the fortunate discovery of the famous Rosetta Stone, now treasured up in the British Museum. (For historical sketch of it, see ed. '87.) In the year '85 the British Consular Agent at Assuan or Assouan, Mustafa Shakir, learned that quantities of Egyptian antiquities were being found in the hill nearly opposite to the modern town of Assuan, and that they were being sold rapidly to the traveller and tourist. He found that many of the objects thus sold were, archaeologically, of great importance; and in order to stop the miscellaneous distribution of valuable antiquities, he asked and obtained official permission to excavate the tombs in the hill, on the understanding that one-half of any antiquities which might be discovered by him were to go to the Museum at Boulak. He set to work with a number of men, and emptied a large chamber or tomb, which he found to be filled with a vast number of decayed and broken coffins. The officer commanding at Assuan in that year was General (now Sir) F. W. Grenfell, a successful student of Egyptian archaeology, who, by an arrangement with the authorities at the Boulak Museum, undertook the sole responsibility, financial and otherwise, of further excavations. His well-directed labours were productive of the most important results. He brought to light some tombs of the Sixth and Twelfth Dynasties, and discovered a stone staircase of a unique character. In the hill of the tombs at Assuan there are three distinct layers of stone, which have been chosen by the ancient Egyptians for the purposes of excavating tombs. The finest layer, which is also the thickest, is at the top, and this has been chosen principally by the architects of the Sixth Dynasty for the sepulchres of the rulers of Egypt. The tombs in all cases here follow the track of the layers of stone, and when the seam is thick the tombs are high, when it is thin the tombs are small. In the first tomb excavated by Sir F. Grenfell were found tons of fragments of coffins, the remains of burnt mummies, which had fallen to pieces, several small coarse earthenware pots, and some funeral tablets. The tablets were made of the common stone of the mountain, and were inscribed some in hieroglyphics and some in Demotic characters. The tablets belong to a very late period, the inscriptions being very carelessly done; and they are nearly all dedicated to Chem, the principal deity of the triad of ancient Assuan, which consisted of Chem, Sakh, and Sept. A few ushabti figures remained, which looked as if they had been made at a time when the form of Osiris and the hieroglyphic characters had been forgotten. Several hundreds of wooden faces of coffins had been preserved simply because they had been made of a harder wood than the rest of the coffins; and the upper parts of some stone coffins showed how degraded Egyptian art had become at the time when they were made. The fact that the tombs excavated by Sir F. Grenfell

belong to, and were made at, two different periods—those, namely, of the Sixth and Twelfth Dynasties—has ascertained by the occurrence of the names of the kings reigning over Egypt when they were made. In spite of all the vicissitudes of time and weather, and the destruction wrought on Assouan by Persian, Greek, Roman, Arabic, Turkish, and Nubian invaders, the tombs there are still wonderful, and their inscriptions most interesting. The stone has already been referred to as unique, and the so-called proto-Doric pillars of the double tomb of Sabsen and Mescha are of a character not to be met with elsewhere. "It is sincerely to be hoped," to adopt the *ipsisima verba* of Mr. Budge, who in November '86 was temporarily detached from his responsible work at the British Museum by the Trustees of that institution, in order, *inter alia*, to examine, expedite, and to report upon the excavations of Sir F. Grenfell at Assouan, "that Sir F. W. Grenfell will continue his excavations, for it is very probable that tombs earlier than the Sixth Dynasty may be found there; and it seems very doubtful to me if six dynasties of kings had nearly passed away before it was found out what an excellent place the bold hill of Contra Syene made for sepulture. It is meet, too, that the Sirdar, or first-soldier of the army of Egypt of to-day, should bring to light and preserve the tombs of his predecessors, the old warrior princes of Elephantine or Aswân, who lived and ruled five thousand years ago." Beyond the results of the excavations at Assouan, thus described by Mr. Budge, and of the researches made by the agents or commissioners of the Egypt Exploration Fund (*q.v.*) the recent progress of E., like that of Assyriology, is to be mainly expressed in the terms of its bibliography. Dr. Heinrich Brugsch Bey announces for publication in the course of the present year, the fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes, presumably the concluding ones, of his elaborate "Thesaurus Inscriptionum Egyptiacarum. Altägyptische Inschriften. Gesammelt, verglichen, übertragen, erläutert, und autographirt." This work, the issue of which commenced in '83, is devoted to the presentation and exposition of ancient Egyptian inscriptions as relating to astronomy, astrology, and the calendar; as geographical, mythological, historical, biographical, and genealogical inscriptions; and as inscriptions of a mural or other architectural character, and miscellaneous. The same author promises also the speedy publication of the second and concluding moiety—the first having been issued in '85—of his "Religion und Mythologie der alten Aegypter. Nach den Denkmälern bearbeitet"; and further announces the publication, within the first six months of the current year, of the second and third parts of his treatise on the decipherment of the Merotic inscriptions, "Entzifferung der Merotischen Schriftdenkmäler," of which the first part, "Die Priesterschrift von Meröe," has already appeared as a reprint from recent numbers of the "Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde." Brugsch Bey believes that these Merotic inscriptions are in a language which is still spoken by the natives of the district. Another important work, commenced by the issue of its first part in '86, and to be completed by the publication of the second in the course of the present year, is entitled "Inscriptions Hiéroglyphiques, recueillies en Europe et en Egypte. Publiées, traduites et

commentées par Karl Piehl." At the International Congress of Orientalists, which assembled in London in '74, Dr. Lepsius proposed to Mr. Renouf that he should make a critical collation of the best copies of the "Book of the Dead," in order to restore the text to its original condition at the period of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Owing to the lack of the necessary leisure, Mr. Renouf was obliged to decline the task, which devolved upon M. Edouard Naville, who has visited London, Dublin, Paris, Marseilles, Leyden, Rome, Florence, Naples, Turin, Berlin, Hanover, Cairo, and other places, and collated about eighty-six hieroglyphic papyri, twenty-six of which belong to the British Museum. The result was the collection of thousands of varied readings and the raising of the number of chapters from 165 to 186. Now for the first time it is possible for a good translation of the "Book of the Dead" to be made. All the chapters and their varied readings and vignettes have been gathered together and conveniently arranged from the best papyri of the best period of the Egyptian Empire—that is, from about 1700 to 1100 B.C. M. Naville's work was published at Berlin in '86, with the title of "Das Aegyptische Todtenbuch der XVII bis XX Dynastie, aus verschiedenen Urkunden zusammengestellt und herausgegeben von Edouard Naville," who has laid all Egyptologists under an immense debt of gratitude for what may now and henceforth be regarded as the standard text of the "Book of the Dead," in the publishing of which it should be recorded that the Prussian Government afforded important pecuniary assistance. Professor J. Lieblein has produced a work on a phase of ancient Egyptian commerce—"Handel und Schifffahrt auf dem rothen Meere in alten Zeiten. Nach ägyptischen Quellen, Kristiania, '86." Professor Maspero has published an excellent and finely illustrated handbook of the entire range of Egyptian art, under the title of "L'Archéologie égyptienne," Paris, '87, part of the "Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-arts, publiée sous la direction de M. Jules Comte," and in addition has contributed to the literary stores of Egyptology by the publication of two smaller works, "Le Rituel du Sacrifice funéraire, Bulletin critique de la Religion égyptienne," Paris, '87, and "La Syrie avant l'Invasion des Hébreux d'après les Monuments égyptiens, Conférence faite à la Société des Etudes juives le 26 Mars '87." Two other works which tend to illustrate the universality of the study of Egyptology are Signor Sim. Levi's "Vocabolario geroglifico copto-ebraico" 2 vols., Torino, '87, a work which gained the "grande premio reale di linguistica" conferred in '86 by the "R. Accademia dei Lincei," and published under the auspices of the "consiglio superiore della istruzione pubblica," and Dr. Alfred H. Kellogg's "Abraham, Joseph, and Moses in Egypt: being a Course of Lectures delivered before the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey," New York, and London, '87. Mr. Le Page Renouf, who is about to bring out a second edition of his "Elementary Grammar of the Egyptian Language," has edited a sumptuous edition, in elephant folio, of "Ancient Egyptian Texts from the Coffin of Anamni in the British Museum. With a Translation by the late Samuel Birch. Printed by order of the Trustees," '87. Finally, in connection with the bibliography of the subject is to be mentioned the issue of several parts of a work still in progress—

"Mittheilungen aus den Sammlung der Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer," Weis, '87—the owner of this collection being more universally recognised as the *Archæus Rainer*, under whose direct patronage the International Congress of Orientalists held their meetings at Vienna in '86. Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to the second edition of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History"; Preface to second volume of "Records of the Past"; Inaugural Address in "Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists"; Introduction to the Study of the Egyptian Hieroglyphs, in Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs"; "Egypt from the Earliest Times to B.C. 300"; Rede Lecture on the "Monumental History of Egypt"; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians"; Lenormant and Chevalier's "Manual of the Ancient History of the East"; Dr. E. Richmond Hodgkin's "Egyptian Hieroglyphics and their Decipherment," in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments"; Rev. A. H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments"; Mr. E. A. W. Budge's "Dwellers on the Nile"; etc., etc.

Eiffel Tower (Paris Exhibition, '89). It has been decided to erect in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in connection with the Exhibition of 1889, the highest iron tower yet known. The height is to be 1,000 feet, and the cost about £200,000. To this sum the Assembly in November 1886 voted £60,000, and the remainder of the money is to be found by the contractors, who in return receive a concession of the tower for twenty years, and expect to recoup themselves out of the admission fees. Visitors to Paris will be able to realise the stupendous character of the structure from the fact that it will be three times as high as the Arc de Triomphe (*q.v.*). M. Eiffel, the engineer who originated the project, urges that the column will be of great value for astronomical and meteorological purposes. The form of the erection is that of a square of four arches, sloping inward and upward to a platform upon which rises the iron column, from four feet sloping into graceful lines very much after the fashion of a lighthouse. In Feb. '87 it transpired that an extraordinary remonstrance had been addressed to M. Alphand, Director of Works, at the Exhibition, by a number of the leading artists and literary men against the erection of the tower as an act of vandalism, to which M. Lockroy, then in the Ministry, made a cutting sarcasmic reply. About the same time M. Eiffel made a statement to a reporter of the *Temps*, asserting that the tower would prove the great attraction of the Exhibition. Some explanations ensued between M. Lockroy and M. Garnier, consulting architect to the Exhibition, who was opposed to the erection of the tower. In the report of a banquet given to M. Dauterme, the Minister of Commerce, in connection with the Exhibition, on Oct. 18th, it was stated that the tower was in course of erection, and that the iron framework of the Exhibition buildings had made considerable progress. At the end of the year, the tower had reached the height of 179 feet, the four arches of the base had been joined, and the great platform for the rooms of the first stage was being constructed.

Eighty Club, The, was formed by a number of prominent Liberals in 1879, with a view to promoting the success of the Liberal party at the

General Election of 1880, from the last two figures of which date the Club takes its name. The Club has no fixed residence, but the members periodically meet to dine together at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Their meetings for the election of candidates and the transaction of general business are held at the National Liberal Club, in Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross. See, Mr. J. A. B. B. Bruce (National Liberal Club).

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. As that patronage was given to the last of the three, and all of them were held in Edward III.'s reign, they must have been held somewhere between Jan. 29th, 1327, when Edward was crowned, and Nov. 29th, 1330, when Mortimer was beheaded. In one of these Eisteddfods, held in 1328, Dafydd ap Gwilym, possibly the greatest of Welsh poets, received the honour of the bardic chair, the highest award of merit the Eisteddfod has to bestow. In the fifteenth century the number of bards and wandering minstrels in the Principality increased greatly, and it became necessary to call an Eisteddfod to distinguish between the true and the false—the genuine poet or poetaster, and the mere vagrant. Accordingly a bardic congress was held at Carmarthen somewhere about the year 1451, with the sanction of Henry VI. A bard called Dafydd ap Edmwnd won the chair at this Eisteddfod, whenever it was held. The bards and musicians were divided each into five sections, after careful examination. The number of degrees now conferred is but three—bards, oviates, and Druids—and as there is practically no test of merit imposed, they are quite worthless. It was not so in the olden time, when the possession of an Eisteddfodic degree was an "open sesame" to every great house in the Principality to the Welsh troubadours. The number of Welsh bards and minstrels increased so very rapidly, indeed, during the Tudor period, that it became necessary once more to hold an Eisteddfod, or rather a Gorsedd. This word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, where a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred. Henry VIII. gave permission to hold, not only a Gorsedd, but also an Eisteddfod at Caerwys, near Holywell—a place which was heard of last year in connection with the anti-tithe agitation. The object was to weed out impostors from the bardic ranks. Six degrees only were conferred. Four "disciples" or "initiates" were to have been created, but they felt themselves entitled to loftier positions, and they declined the honour the Eisteddfod proposed to confer on them. This congress was held either in 1525 or in 1528. Wandering bards and minstrels became more and more of a nuisance; and on Oct. 23rd, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a "letter of commission," calling another Eisteddfod at Caerwys.

for May 26th, 1868. This royal letter is dated from Chester. Fifty-five musical and bardic degrees were conferred at this meeting, entitling their possessors to live by the wandering minstrel profession. So far as we know, the next Eisteddfod to be held was also at Caerwys, in 1799, under the patronage of the Society of "Gwynedigion," or natives of North Wales, a society established in London, which has since developed into the *Gymnastegion* (Aborigines) Society. The Society set the Eisteddfod fairly on its legs as a living and working institution. Frequent meetings were held after this date. The meeting for 1887 was held in the Royal Albert Hall. Financially it was a failure, but in every other respect it was a considerable success. On the fourth and last day of the meeting the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, with their daughters. Naturally they received an immense ovation, and the Prince promised to attend some future Eisteddfod in the Principality itself. The chairman of the meeting, Sir J. H. Puleston, received the honour of knighthood—an honour which on Jan. 2nd was conferred on a still more distinguished Welshman, Mr. Owen Roberts, of the Clothworkers' Company. The experience of '87 has, however, shown that London is hardly the place where the Eisteddfod can be expected to flourish. There is a very simple reason for this: the people who admire and love it most are Welsh people, who are liable to be led astray in the English capital by the novel attractions of theatres and concerts; that is probably why the Eisteddfod of '87 was, from a pecuniary point of view, a little unsatisfactory. The preliminary Gorsedd, where a year and a day's notice of the event was given, was held last November in the Inner Temple Gardens.

Egrows. An English newspaper corruption of *Eshews* (pron. *et-show'e*), the political centre of British Zululand (*q.v.*).

Election of a Member of Parliament. Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election, within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a

poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. The following calendar, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

Day of Month.	County.
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
7	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	
10	Last possible day for nomination.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	Last possible day for poll.

Borough.

1	Receipt of writ.
2	Last possible day for notice of election.
3	
4	First possible day for nomination.
5	Last possible day for nomination.
5	First possible day for poll.
6	
7	
8	
9	Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count. Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may

be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, &c., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two Judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his election for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also WRITS, CORRUPT PRACTICES, PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.

Elections, Bye, Petitions, &c. 1886.

Belfast (West Div.).—On petition Mr. T. Sexton was declared to be the sitting member.
Birmingham (East).—On Mr. Matthews' accepting office of Home Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Brighton.—On Mr. Marriott accepting office of Judge Advocate General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

On death of Alderman David Smith, Dr. William Tindal Robertson (C.) returned without contest (Nov. 20th). (No change.)

Bristol (West).—On Sir M. Hicks-Beach accepting office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Buteshire.—On Mr. J. P. B. Robertson accepting office of Solicitor General for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Cambridge University.—On Mr. Raikes accepting office of Postmaster General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Croydon.—On Mr. S. Herbert accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Devon (North-East Div.).—On Col. Walrond accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Down Co. (West Div.).—On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Dublin University.—On Mr. Plunket accepting office of First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes accepting office of Attorney General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.—On

Mr. J. H. Macdonald accepting office of Lord Advocate; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Gloucestershire.—On Sir H. Holland accepting office of Vice-President of the Council; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Isle of Wight.—On Sir Richard Webster accepting office of Attorney General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Leamington (Dartford Div.).—On Sir W. Hart Dyke accepting office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education he was returned without opposition.

King's Lynn.—On Mr. R. Bourke being appointed Governor of Madras (polling Aug. 25th).—

Mr. Alexander W. Jervis (C.) 2,222

Mr. J. Harris Sanders (G.L.) 1,100

(No change.) —335

Lancashire (Blackpool Div.).—On Sir F. Stanley accepting office of President of the Board of Trade, with a peerage (polling Aug. 20th).—

Sir M. White Ridley (C.) 6,303

Mr. J. O. Pilkington (G.L.) 2,517

(No change.) —3,746

Lancashire S.W. (Newton Div.).—On Sir R. Cross accepting office of Secretary for India, with a peerage, there was a contest (polling Aug. 16th).—

Mr. Thomas Wodehouse Leigh (C.) 4,062

Mr. D. O'Connell French (G.L.) 3,355

(No change.) —707

Leicestershire (East).—On Lord J. Manners accepting office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Leith District.—Mr. Gladstone having been returned for Midlothian as well as for this constituency, elected to sit for the county, and there was a fresh election (polling Aug. 20th).—

Mr. Munro Ferguson (G.L.) 4,204

Mr. McGregor (L.U.) 1,528

Mr. Jacks (L.U.) 1,499

(No change.)

Lewisham.—On Lord Lewisham accepting office of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey Div.).—On Mr. Stanhope accepting office of Colonial Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Liverpool (Walton).—On Mr. J. G. Gibson accepting office of Solicitor General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Londonderry (City).—Mr. Charles Lewis (C.) was unseated on petition, and Mr. Justin McCarthy (P.) declared the sitting member (Oct. 25th).

(Parnellite gain of a seat.)

Manchester (East).—On Mr. A. J. Balfour accepting office of Secretary for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Marblehead (East).—On Lord C. Beresford accepting office of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Middlesex (Brentford Div.).—On decease of Mr. O. E. Cooke (C.) (polling Dec. 23rd, 1886);—

Mr. James Bigwood (C.) ... 2,572

Mr. J. Hayman (G.L.) ... 3,316

(No change.) —1,256

Middlesex (Ealing).—On Lord G. Hamilton accepting office of First Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Middlesex (Enfield).—On Viscount Folkestone accepting office of Treasurer of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Northamptonshire (North Div.).—On Lord Burghley accepting office of Parliamentary

Groom in Waiting.—no opposition (Aug. 16th).
Paddington (South).—On Lord R. Churchill's accepting office of Chancellor of Exchequer; no opposition (Aug. 17th).

Plymouth.—On Mr. E. Clarke accepting office of Solicitor General; no opposition (Aug. 17th).
Sheffield (Ecclesall).—On Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett accepting office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 17th).

Staffordshire (Burton Div.).—On the elevation of Sir M. A. Bass to the peerage (polling Aug. 20th):—

Mr. Sydney Evershed (G.L.) 4,792
 Mr. Gerald Hardy (C.) 2,359
 (No change.) —2,473

Strand.—On Mr. W. H. Smith accepting office of Secretary for War; no opposition (Aug. 17th).

Tower Hamlets (St. George's Div.).—On Mr. Ritchie accepting office of President of Local Government Board, there was a contest. Polling (Aug. 17th):—

Mr. C. T. Ritchie (C.) 1,545
 Mr. Richard Eve (G.L.) 889
 (No change.) —636

Wigtownshire.—On Sir H. Maxwell accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Yorkshire (Buckrose).—On petition Mr. M'Arthur (G.L.) was unseated, and Mr. Christopher Sykes (C.) was declared to be the sitting member (Dec. 17th).

(Conservative gain of a seat.)

1887.

Antrim (North).—On Mr. Macnaghten (C.) being appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (polling Feb. 17th):—

Sir C. E. Lewis (C.) ... 3,858
 Mr. S. C. McElroy (G.L.) ... 2,526
 Mr. W. A. Trail (Ind. C.) ... 424
 (No change.)

Burnley.—On decease of Mr. P. Rylands (L.U.) (polling Feb. 19th):—

Mr. J. Slagg (G.L.) ... 5,026
 Mr. J. O. S. Thursby (C.) ... 4,481
 (G.L. gain.) —545

Camberwell (Dulwich D.).—On Mr. Morgan Howard (C.) being appointed a County Court Judge (polling Dec. 1st):—

Mr. Blundell Maple (C.) ... 4,021
 Mr. Henderson (G.L.) ... 2,609
 (No change.) —1,412

Cambridge University.—On death of Mr. Beresford Hope (C.), Prof. Stokes (C.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 17th). (No change.)

Carlisle.—On death of Mr. J. A. Blake (P.), the O'Gorman Mahon (P.) was returned unopposed (Aug. 24th). (No change.)

Chester (Northwich).—On decease of Mr. R. Verdin (U.L.) (polling Aug. 13th):—

Mr. J. T. Brunner (G.L.) ... 5,112
 Lord H. Grosvenor (U.L.) ... 3,983
 (G.L. gain.) —1,129

City of London.—On Mr. Hubbard being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Addington, Mr. T. C. Baring (C.) returned without opposition (July 27th). (No change.)

Cork (N.E.).—On resignation of Mr. Leamy (P.), Mr. W. O'Brien (P.) was returned without opposition (May 1887). (No change.)

Cornwall (St. Austell).—On resignation of Mr. Borlase (G.L.) (polling May 18th):—

Mr. W. M'Arthur (G.L.) ... 3,540
 Mr. Brydges Willyams (L.U.) ... 3,329
 (No change.) —211

Cornwall (St. Ives).—On Sir J. St. Aubyn (L.U.) being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord St. Levan, Mr. T. B. Bolitho (L.U.) was returned unopposed (July 9th). (No change.)

Coventry.—On resignation of Mr. Eaton (C.) with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Chelyeamore (polling July 9th):—

Mr. W. H. W. Ballantine (G.L.) ... 4,390
 Col. W. Eaton (C.) ... 4,213
 (G.L. gain.) —16

Derby (Ilkeston D.).—On decease of Mr. T. Watson (G.L.) (polling March 24th):—

Sir Walter Foster (G.L.) ... 5,512
 Mr. Leeke (C.) ... 4,180
 (No change.) —1,332

Donegal (South).—On death of Mr. B. Kelly, there was a fresh election (polling Feb. 3rd):—

Mr. M'Neill (P.) ... 4,604
 Mr. Munster (U.) ... 933
 (No change.) —3,671

Dublin University.—On Mr. Holmes (C.) being appointed a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland (polling closed July 12th):—

Mr. Serjeant Madden (C.) ... 1,376
 Mr. R. C. Parsons (C.) ... 712
 (No change.) —664

Glasgow (Bridge-ton).—On resignation of Mr. E. R. Russell (G.L.) (polling Aug. 3rd):—

Sir G. O. Trevelyan (G.L.) ... 4,654
 Mr. Evelyn Ashley (L.U.) ... 3,253
 (No change.) —1,401

Gloucester (Forest of Dean).—On resignation of Mr. T. Blake (G.L.) (polling July 30th):—

Mr. G. B. Samuelson (G.L.) ... 4,286
 Mr. E. Wyndham (C.) ... 2,736
 (No change.) —1,550

Hants (N. or Basingstoke).—On resignation of Mr. Sclater Booth (C.) with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Basing (polling July 25th):—

Mr. A. F. Jeffreys (C.) ... 3,158
 Mr. R. Eve (G.L.) ... 2,426
 (No change.) —732

Hunts (Ramsay).—On Captain Fellowes (C.) succeeding to the title of Lord de Ramsey, not long before conferred upon his late father (polling Aug. 30th):—

Mr. A. E. Fellowes (C.) ... 2,700
 Mr. J. H. Sanders (G.L.) ... 2,414
 (No change.) —286

Kerry (South).—On resignation of Mr. John O'Connor (P.), Mr. Kilbride (P.) was returned unopposed (Sep. 21st). (No change.)

Lambeth (Brixton).—On resignation of Mr. Baggallay (C.) with a view to his being appointed stipendiary magistrate for West Ham (polling July 19th):—

Marquis of Carmarthen (C.) ... 3,307
 Mr. James Hill (G.L.) ... 2,500
 (No change.) —738

Lincoln (Spalding).—On Mr. Finch-Hatton (C.) succeeding to the Earldoms of Winchilsea and Nottingham (polling July 1st):—

Mr. Hailey Stewart (G.L.) ... 5,110
 Admiral Sir G. Tryon (C.) ... 4,363
 (G.L. gain.) —747

Liverpool (Exchange Div.).—On death of Mr. Duncan (polling Jan. 26th):—

Ralph Neville (G.L.) ... 3,217
 Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen (U.L.) ... 3,210
 (No change.) —7

Longford (North).—Mr. Justin M'Carthy (P.) having been declared duly elected for the city of Londonderry as well as for this constituency,

decided to sit for the former, and Mr. T. M. Healy (P.) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb. 27). (No change.)

Middlesex (Hornsey D.).—On the elevation of Sir J. M. G. Hogg (C.) to the peerage as Lord Magheramore (polling July 19th):—

Mr. H. C. Stephens (C.) ... 4,476

Mr. H. Bottomley (G.L.) ... 2,488

(No change.) ... 1,988

Paddington (North).—On the death of Mr. L. L. Cohen (C.) (polling July 8th):—

Mr. J. Aird (C.) ... 2,230

Mr. E. Routledge (G.L.) ... 2,812

(No change.) ... 418.

Sligo (South).—Mr. Sexton (P.) having been declared duly elected for West Belfast, as well as for this division, decided to sit for the former, and Mr. J. J. Kennedy (P.) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb. 7th). (No change.)

St. George's (Hanover Square).—On resignation of Lord A. Percy (C.) in order to provide Mr. Goschen with a seat in Parliament (polling Feb. 6th):—

Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen (L.U.) ... 5,702

Mr. James Haysman (G.L.) ... 1,545

(a L.U. replaces a C.) ... 4,157

Taunton.—On Mr. H. C. Allsopp (C.) succeeding to the peerage by the decease of his father Lord Hindlip (polling April 23rd):—

Mr. A. Percy Allsopp (C.) ... 1,426

Mr. J. Harris Sanders (G.L.) ... 890

(No change.) ... 536

1888.

Winchester.—On the death of Col. Tottenham (C.) (polling Jan. 5th):—

Mr. R. Moss (C.) ... 1,364

Mr. P. Vanderbyl (G.L.) ... 849

(No change.) ... 515

Mr. Evelyn (Deptford), Mr. Lacaita (Dundee), and Mr. Buchanan (West Edinburgh) have resigned their seats, the last having announced that he appeals to the constituency as a Home Ruler, but the writs for the fresh elections cannot be moved until the meeting of Parliament. Mr. J. G. Gibson having accepted an Irish judgeship, there is a vacancy in the Walton Div. of Liverpool; and Mr. Serjeant Madden having been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, will have to seek re-election at Dublin University (Jan. 18th, '88).

Summary of Bye-Elections and Petitions to Jan. 18th, 1888.

	Losses.	Gains.
Gladstone Liberals ...	1	4
Unionist Liberals ...	2	1
Conservatives ...	4	1
Parnellites ...	0	1

Electric Tramways. The first electric tramway for public use in the United Kingdom was that from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway, designed by the late Sir W. Siemens, and opened in the autumn of '83. Then followed the lines on Ryde pier, on Brighton beach, and at Blackpool. All these are intended for passenger traffic only, and so far they have yielded results which are full of promise for the future of this mode of transit. Electric cars have been run experimentally on the North London Tramway, and now form part of the permanent tramway system of the Metropolis. Mr. C. P. Elieson, who has made the subject peculiarly his own, carried out, during the autumn, an extended series of

trials with the Elieson cars, on the Stratford Manor Park Tram-line, and electric traction is now used alternately with horse power; while the North Metropolitan Tramway Company have now electrically-propelled cars running between Barking and Canning Town. The Electric Traction Syndicate also made most satisfactory experiments on the Bournemouth Tramway, near Brighton. At the latter place Mr. Volk is endeavouring to obtain powers for an extension of the existing line. At Blackpool during the past year a breakdown occurred, owing to the want of proper technical supervision, which threatened to interfere with the continuance of the undertaking; but the line is now again working. The most important electric tramway yet constructed in the United Kingdom is the Bessbrook-Newry Line. It is three miles in length, extending from Newry to Bessbrook, and is adapted to convey passengers and goods. The dynamos are driven by water power. It was opened Oct. 1st, '85, and during the first six months of its existence 70,000 passengers and 7,000 tons of goods were carried over it, and the cars ran 14,000 miles. The traffic has been maintained ever since; and tables have been recently supplied by Dr. E. Hopkinson, showing, among other particulars, the cost of construction, and subsequent working expenses. These latter have attracted some attention, as the question of the cost of electric traction is by no means satisfactorily determined. The motive power of electrically-propelled cars is applied in various ways. The three methods of over-head conduction, underground conduction, and storage batteries may be instanced. The over-head system has been largely favoured; in the last named each car carries its own stored supply of energy. A locomotive recently tried upon the Willenhall line at Wolverhampton, and built by Messrs. Elwell-Parker for an Australian line, has accumulators under the seats of the car, the cells being easily movable for recharging. Electric traction is now extensively adopted on the Continent, in the Colonies, and in the United States, where quite a number of electrically-propelled cars are running.

Electricity (from Gr. *elektron*, amber). So called because first noticed as produced by the friction of amber. A powerful physical agent which manifests itself mainly by attractions and repulsions, but also by luminous and heating effects, by chemical decompositions, and many other phenomena. Electricity is produced in matter by a variety of causes, among which the chief are friction, pressure, contact, chemical action, heat, and magnetism. The distinction between static or frictional and dynamical or voltaic electricity has now almost disappeared. From the point of view of practical application the so-called dynamical electricity is the more important. A current of electricity, or a quantity of electricity moving at a certain rate in a conductor, can be produced by three different forms of energy: (1) In a galvanic battery chemical affinity is transformed into electricity; (2) In thermoelectric piles heat is directly converted into electricity; and (3) Work is transformed into electricity in electro-dynamic machines, and these are either magneto-electric or dynamo-electric. A galvanic battery consists of a vessel containing two metallic plates immersed in a liquid, one of which, when they are joined together by a wire outside the cell, is dissolved,

and an electric current simultaneously flows through the wire. The solution of a metal in a liquid is accompanied by a definite evolution of heat, but in a battery part of this heat only is evolved in the cell, the rest appearing in the form of electrical energy. As, however, the cost of reduction of ores to the metallic state is considerable, it is found more economical to convert the heat obtained by the combustion of some cheaper forms of fuel into electrical energy. **Thermo-electric batteries** and piles consist of a series of couples of metals in contact with each other, and so arranged that every alternate contact can be exposed to a high temperature, whilst the others are kept cooled by a current of air or by immersion in water. If the two terminal metals be now joined by a wire, an electric current will flow through it, which will be more intense the greater the number of pairs of metals and the greater the difference between the two temperatures. At present these first two methods for producing an electric current have been surpassed by the third method, depending on the fact that electrical currents are produced in a coil of wire, when another wire through which a current is flowing, or a magnet, is brought to or away from it. (For a description of this method and its uses see DYNAMO.) A current of electricity when flowing through a wire meets with a certain amount of opposition; this opposition is diminished when the diameter of the wire is increased and when the length of wire is shortened, and is called electrical resistance. The absolute resistance of unit length and unit section of wires of different metals is different, so that each metal has its own specific resistance. Copper has a low specific resistance, German silver a high one; copper is therefore used for conducting wires, and German silver for resistance coils. The name given to the electrical unit of resistance is the ohm. An electrical current also depends on the electromotive force, or difference of electrical potential, or energy between the two ends of the wire. This difference of potential is measured by electricians in units termed volts; and the unit current or ampere is that current which is produced by a difference of potential of one volt in a resistance of one ohm. The amount of work which a current can do is proportional to the current flowing, or quantity of electricity present, and to the difference of potential. This can be well illustrated by a cistern of water, where the weight of water is comparable to the quantity of electricity and the height of the cistern to the difference of potential. A joule is the unit of electrical work. When a current is flowing in a circuit whose resistance is not uniform, in those parts where the resistance is highest heat will be developed. This fact is utilised in incandescent lamps, which consist usually of a thin film of carbon in an exhausted globe, which offers a great resistance to the current brought to and from it by thick copper wires, and so becomes white hot. In "arc" lamps the current, in passing from one carbon pole to the other, has to overcome the resistance of the air, and produces a spark which raises the temperature of the carbon terminals. Within the last few years a method of storage of electricity in accumulators has been brought before the public, and by it the laying of long conducting wires is obviated. The method

depends on the fact that a powerful electric current can "electrolyse" or decompose many chemical compounds, and that under certain conditions the products of these decompositions will recombine slowly and give out a strong current of electricity. The accumulator in common use consists of two lead plates coated as thickly as possible with a paste of red lead and water; the two plates are separated by a piece of felt, and the whole system rolled together. On passing a strong current through such a cell, lead peroxide is formed on one plate and metallic lead on the other. The cell so charged can be carried from place to place, and on joining the two terminals a powerful current will be produced, which gradually runs down, restoring the previous chemical condition; the cell is then recharged.

Electricity on shipboard. Whatever cause electricians may have for disappointment at the slow progress made in the application of electric light for household purposes, there can certainly be no cause for complaint as to its adoption by the shipowner, the use of electricity on board ship being already very extensive and successful. Even as early as 1830, before the incandescent lamp was perfected by Edison and Swan, attempts were made to light the saloon of the steamer *Chimborazo* by means of arc lamps; and less than two years afterwards the *City of Rome*, with 240 lamps of some 17,000 candle power in all, the *Arizona* and *Alaska*, with nearly as large a number, and the French Transatlantic liner *La Normandie*, with a total of 402 lamps, showed that the problem of ship lighting was fairly solved. Since that date (8a) the progress made has been wonderfully rapid. The firm of Siemens Bros. & Co. have alone fitted up no less than 250 steamers, and from the monster ironclads, with their provision of four gigantic search lights—the Atlantic "greyhounds," *Umbria* and *Etruria*, each with their 800 to 900 incandescents, down to the tiny torpedo boat with her toy dynamo that might almost be stowed in a hat-box—the adoption of electric light for purposes of peace or war has become well-nigh universal. Until '87 there was but little difference between the details of the apparatus used for lighting steam vessels, and that with which every one is familiar on shore. The same fast-running dynamos were employed, driven by belting or other gearing, or by the various kinds of uneconomical and often very noisy fast-running engines; the only variation of importance being the introduction by the firm of Siemens Bros. of their system of single wiring, whereby one of the pair of cables commonly provided was suppressed, and in its place the metallic structure of the ship used to convey the return current. Though at first met with a storm of opposition from rival contractors, this system has made its way in favour since it has become known that, in addition to other advantages, it affords an almost perfect guarantee against scamped workmanship, the least fault being at once apparent; whereas under the old system it was a common practice to vamp up a cheap installation in which only an expert could detect the defects, but which in a couple of years required extensive if not complete renewal. The exigencies of shipping work, the value of space on board the steamers, and the necessity for economical and noiseless machinery, soon led to a great revolution in the dynamo arrangement. High speeds were gradually

giving way to more moderate speeds when the P. & O. Co. boldly initiated for their fastest steamer (*Victoria*) the system of reducing the speed of the dynamo down to that of the ordinary type of engine made by such firms as Langye Bros. of Birmingham—viz., about 200 revolutions per minute. The contract for the work was undertaken by the Anglo-American Brush Corporation, and carried out with such perfect success that the lead has already been largely followed by other shipowners, and there can be no doubt that slow-running dynamo will be the rule for the future. To the same great shipowning company belongs the credit for the introduction of electric light for the passage of the Suez Canal by night. The P. & O. steamer *Carthage* made the first trials early in '85, and since then the extensive use made of the system has largely relieved the congestion of traffic in that great international highway.

Elementary Education Acts, 70-80. These Acts contain all the statute law regarding the public provision of elementary education in England. The administrative area for the purpose of elementary education is either the borough or the parish. Any area may have a school board if those who would have votes for a school board apply to the Education Department; and any area must have one if the school accommodation already provided is not sufficient. The board is elected outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those who would be entitled to vote for common councilmen in the City of London, or for vestrymen in other districts. Each voter has as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give them all to one candidate. Outside the Metropolis the school board must number not less than five, nor more than fifteen. Members hold office for three years. In any area in which there is no school board there must be a school attendance committee, of not more than twelve nor less than six, annually appointed out of their own number, by the town council if it be a borough, or by the guardians of the union if it be a parish. The school board, or school attendance committee, must see that every child of school age receives sufficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that no person employs (a) any child under the age of ten years; (b) any child under the age of fourteen years who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency (unless such child comes under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878). The school board, moreover, is to provide for any deficiency of school accommodation, and for that purpose has powers of compulsory purchase. It may establish a free school anywhere within its district, having first satisfied the Education Department that such a school is needed. It may contribute to, or, with the consent of the Education Department, establish an industrial school. It may take over, upon certain conditions, any elementary school already established in its district. A parent who is unable to pay the school fees may apply to the guardians of the poor, and if he prove his inability they are to pay the fees without his thereby incurring any disqualification. All free parliamentary grants, sums borrowed, etc., must be carried to the school fund, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, and any deficiency be met out of the rates. The school board is to serve on the

rating authority its precept requiring payment of a sum therein specified, which the rating authority must pay to the school board treasurer. Should the rating authority make default, all its rating powers may be exercised by officers appointed for that purpose by the school board. No religious test orism or dogmatically distinctive of any denomination is to be taught in a school, nor is a child to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wish of his parent, nor is a Government Inspector to examine any child in any religious subject. For other provisions see text of Acts. The Acts are supplemented by the Code annually issued by the Education Department, which is laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if not objected to within a certain time, has the force of law. The Acts are further supplemented by the bye-laws made by the several school authorities. A Royal Commission is now engaged in inquiring into all matters referring to Elementary Education, and their report will probably be issued in time for the revision of the Code of 1877. The Code for 1886 is altered but little from that of 1883, the changes referring chiefly to night schools, cookery, the position of teachers, and their pensions. New regulations respecting drawing are given for the first time in the Code.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwynne Compton, Lord Bishop of. The diocese was founded 1109. The present income is £5,500. His lordship, the 50th bishop in order of succession, son of the late Marquess of Northampton, and brother to the present Marquess, was born July 18th, 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 14th Wrangler (1848), and proceeded D.D. (1857). Ordained (1850). Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire (1852-79), Hon. Canon of Peterborough (1856-79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham (1874), Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to Her Majesty (1879), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury (1880). Consecrated Lord Bishop of Ely (1866), is Visitor of the Colleges of St. John, Jesus, and St. Peter, Cambridge, and of Ely Theological College. His lordship married (1850) Florence Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, vicar of the now famous Trinity Church, Brighton.

Ember Days. The derivation of the term is doubtful, but it probably has no connection with penitential "ashes" or "embers." In the early Christian centuries a week in each of the four seasons was set apart for fasting and prayer on behalf of the fruits of the ground. The English Church keeps the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in these weeks as days of abstinence and prayer for a blessing on those about to be ordained ministers of the Church. These days are taken after the First Sunday in Lent, Whit Sunday, September 14th, and December 14th.

Emigrants' Information Office. Was opened by the Government in October '60, to collect and diffuse impartial information as to the prospects of emigrants to all the British Colonies. The classes chiefly required in the Colonies at present are domestic and farm servants, and farmers with a little capital. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the emodus from Great Britain has averaged

during the last decade about 200,000 persons annually, of whom about three-fifths go to the United States. The emigration during '87 has considerably exceeded that during '86. (See table below.) Printed particulars, which are revised frequently, should be visible at every post office, or can be obtained on application by post or personally at the Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. See also SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Emigration Returns for '86-'87 (ending Dec. 31st).

Nationalities.	United States.		British North America.		Australia.		All other Places.		Total.	
	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886
English	107,061	83,666	24,645	18,886	25,164	33,764	11,593	10,585	168,393	146,301
Scotch	25,386	17,786	3,609	2,971	3,865	4,240	1,564	1,326	34,424	25,323
Irish	69,156	59,858	3,799	2,888	5,261	5,072	763	438	78,979	61,276
British Total	201,603	152,710	32,053	24,745	34,290	43,076	13,850	12,369	281,796	232,900
Foreigners ... not distinguished.	92,895	85,676	12,371	5,376	986	979	2,192	2,339	108,444	94,370
Gross Total	296,881	238,386	44,424	30,121	35,282	44,055	16,042	14,708	390,240	327,270

Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. Early in '87 an expedition was formed to relieve Emin Pasha (Dr. Schnitzler), an Austrian who took service under the Khedive, and was appointed Governor of the Lake Regions province of what was once the Egyptian Soudan. Emin has been cut off from communication with the civilised world since the Mahdist rising, but has kept together a garrison sufficient to hold his province. His chief station is Wadelai, on Lake Albert Nyanza, and he has two steamers on the lake. The command of the relief expedition was given to Mr. H. M. Stanley by the Egyptian Government, and his plans have been sanctioned

and aided by the Administration of the Congo Free State. Taking with him Major E. Bartlett and other European officers, with a force of several hundred Zanzibari and Soudanese soldiers and carriers, Stanley made his way up the Congo, and then up its great tributary the Aruwihito. Some 150 miles up this last river he established a camp, which he left in charge of Major Bartlett and a sufficient force. Thence Stanley and the main body set forth to march overland to the Albert Nyanza. Meanwhile Tippoo Tib, an influential Arab trader whom Stanley had attached to the expedition, was sent with a strong force up the Congo to Stanley Falls. Here, he was to re-establish a station destroyed by slave-traders, suppress them, restore order, and if practicable, to march overland, so as to support Stanley by another route. Nothing has been heard of the expedition for some time. It is worth noting that Emin Pasha, in letters, has repeatedly declared that he will not leave his "people." All that he requires is medicines, arms, and ammunition, so that even if Mr. Stanley reaches him, he will not bring him back.

Employers' Liability Act, '80. Before the passing of this Act, a master was not liable to his servant for injury caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant. The Act provides that where injury has been caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the works, machinery, etc., or of the negligence of any person in his employer's service intrusted with superintendence or with authority over the injured man, or of any act or omission done or made in obedience to the orders or byelaws of the employer, or of the negligence of any person in charge of railway signals, points, etc.; the injured workman, or if the injury results in death, his personal representatives, shall have the same right of compensation against the employer as if he had not been in the employer's service. Certain exceptions are made, to protect an employer morally innocent of the injury. An action under the Act must be brought within six months from the time of the accident, or twelve months from the time of death, as the case may be, and notice that injury has been sustained must be given within six weeks. The compensation recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings of a person in the same employment and district. Any money payable by the employer to the workman as a penalty under any other Act of Parliament is to be deducted from the compensation recovered under this Act. Actions under the Act are to be brought in the county court, but may be removed into a superior court in the same manner as other actions. The Act came into operation on January 1st, 1880, and remains in force seven years.

Enclosure of Commons. See COMMONS PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

"Encyclopædia Britannica." A popular and scientific exposition of the most advanced views upon every subject of art, literature, and science known to be current in the world. The first edition edited by William Smellie, was published 1771; the eighth edition appeared 1861; the ninth was commenced in 1893; and the twenty-third volume, bringing the subjects down to the word "Upsala," is now ready. The work has been edited by Prof. T. Spencer Baynes, LL.D., and Prof. W. Robertson Smith, assisted by upwards of eleven hundred con-

tributors. There will be twenty-four volumes in all, each volume costing 30s., and containing about 850 quarto pages. (Published at Edinburgh by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black.)

Endowed Schools Acts: In '86 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Endowed Schools Act, '69, and the amending Acts, and to consider and report how far it might be expedient to amend the powers exercised under them by the Charity Commissioners (q.v.). The Committee commenced their inquiry in '86, and was reappointed in Feb. '87, their report being presented April '88. In this the Committee say that the policy of the Acts is sound in principle, but requires development, owing to industrial and other changes since those Acts were passed. Grammar schools have been made more available to the poor by means of scholarships and exhibitions, and by making the subjects of instruction more suitable to their wants; but further progress may with advantage be effected in that direction. In any scheme for remodelling elementary endowed schools special attention should be directed to providing, as far as possible, for the children of the working classes a practical instruction suitable to their wants in the particular circumstances of each locality. Scrupulous care should be taken, where endowments have been appropriated to the poor, that the paramount interests of the poor should be secured in the application of scholarships or exhibitions provided out of the trust funds. The abolition of gratuitous education in elementary endowed schools is generally opposed to the wishes of the poorer classes in the localities. It is only justifiable when the imposition of fees gives a higher and more useful character of education to the working classes than they formerly enjoyed, and after provision made for payment of school fees of children whose parents stand specially in need of such assistance. The application of non-educational endowments to educational purposes has been beneficial, but the veto now possessed by the trustees of such endowments is in some cases a hindrance to reforms, and an inadequate protection for the poor. It would be expedient to substitute, for the consent of the trustees, the concurrence of some local representative body. The extension of technical and higher commercial education has risen to much importance since the Act of 1869, and should be carefully kept in view by the Commissioners in framing their schemes. When the value of the endowments is too small to provide laboratories and workshops for technical or scientific teaching, the local authorities might be empowered to intiate and aid them by local rates. But before applying local rates in aid of technical or scientific teaching, endowments the purposes of which have failed should, as far as practicable, be utilised. The Commissioners further recommend, among other things, that the people of the localities should be given a large share in the management, by representation, of endowed schools; that provincial or municipal bodies of a representative character should be associated in some formal manner with the central authority in the preparation and administration of schemes; that the principle of the Allotments Act 1882 should be applied to agricultural land belonging to an educational charity, so far as the circumstances of the case may allow; that a responsible Minister of Education should be appointed,

and should be charged with the general supervision of Endowed Schools. For Acts '69, '73, '74, see ed. '87.

Energy, Laws of. Energy is a condition of matter which confers upon it the power of overcoming resistance or of doing work. When work is done upon a body, energy is used up and transferred to the body upon which the work is performed. Thus, when a piece of soft iron is hammered, the energy of the living organism is transformed into heat, and the iron may be made red hot. There are various forms of energy. Kinetic energy is that which is due to motion—e.g., the energy of a rifle bullet, or of any heated or electrified body. Potential energy is that which is due to a body being in a position of advantage with respect to a force,—e.g., the spring of a watch, a head of water, or any mass at a height above the earth. An oscillating pendulum has alternately kinetic and potential energy: all its energy is kinetic when it is at its lowest point, and all of it is potential when it is at its highest point. The total quantity of energy in the universe, kinetic and potential, is invariable; this is the first law of energy, and is called the law of the Conservation of Energy. Whenever any kind of energy disappears, an equivalent quantity of some other kind is generated; this is called the law of the Transmutation of Energy. All kinds of energy have a tendency to become transformed into the energy of heat; heat becomes diffused through matter, which thereby assumes an equable temperature. In order to get heat transformed back again into other forms of energy, it is necessary to operate with bodies which are at different temperatures, as in the case of a steam engine. The conclusion derived from these considerations is that the ultimate fate of the universe is to become converted into a lifeless, equally heated, and apparently inert mass of motionless matter, devoid of all available energy. This, the third law of energy, is called the law of the Dissipation (or rather of the Degradation) of Energy.

Engineering. Details of some of the most important of the great industrial engineering schemes either in progress or planned out in different parts of the world at the present time (Jan. 1888) are given under their respective alphabetical headings.

English Church Union. The, was formed in 1859 for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax (formerly the Hon. C. L. Wood) is the president, and the vice-presidents include 17 Bishops and the Archdeacon of Taunton (better known as Archdeacon Denison), the Rev. Canon Carter, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Devon, and Mr. Shaw Stewart. Amongst the members of the council are the Deans of Manchester, Durham, and Bangor, Canons Body, Churton, Cooke, Peiry, Hockin, Gray, Scott Holland, and Malcolm MacColl, the lay members including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Sackville Cecil, Lord Edward Churchill, and Sir Walter Phillimore. Those only who are communicants of the Church of England, or of churches in communion with her, can be elected and enrolled. The Union comprises 17 bishops, 3,200 other clergy, and 19,400 laity. Its object is to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against

Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism. Of late years the litigating business of the Union has materially decreased, owing to the "policy of peace" inaugurated by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by the late Bishop of London. Another reason for this decline in defensive litigation is that the Union has refused to recognise the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance in spiritual matters, and clergymen who have been prosecuted by agents of the Church Association (q.v.) since the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act have mostly neither appeared in person nor been represented by counsel, but have allowed judgment to go against them by default. In 1877 a Sustentation Fund was created to supply the loss of income incurred by those who had been proceeded against; and amongst those to whom grants have been made are the Revs. T. P. Dale, R. W. Enright, S. F. Green, the late A. H. Mackintosh, Arthur Tooth, J. Baghot de la Bere, etc. The president and council emphatically repudiate any political bias or party character in the organisation. Evening communions are not approved of by the English Church Union, but the use of Vestments and other Ritual adjuncts is encouraged, as being, in their view, sanctioned by the Ornaments Rubric of the Prayer Book. The total number joining the Union during the year ending 31st Dec., '87, was 2,311. *Organ, The Church Union Gazette.* Offices, 35, Wellington Street, Strand. Sec., Col. John Brathwaite Hardy.

English Harbour. A West Indian naval station. See ANTIGUA.

English Writers (Cassell). Professor Henry Morley has embarked upon a heroic attempt to provide a *systematic history of English Literature*. This is a gigantic undertaking for a busy man to attempt single-handed, but Prof. Morley is a veteran worker whose vocabulary does not contain the word "impossible." Two volumes have already appeared. The first deals with the period from the earliest times to Beowulf; the second embraces the period from *Geðmon to the Conquest*. A similar effort is also being made, but on different lines, under the auspices of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Their *History of English Literature* is to consist of four volumes, the preparation of which has been entrusted to the Rev. Stopford Brooke, Mr. George Saintsbury, Mr. Gosse, and Prof. Dowden. The second volume ("Elizabethan Literature," by Mr. Saintsbury) has already been published.

Engraving, Automatic, is a term applied to all methods of reproducing pictures without the intervention of an engraver. The earliest form of automatic engraving was etching, which, properly speaking, does not mean biting a picture by means of acid on to a plate, but scratching or drawing, and then fixing the picture on the plate which is to be bitten. A clever mechanic can manage the biting process: it needs an artist to etch the picture. The chemical and photographic methods of automatic and mechanical engraving are in the trade described as "the process," or "process work." These methods are (1) chemical, or (2) photographic. For the various processes see ed. '87.

Ensilage. Green crops preserved for future use by storage in receptacles called "silos," constructed above or below the ground, and made air and water-tight to prevent the process of fermentation. The idea, in its modern form, originated in a work published in France, 1877,

by M. Goffart, and was introduced into America by Mr. Mills, of Pompton, New Jersey, U.S., and into England by Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., whose work upon the subject was the first one published in England. It has now received the sanction of, and is largely adopted by, the leading agriculturists of Great Britain. Detailed experiments on ensilage have been conducted by the Royal Society of Agriculture, who award prizes for the best and most successful methods and results of preparing and storing ensilage. The four cardinal virtues claimed for the process of ensilage appear to be (1) its safety in all seasons, its efficiency, and notably the avoidance of loss in the preservation of green crops; (2) the value of its products as food for animals, and its beneficial effects on the health of all stock to which it is given with discretion; (3) its utilisation of substances almost valueless, or otherwise waste; and (4) the elasticity the system affords for cropping the land, and in providing a succulent food available all the year round, by which an increased number of stock per acre can be maintained. In '87 there were in Great Britain 2,694 silos in use—2,221 in England, 233 in Wales, 242 in Scotland—giving a total capacity of 7,262,924 cubic feet, without average capacity of 2,696 cubic feet to each silo. In addition to the total number of silos, 1,362 persons are stated to have made ensilage in stacks. The number of persons who adopted this method in '86 was only 27.

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See DIPLOMATIC.

Eras, The Five. These are the Greek (Olympiads); the Roman; the Christian; the Julian Period; and the Mohammedan Era.

Erckmann-Chatrian, Messrs. The joint name of two French-Alsatian authors and collaborators. Emile Erckmann, b. May 20th, 1822, at Pfalzburg, studied law at Paris; and Alexandre Chatrian b. at Soldatenthal, Department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18th, 1826, was for some time a teacher in a school in his native town. Becoming intimately acquainted in 1859, they conjointly produced the numerous works with which their names have respectively been identified. The majority of their writings have been translated into English.

Erzeroum. An important Turkish strategical centre in Armenia, which, since the annexation of Kars by Russia (1878), has become the principal frontier fortress and point of resistance to a Russian advance from the Caucasus to Constantinople. It is about eighty miles from Trebizond, upon the Black Sea. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with population 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. The Armenian element is large, and since 1878 the Russianised Armenians at Tiflis have been desirous for its incorporation with Russia, which seems likely to be its ultimate destination.

Esher, William Balliol Brett, 1st Baron (creat. 1885); b. 1815. Educated Westminster, and at Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A. senior opt., 1836, M.A. 1840). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846), made Q.C. (1850); was Solicitor-General (1866), a Justice of the Common Pleas (1868-75), a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Div. (1875-8), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876-83), since when he has been Master of the Rolls. Was M.P. for Helston (1866-68). Lord Esher is what is known as a

ing" judge, and is no respecter of persons. A ship presided at the trial of the London stockers for conspiracy some years ago.

Esparto Grass. Esparto or Spanish grass—*Macrochloa* (L. *Stipa*) *tenacissima Kunth*—is a plant of the tribe *Stipææ*, and resembles the well-known feather grass. It is indigenous to Spain and the north of Africa, and abounds near the sea-coast. It attains a height of from three to four feet; the leaves vary from six inches to three feet in length. Esparto grass, by reason of its great flexibility and tenacity of fibre, has for centuries been employed in the making of baskets and mats. Of late years it has been largely resorted to the manufacture of paper—as a substitute for linen rags. It was first utilised for this purpose by the French, and was introduced into Great Britain in 1857. Esparto grass is now imported in large quantities, which are yearly increasing.

Esquimault. (Pron. *ess-kwi'-mall*.) A harbour and naval station on the south-east of Vancouver Island, about three miles from Victoria, capital of the province of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada. Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway its importance has become evident, and it is now being fortified and provided with strong armaments and all the necessaries of a first-class naval arsenal. A large graving-dock has recently been constructed, and the place is connected by rail with the large coal mines at Nanaimo. Both the British and Canadian Governments have voted large sums for the creation of a *place d'armes*, and the latter is raising a permanent artillery force for its defence. The connection of Esquimault with Australia by cable is spoken of. See **BRITISH COLUMBIA** and **CANADA**.

Essequibo. One of the three counties of British Guiana (*qv*).

Established Church. See **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Match. See **CRICKET**.

Eton College. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Euphrates Valley Railway. Projects for shortening the journey to India by means of a railway along the valley of the river Euphrates have been repeatedly brought before the notice of the public during the last thirty years. The rival routes probably number a score; but the general principle of them all is the same,—they start from some port or other in the Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus, and terminate at Busra, Bushire, Grain, or some other port on or close to the Persian Gulf. Between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf some schemes provide for a railway on one side of the Euphrates, and some favour the other. Several, again, prefer the course of the Tigris, a river running to the Persian Gulf almost parallel with the Euphrates. Associated with what we may call the Euphrates Valley railway scheme pure and simple is an elaborate project for extending it at one end to Constantinople, to touch the European railway system, and pushing it on at the other through Persia and Beluchistan to India. This would render it the direct railway route between London and Calcutta. However, this scheme, although influentially supported at various times, has been completely cast into the shade by the Russian railway to India, which is being constructed from the Caspian. On this account impartial English strategists prefer commencing

ing the railway communication with India opposite Cyprus, which island would protect the starting point; and this will explain the great strategical value of Cyprus. Should Russia force on her railway through Afghanistan, and bring about a junction of the Russian and Indian railway systems, a quicker means of sending reliefs to India would have to be found than that *via* the Suez Canal. In that case the Euphrates Valley railway would come very prominently to the front, and statesmen would doubtless advocate extending it also from the Persian Gulf to Pishin. The length of the Euphrates Valley railway, from Alexandretta on the Mediterranean to Grain on the Persian Gulf, would be 920 miles, and cost about £8,000,000 to construct. Some of the other routes are said to be cheaper, particularly that advocated by Commander V. Lovett Cameron, who explored the country a few years ago. In connection with this matter, it was announced on Sept. 12th, '86, that Baron Wilhelm Pressel, engineer, and the heads of a syndicate, had been requested to proceed to Constantinople to conclude the negotiations for a concession including a vast network of railways in Asia Minor. The scheme included the construction of 4,400 kilometres of narrow-gauge lines, at an estimated cost of 600,000,000 francs. The realisation of the project would shorten the overland route to India by a week. The main line was designed to connect the Bosphorus with the Persian Gulf, there being several branch lines, including one from Diarbekr to Suweid, near Antioch, and nearly opposite Cyprus (see above). At the time this was looked upon as a triumph of German influence at the Porte. From Constantinople it was reported (Jan. 20th, '87) that the Council of Ministers had drawn up and forwarded to the Palace for the Sultan's sanction a plan for the extension of the railway from Scutari to Ismid, as far as Angora, and then on to Diarbekr. The financial group which had been negotiating included some of the most powerful banking houses in London, Paris, and Berlin, and it was said they were ready to begin operations at once. It was not till Aug. 7th, however, that an Imperial decree was issued on the matter, and then the contract for the extension and the network of Asiatic lines was granted to an English Syndicate represented by Messrs. Alt and Seefelder. The convention gave the Company power to extend the line to Bagdad, the works to be completed in ten years, and the gauge to be fixed at 1 metre 44 centimetres. On Oct. 4th it was reported that the Palace had referred to a military commission, the *marbatta* specifying certain modifications made in the convention by the Council; and in a report dated Oct. 11th it was stated that before granting the necessary *irade*, the Porte desired to be satisfied of the Company's financial position.

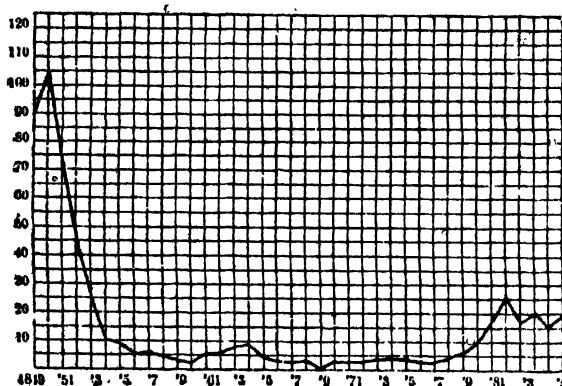
"Europe in 1887," by the author of "Greater Britain" (*Chapman & Hall*). In the January number of the *Fortnightly Review* there appeared the first of a series of articles by Sir Charles Dilke, under the title of "The Present Position of European Politics." On the completion of the series they were published in volume form with the conciser alternative title given above. The work is an elaborate examination of the political condition of the different countries in Europe, and coming from the pen of one of the ablest Under Secretaries for Foreign Affairs of latter years, excited general atten-

tion. Already a French translation has appeared. The papers on the "Balance of Military Power in Europe," which were published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, were understood to be a reply to Sir Charles Dilke, whose utterances regarding the military resources of Great Britain partook of a somewhat pessimistic character.

Evangelical Alliance, The. Founded 1845, in the hope of promoting unity amongst all Protestant Christians against Infidels and Romanists. Meetings of the Alliance have been held at Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, and Constantinople, besides the chief centres of religious thought in England. A week of united prayer is held in London the early part of January each year.

Evictions in Ireland. Number of persons evicted (since 1849).

Thous.



"Evening Standard." See "STANDARD."

Evolution. A scientific doctrine that has a wide and also a more restricted significance. In the limited sense the name is applied to the generalisation that all animals and plants have been evolved or developed from pre-existing forms. In this sense, Evolution is opposed to the doctrine of *special creation*, according to which every species of plant and every species of animal came into existence as the result of a special act of creation. In this connection Evolution is often inaccurately spoken of as the Darwinian theory. (For a full account of Evolution as concerning living things, see *ORIGIN OF SPECIES*.) In the second, wider significance, Evolution means the continuity of all phenomena: of physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, as well as those of biology, which are to the Evolutionist one continuous and natural whole, following certain purely natural laws. As Evolution, in the special sense, is opposed to the idea of special creation of forms of living things, so, in the general sense, it is opposed to the idea of interposition from without in the whole series of the phenomena of nature, whether these concern bodies living or non-living.

Exchequer, The, is said to be at least coeval with the Norman Conquest, and to have been

Evans, John, hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Dublin, Treasurer and Vice-President R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., etc., b. 1823. Author of several works on the ancient coins, implements, weapons, and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and has contributed a variety of papers in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. President of the Geological Society (1875-6), and of the Anthropological Institute (1872-9); Pres. Numismatic Society since 1875.

"Evening News." A daily paper (*ad.*), founded July 1881, of Conservative principles. It gives the latest political, general, and commercial intelligence of the hour, and makes a special feature of sporting news. Editor, Mr. Frank Harris. Office, 12, Whitechapel St., E.C.

from its earliest institution looked to as a check upon the Lord High Treasurer, and a protection for the king, as well as for the subjects, in the custody, payment, and issue of the public money. The chief financial officer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, formerly sat in the Court of Exchequer above the barons. Exchequer receipts—i.e., the public revenues—are paid into the Bank of England, or the Bank of Ireland, to the account of the Exchequer, and form the Consolidated Fund. In '66 an Act was passed to consolidate the powers and duties of the Comptroller of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to unite in one department the business hitherto conducted by the separate establishments under them, and to make other provisions for the more complete examination of the public accounts. Under this Act was founded the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, at the head of which is the official known as the **Comptroller and Auditor General**, but whose full title is Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of H.M. Exchequer and Auditor General of Public Accounts. He cannot sit in Parliament, nor be removed from office except upon a joint address by the two Houses (present Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir W. Dunbar Barton, salary £2,000). He is advised daily of

all issues or transfers made from the Exchequer accounts; and when money has been granted by Parliament for the public services he, on receipt of a royal order under the sign manual countersigned by the Treasury, grants the necessary credits on the Consolidated Fund. He and the department under him also audit the accounts of all other departments, and see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. See TREASURY and FINANCE.

Exchequer and Audit Department. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Excise. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Executor. It is the custom in making a will in personal estate to name an executor or executors. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore etate* (during the minority). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree, but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held in the month of May. Now the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by six gentlemen at a cost of £25,000.

Exeter, Rt. Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1046, the earlier prelates taking the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. The

present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 63rd bishop in succession, was b. 1825, and is the nephew of Lord Langdale and only son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Walton, Herts. Educated at Cambridge, Trinity College. Was Chancellor's English Medalist three years in succession (1844-5-6), graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos (1847), M.A. (1850), and took the Seatonia prize (1854). Mon. D.D. (1885). Deacon (1848), and priest (1849). Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead (1853-85); and rural dean of Highgate (1878-85). Appointed Dean of Gloucester (1885), and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. As an author and editor his lordship is well known. Among his chief works are "The Blessed Dead" (1863), "Jesus and the Resurrection" (1870), "Poems" (1849), "The Reef and Other Parables" (1874: 2nd edition 1885), "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" (1866: 15th edition 1884). His Lordship has edited many of his father's discourses; a volume of "Family Prayers for Working Men" (1879), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer" (1870-71-80), and has written beside a "Commentary on the New Testament."

Ex officio. A term applied to any position held or taken, or any act performed by a man in virtue of his office. For instance, archdeacons are *ex-officio* members of Convocation, and the Attorney-General can *ex officio* file criminal informations without obtaining the leave of the Court where they are filed.

Ex parte. A term explained by Mr. C. Sweet in his "Law Dictionary" as follows:—"In its primary sense 'ex parte' as applied to an application in a judicial proceeding, means that it is made by a person who is not a party to the proceeding, but has an interest in the matter which entitles him to make the application. In its more usual sense 'ex parte' means that an application is made by one party to a proceeding in the absence of the other."

Explosive Substances Act, '83. For summary of this Act see our edition of 1886.

"Expositor, The." was founded 1875, under the editorial care of Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D. The first and second series, consisting of twenty volumes, were completed 1884. The third series, under the editorship of Rev. W. R. Nicoll, M.A., was commenced 1885. The *Expositor* is intended to give the results of the best scholarship of the day, derived from the clergy and theologians of all denominations, in addition to Bible studies and exegesis.

Ex post facto. This epithet is explained by Mozley and Whiteley in their "Concise Law Dictionary" to signify something done so as to affect another thing that was done before. Thus an *ex-post-facto* law is a law inflicting a penalty upon an act committed before the law had been passed.

Extradition Acts, '70, '73. For summary of these Acts see our edition of 1886.

Extraordinary Tithes. See TITHES.

Extreme Left. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

F

Factory and Workshop Act, '78. This Act consolidates a series of statutes for the regulation of factories and workshops extending from the commencement of the century down to the present time. It contains practically all the law dealing with this subject, and extends to a hundred and seven sections. The first part contains the general provisions for drainage, ventilation, and fencing of dangerous machinery, vats, etc., as well as the rules regulating the hours of labour for women, young persons and children. In textile factories the hours of labour for women and young persons are not to exceed ten, and Saturday is to be a half-holiday. The hours of labour for children are fixed at half of those allowed to women or young persons. These rules are modified in their application to other factories and workshops. Provision is made for holidays; for insuring the attendance at school of children employed in factories or workshops; for certificates of fitness for employment to be obtained by children and young persons; for giving notice of accidents to inspectors and certifying surgeons appointed under the Act. The second part contains special provisions relating to particular classes of factories and workshops—e.g., to insure lime-washing, etc.; restriction upon the employment of women, young persons or children in special industries, and exceptions relaxing the law in favour of certain industries, etc. The third part regulates the appointment and functions of inspectors and certifying surgeons, fixes penalties and provides for their recovery before a court of summary jurisdiction. The fourth part contains miscellaneous provisions, and defines a "child" as any person under fourteen years of age, and "young person" as any person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Faculties, Court of. A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided over by the Master of the Faculties. To him must be made all applications for admitting notaries to or removing them from their office. The judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York is *ex-officio* Master of the Faculties. Consult Phillimore's "Ecclesiastical Law."

Faer, Thomas, R.A., b. 1826; devoted himself first to water-colours; subsequently he commenced painting in oils. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1849), and produced a popular picture, "Scott and his friends at Abbotsford." Settling in London in 1852, his work "*The Mitherless Bairn*," shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1855, was spoken of as "the picture of the season." He subsequently contributed several pictures to the Royal Academy Exhibitions. Elected R.A. '64.

Færoe Islands ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Sea forming a Danish dependency. Area 340 sq. m., pop. 11,220. Capital *Thorshavn*, on *Stromoe* island. The islands are lofty table-lands. There is no timber, but abundant peat. Winters so mild that cattle and sheep are never housed. Barley and rye crops successful in some years. People of Danish and Norse origin, chiefly employed on cod and whale fisheries, produce of which, with down and feathers, are the exports.

Fahrenheit. (From Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, b. at Danzig 1686, d. 1736.) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers.

The freezing-point of water is on the Fahrenheit scale marked 32°, the boiling-point 212°. The space between the freezing- and the boiling-points is divided into 180 (212 - 32) equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Fahrenheit's reasons for using the numbers 32 and 212 respectively for the freezing- and boiling-points of water was that 180 was a number breaking up easily into aliquot parts, and that the lowest temperature attained by him, by mixing ice water and sal ammoniac, corresponded with 32 of such 180 degrees below the freezing-point of water. To express the number of degrees of temperature registered on the Fahrenheit scale in terms of the Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212 - 32 = 180 $\times 5 \div 9 = 100^\circ$ C. To turn Fahrenheit to Reaumur subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212 - 32 = 180 $\times 4 \div 9 = 80^\circ$ R.

Faith Healing Home, called "Bethshan," founded on one interpretation of St. James v. 14, 15, receives inmates who, it is claimed, are healed by the exercise of prayer and the anointing with oil. See ed. '86.

Faithfull, Miss Emily, b. at Headley rectory, Surrey, 1835. Soon after attaining her majority she started a "composing" room in Great Cornam Street, for the training of females in the mysteries of type-setting. The Queen approved of her undertaking, and granted her a warrant appointing her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty. In the *Victorian Magazine* and other periodicals Miss Faithfull has been a powerful advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment. She is the author of a capital novel, "*Change upon Change*." For many years she was a lecturer very much sought after. She was the founder of the *West London Express*, in the printing of which she employed a large number of female compositors.

Falkland Islands. Otherwise called *Las Isles Malouines*. A British colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Area of the group 6,500 sq. m., pop. 1,800. Capital and port *Stanley*, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and lesser islands about 1,200. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1,570 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. Trees will not grow nor corn ripen, but the grasses and herbage afford luxuriant and first-rate pasturage. Cattle, horses, goats, pigs, hares and rabbits abound in the wild state; water birds and fish are numerous. The settlers own some 2,700 horses, 11,500 head of cattle, and about half a million sheep. The products of these, together with sealskins and oil form the exports. Frozen mutton is now sent to England. Climate healthy but peculiar: summer cool and windy; winter very mild—seldom colder than 20° Fahr. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council; administration being that of a Crown colony. For financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). There are three places of worship—English Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic—each with an

elementary school. The islands were annexed and colonised in 1833.

Falmouth (Lord). Evelyn Boscaawen, 6th Viscount, b. '19. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon. Called to the bar Mid. Temple '46. No name is more respected on the turf than that of Lord Falmouth, whose well-known colours (black, white sleeves, and red cap) have been carried to victory in most of our principal races. He won the Oaks in '63 with Queen Bertha, in '75 with Spinaway, in '78 with Jannette, and in '79 with Wheel of Fortune. He was successful in the Derby of '70 with Kingcraft, and in '77 with Silvio; in the St. Leger of '77 with Silvio, '78 with Jannette, and '82 with Dutch Oven; in the Two Thousand of '74 with Atlantic, of '79 with Charibert, and of '83 with Galliard; and in the One Thousand of '62 with Hurricane, of '73 with Cecilia, of '75 with Spinaway, and of '79 with Wheel of Fortune.

False Imprisonment. Is defined in Addison on "Torts," p. 128, ed. 5, as "a trespass committed by one man against the person of another, by unlawfully arresting him and detaining him without any legal authority." This trespass may be committed by the smallest unlawful interference with a man's liberty. The unlawful detention may not last a quarter of an hour. It may be effected without any use of physical force, and without any confinement of the person. Thus, if a police constable, without lawful reason for so doing, order a passer-by to go with him, and the passer-by obeys, there is ground for an action of false imprisonment. But a partial restraint of the person does not constitute a false imprisonment. Thus it is no imprisonment to prevent a man from taking some particular path. False imprisonment grounds an action for damages, and these will be exemplary.

Familistère, The, at Guise, Department of Aisne, France, is a most successful attempt, and almost the only successful attempt in France and elsewhere, by the late M. Godin towards realising Fourier's plan for the elevation of the masses, and harmonising both capital and labour. M. Godin, forty years ago, began, with four workmen, to make stoves and cooking ranges from cast-iron. He soon found himself a rich man, and immediately set to work on his great experiments: to assemble all who worked with him in one large building, and to let each workman have a share in the profits of the business proportionate to the value of his work. His large building, the Familistère, now consists of a central pavilion, 216 feet long by 133 feet deep, and two wings of almost equal size, and contains rooms enough to accommodate in comfort 400 families. The rooms are ten feet high on all the four floors, and M. Godin himself lived there with his family. The cost of the building has been at the rate of about £44 per inhabitant, and the rent charged averages about 8s. per month for two rooms, representing about 3 per cent. on the outlay. See ed. 86, and WORKING MEN'S COLONIES.

Famines in India. Owing to the irregular rainfall and other concomitant evils of a tropical climate, aided by the enormous grain exports, Indian famines are not uncommon nor trivial. In the early years of British rule there were terrific famines, especially in 1770, 1781-83 and 1790-92. In 1860-1 half a million human beings were said to have perished, and this in spite of the enormous sums of money that were collected and forwarded out by

England and other countries. The loss of life in the terrible famine of 1865 was estimated at two millions. The famine of 1873 was very successfully met by strenuous efforts and relief operations, but at a cost of £10,000,000. Another famine occurred in 1876-7, owing to the deficient rainfall over parts of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore, but large imports of grain and individual generosity counteracted the chief ill effects of it. The more recent famines have been much less costly to life than the earlier ones, when relief measures were entirely unorganised.

Farmers' Alliance, The. The objects of the Farmers' Alliance are these. (1) To secure the adequate representation of tenant farmers in parliament, not necessarily by tenant-farmer members, although it is desirable that several practical tenant farmers should sit in parliament, but by members representing fairly the views of the Alliance. (2) To stimulate the cultivation of the land by obtaining full security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of their holdings—that is, such security as would entirely abolish the legal power of a landowner to appropriate his tenant's improvements without paying for them. (3) To promote greater freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce. (4) To promote the reform of laws relating to the ownership and transfer of land. "Landed property should be as easy to sell and cheap to transfer as a ship." (5) To encourage an increase in the number of small holdings, so as to provide for a natural growth of the rural population. (6) To obtain the abolition of the law of distress. (7) To procure the further reform of the game laws. (8) To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government—that is, by the direct representation of the ratepayers on county boards. (9) To obtain a fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant. (10) To obtain a readjustment of the tithe rent-charge and the abolition of extraordinary tithe; the extraordinary tithe rent-charge has proved to be an injurious tax on enterprise, and the ordinary rent-charge should be collected from the owners and not from the occupiers of land. (11) To watch over the interest of farmers in connection with railway charges; especially as to excessive and illegal charges, and as to unfair and illegal preference to the foreigner. (12) To obtain and secure the enforcement of effective regulations in respect of cattle disease—that is, such regulations as will be effectual in keeping diseased foreign animals from conveying infection to British and Irish live stock, and suitable provisions for stamping out epidemics which have broken out in the country. Subscription, ss. per annum, or £5 for life. President, Mr. W. J. Henman, Caversham, Reading; Hon. Sec., Mr. Albert Bath, Sevenoaks.

Farming, Co-operative. See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, was b. at Bombay 1831. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. Head Master of Marlborough School. Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's (1876); also Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "Life of Christ" (1874), "Life of St. Paul," "The Early Days of

Christianity," "Everyday Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way" (87), etc. Canon Farrar visited the United States in 1885, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Fasting. Almost all religions have recognised the duty of restraining the passions and appetites of the body, and most of them have recommended for this purpose the practice of a more or less modified asceticism. Fasting is of two kinds. There is the "natural" fast which involves total abstinence from either food or drink. Such a fast is kept by Roman Catholics and many Anglicans before receiving the Eucharist. What is called abstinence is more general, and consists of the prohibition of certain kinds of food—chiefly meat and luxuries. The English Church enjoins abstinence on the forty week-days of Lent and Good Friday, the Ember Days (*q.v.*) and Rogation Days, the eves of certain saints' days and all Fridays except Christmas Day if that be on a Friday. The fasts of the Roman Catholic Church are much the same, but are more strictly enforced. The Greek Church has much more numerous fasts, and is more strict in enforcing them. The principal four are the 48 days before Easter, the 39 before Christmas, 14 days in honour of the Virgin, and from the Monday after Trinity Sunday to June 20th in honour of the Apostles. With the Mahometans the great fast is the month of Ramadan, when the prophet brought the Koran from heaven. The Jews have several fasts (total abstinence) of days and half-days, mostly in commemoration of national calamities. Among the Scottish Presbyterians the fast day is always some week day immediately preceding the Communion Sunday, and varies in different localities. **Fasting men and women**—the latter generally hysterical impostures—have been common in all ages; but of late several persons have been closely watched during long abstinence from food, but allowed to drink water. In 1886 in Italy a man named Succì fasted for forty days in this way, professing to be sustained by a liquid drug of which he took two small doses, but the composition of which he keeps secret. Another Italian, named Merlati, lived for fifty days on water in Paris, but was very near death at the end of the time. An extraordinary case of prolonged fasting was reported in Dec. '87 from Vienna of a peasant woman of Opergraben, who took shelter from a storm in a hut, where for twenty days she was imprisoned without food.

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b. (1847) at Aldburgh, Suffolk. She is the author of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners," and "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and she is a frequent speaker at social meetings in London. A few years ago there was a considerable enlargement of the female staff at the Postal Telegraph Office, and it is understood that Mrs. Fawcett was instrumental in bringing about this increased employment of female labour (see LADY CLERKS). Mrs. Fawcett is an advocate of Higher Female Education, and has always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the parliamentary franchise to women. She has recently greatly interested herself on behalf of child employment in theatres and music halls, the neglect of whose education she brought

under the notice of the Education Commission which sat last year.

"F. C. S." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

"F. D. M." Club, an association of admirers of the late Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, founded for the discussion and dissemination of his views on Christian socialism.

Federation, Australian. See AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Felo de Se. This term would appear to be a barbarous Latin equivalent for "a felon in respect of himself." It is applied to a person who commits self-murder. Formerly the goods of such a person were forfeited to the Crown, and his body was inured in an ignominious manner. But the forfeiture was abolished by the Felony Act of 1879, and the ignominious burial by an Act of 1882. The old law on these matters had already become obsolete.

Fenians. Members of a secret society formed originally in America, to overthrow the authority of the Queen in Ireland and establish an Irish republic. Its founders were James Stephens and John O'Mahony. Recruited from the Irishmen who had served in the civil war in America, it at one time included a large number of members, and had branches in almost every part of Ireland. See ed. '86.

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, b. in Vienna, 1861, youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. The Prince served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the dethronement of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria there was some talk of electing Prince Ferdinand, who received a deputation from the *Sobdanjo* (*q.v.*) last summer, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on the 14th August took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His tenure of power, however, is believed to be very precarious, as it is known that Russia is firmly opposed to his continuance on the throne.

Fernando Po. A large volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Is a Spanish possession and used as a penal colony. Capital Clarence Cove. It is picturesque, fertile, but unhealthy. The natives are Anioyo, or "Boobies," a mild but curiously stupid and repulsive race.

Ferrier, David, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's Coll. Hospital and the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and an eminent authority on the functions and diseases of the brain and nervous systems, was b. in Aberdeen 1843. Educated at the Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, where he brilliantly distinguished himself. Dr. F. claims to have practised vivisection with important results, and has thereby aroused the opposition of the anti-vivisectionists. He is the author of "Functions of the Brain."

Ferry, Jules François Camille, distinguished French juriconsult and statesman, b. at St. Dié, Department of the Vosges 1832. He was called to the French bar 1854. Making himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Empire, and as one of the "thirteen," he was, in 1864, tried and condemned. In 1869 he was returned for the Corps Legislatif, and became from that time a prominent member of the Left under the Empire. The revolution of Sept. 4th, 1870, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In 1871 he was

returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was afterwards Prefect of the Seine, but soon resigned. From 1872 to 1873 he was appointed French Minister at Athens. He was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement* (1876-7). In May 1878 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee, and in 1879 Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. As Minister of Education he brought in a bill directed against the Jesuits and their influence in schools. The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill by large majorities, but the Senate rejected it (1879 and 1880). The cabinet revived disused laws and expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion arose, and the Ministry fell. M. Ferry was Prime Minister (1880-81), his cabinet resigning on the question of the Expedition to Tunis. He became Prime Minister again (Feb. 1883), but his ministry was overthrown (1884) by an adverse vote relative to the war with China. M. Ferry was, with M. de Freycinet, the leading candidate for the Presidency on the resignation of M. Grevy, but he, as well as M. de Freycinet, was distrusted, especially by the Reds, on account of his policy in Tunis and Tonquin; and it was to prevent either of these ministers from becoming chief magistrate of the Republic that the different factions united in favour of M. Carnot. Soon after the Presidential election, M. Ferry had a narrow escape from assassination (Dec. '87) by a man named Aubertin, who has since become a raving maniac.

Feuillet, Octave, French novelist; b. at Saint-Lé (Manche), August 11th, 1820. His first literary production was "Le Grand Vieillard," a novel under the *nom-de-plume* of "Desiré Hazard," which appeared in the columns of the *National*. "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1854) raised Feuillet to the first rank of the novelists of the day; this work was also dramatised. Feuillet was elected member of the Academy in 1862. In 1863 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under the Empire, Feuillet was the librarian of the imperial residences.

Field, Sir William Ventris, b. 1813, practised as a solicitor in London (1840-43), but was called to the bar (1850). He gained a large practice both in commercial cases and before the Privy Council. Q.C. (1864). He subsequently became a bencher of his Inn (Inner Temple), and leader of the Midland Circuit. In 1875 he was nominated a judge of the Queen's Bench division, and received the usual honour of knighthood.

Fieri facias, Writ of A writ of execution, that is to say, a writ issued for the purpose of giving effect to the judgment of a court of justice. It is a command to the sheriff that of the goods and chattels of the party, he cause to be made (whence the Latin name of the writ), the sum recovered by the judgment, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. from the day of judgment or order (or from the day on which the money was directed to be paid, or from which interest was directed to run as the case may be), together with the costs and the interest thereon similarly accruing, and that he have the money and interest in court immediately after such execution to be paid to the party who sued out the writ, and that he have the writ itself before the court, immediately after execution.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown

colony in the South Pacific. Name a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: Viti Levu, 4,250 sq. m.; Vanna Levu, 2,600 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area 8,050 sq. m.; total pop. 127,444. Capital Suva, in Viti Levu; second town Levuka, in Ovalau. Port of call for steamers is Kantavu, the southernmost island of the group. Colony divided into sixteen provinces. Island of Rotumah (pop. 2,400), to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Peaks attain 5,000 feet. Reefs and rocks abound in the sea. Various important rivers: the Rewa, in Viti Levu, is navigable 40 miles up. Forests contain valuable timber. Birds and fishes abundant, but hardly any animals except stock introduced. Minerals are iron, with, it is said, copper and gold. Natural productions are fruits, pearl-shell, beche-de-mer, timber, dye and scent woods, etc. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans.—Fiji is a Crown Colony under a Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members appointed by the Governor. The Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Two provinces and Rotumah are administered by English commissioners; fourteen provinces are locally governed by chiefs called Roko Tui. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Two State-aided public schools. For defence a body of about one hundred native constabulary. Industries are growing sugar, coffee, cotton, coconut, arrow-root, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming christianised and civilised. Europeans number 3,567, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. During the American civil war European cotton growers first appeared in Fiji. The principal chief, "king," Thakombau, then offered sovereignty to England, which was refused. White adventurers mingled in his government about 1870, and disturbances ensued. In 1874 the "king" and chiefs gladly ceded the group to England. An epidemic of measles soon after carried off one-third of the native population. Boundaries determined in 1880. Consult Horne's "Year in Fiji," Cooper's "Coral Lands," and Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library." For EXECUTIVE COUNCIL see DIPLOMACY.

Finance, National. The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, probate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in 1875, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no

less than 1906. In 1801 the gross revenue collected in Great Britain and Ireland, excluding miscellaneous receipts, was £38,137,000; in the year ending March 31st, 1862, the revenue of the three kingdoms amounted to £68,153,000. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in each year from 1870-1 to the present time, the figures having been revised in accordance with the system now adopted:—Income, 1871, £68,174,338; '72, £73,088,176; '73, £74,722,007; '74, £75,473,675; '75, £73,598,915; '76, £75,487,509; '77, £76,769,362; '78, £77,739,671; '79, £81,154,683; '80, £79,344,098; '81, £81,872,354; '82, £83,955,229; '83, £87,386,505; '84, £86,160,184; '85, £87,988,110; '86, £89,581,301; '87, £90,772,756. Expenditure, '71, £67,777,657; '72, £69,869,882; '73, £68,827,745; '74, £74,604,528; '75, £73,005,082; '76, £74,977,589; '77, £76,329,554; '78, £80,379,868; '79, £83,446,500; '80, £82,184,797; '81, £80,938,990; '82, £83,605,503; '83, £87,268,327; '84, £85,954,564; '85, £89,037,883; '86, £92,223,844; '87, £89,996,752. A remarkable feature of the revenue returns is pointed out in a Treasury minute published in June last—viz., the decline in the yield of the customs and excise during the last twelve years. In 1874-5 Customs produced £19,289,000, and Excise £29,395,000, and taking the increase of population at 1 per cent. per annum, the yield might have been expected to be in 1886-7, Customs, £21,603,000, Excise, £30,682,000, but the actual receipts were £20,155,000, and £25,250,000, or nearly seven millions less than they would have yielded, had the yield merely kept pace with the increase of the population. In 1876 the amount of duty on alcohol was £31,000,000, in '86 it was £27,000,000. The receipts from Deed and General Stamps, and the Death Duties, increased from £9,997,000 in 1874-5 to £11,820,000 in 1886-7; and while the Land Tax, House Duty, and Income Tax (the latter being then *ad* in the £) produced together £6,746,000, they brought in in 1886-7 £18,880,000. With the exception of some of the Customs Duties, of Deeds and General Stamps, and of Land Tax and House Duty, under which heads there has been some slight automatic growth, the increased yield was due mainly to increased taxation (Death Duties and Income Tax). The increased pressure has fallen wholly on the payers of direct taxes, the income tax being *ad* in '74-5, and *8d* in '86-7. As regards Customs it is worthy of note that although the total receipts last year were only £866,000 more than in '74-5 the produce of the tea duty rose in the same period by £1,568,634 to £4,514,874. Between '57 and '87 the consumption of tea exactly doubled. The moneys received from the different sources of revenue are paid into one fund, which is called the Consolidated Fund, and the function of making payments from this fund is vested in the Treasury acting under the authority of Parliament. The public expenditure may be classed under two heads:—(1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. A great first head are included the charges of the par., £800,000 repaid to Revenue out recently given, the neglect of £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions, which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance-sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Charges." The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '86-7 was £29,701,914, and for Supply Services, £60,294,838. When the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech has been agreed to in the House of Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the supply granted to Her Majesty (see SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS). The financial year ends on March 31st, and as soon thereafter as may be convenient the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget. Although all bills granting supplies and imposing taxation must, like other bills, go through the House of Lords and receive the royal assent, they can, according to constitutional usage, originate in the Commons alone. Not only are the aids and supplies to the sovereign in Parliament the sole gift of the Commons, but bills embodying them may not be amended by the Lords; and although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relative to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of the power by them has not been frequent, and is regarded by the Commons with peculiar jealousy. There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who has the duty of auditing all public accounts, reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted. The Civil Service votes, given in detail below, will be found well worthy of study. The grant for these services in '86-7 exceeded the grant in '68-9 by £3,079,000, and of this £7,605,000 is due to the direct action of Parliament. In these estimates are included a large number of grants in aid of local taxation, and charges transferred from Local to Imperial Funds (including certain charges in respect of public vaccination). Among the grants made during '86-7 were those for Rates on Government Property, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Dis-tur-piked and Main Roads, Poor Law Unions (for salaries of teachers, moiety of salaries of medical officers, etc., paid out of the Local Government Board vote), Pauper Lunatics, Metropolitan Police, Police (counties and boroughs), Prisons, Reformatories, etc. Appended are the totals of these grants in aid in '86-7 and '87-8:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
England and Wales	£ 3,510,901	£ 3,507,218
Scotland	544,163	540,138
Ireland	2,080,400	2,080,030
Total for Great Britain and Ireland	£ 6,147,464	6,127,386

The following is the National Balance Sheet Budget Estimate for the current financial year for the year ending March 31st, 1887, with the which commenced on the 1st April:—

INCOME.		Exchequer Receipts, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.
Customs		£ 20,155,000	£ 19,600,000
Excise		25,250,000	25,292,000
Stamps		11,830,000	11,758,000
Land Tax		1,070,000	1,065,000
House Duty		1,910,000	1,920,000
Property and Income Tax		15,900,000	14,340,000
		76,115,000	73,975,000
Post Office		8,450,000	8,600,000
Telegraph Service		1,830,000	1,950,000
Crown Lands		370,000	370,000
Interest on Advances for Local Loans		952,119	—
Interest on Sardinian Loan, Loan for Cape Railway, and Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares		224,073	240,000
Miscellaneous		2,831,566	3,000,000
		90,772,758	88,135,000
Excess of Expenditure over Income		—	—
	£	90,772,758	88,135,000
EXPENDITURE.		Exchequer Issues, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.
Consolidated Fund Services:		£	£
1. Debt Charges:			
(a) Included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge		27,366,367	26,000,000
(b) Excluded from the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge		—	—
(c) Funded and Unfunded Debt created for Local Loans		377,712	—
(d) Suez Canal Exchequer Bonds		199,944	200,000
(e) Cape Railway Bonds		14,000	14,000
2. Other Consolidated Fund Charges		1,743,891	1,714,000
		29,701,914	27,928,000
II.— Supply Services:			
1. Army		18,420,272	18,393,900
2. Navy		13,765,401	12,476,800
3. Miscellaneous Civil Services		17,826,454	18,261,508
4. Customs and Inland Revenue (Collection):			
(a) Customs		2,676,918	2,715,727
5. Post Office		5,436,893	5,420,770
6. Telegraph Service		1,935,000	1,950,248
7. Packet Service		724,900	699,341
		60,294,838	59,918,294
		89,996,752	87,846,294
Excess of Income over Expenditure		776,006	288,706
	£	90,772,758	88,135,000
Taking the heads of revenue received during 186-7 in their order, the following is a detailed statement of the net produce from Customs:—			£
Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£ 9,972	Plate (Gold and Silver)	9,038
Chicory	66,162	Plums (Dried or Preserved)	5,220
Cocoa and Chocolate	73,559	Prunes	7,070
Coffee	190,034	Raisins	105,841
Currants	311,478	Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Figs	37,081	Rum	1,958,478
		Brandy	1,357,852
		Geneva	124,318
		Other Sorts	784,622

Tea	£ 4,514,874
Tobacco and Snuff	9,367,185
Wine	1,128,973
Miscellaneous	1,991

The following is the net produce of the different heads of **Excise duties** :—

Beer	8,495,653
Railways	316,969
Spirits	12,852,766
Chicory	2,061
Tobacco (Home-grown)	14
Coffee Mixture Labels	3,212
Warehouse Rent and Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc.	911

Licences, viz. :

Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	79,547
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	186,263
Brewers	21,621
Dog	346,932

Establishment, viz. :

Armorial Bearings	74,953
Carriages	545,122
Male Servants	135,407
Game	174,695
Gold and Silver Plate	48,059
Gun	82,035
Hawkers and Pedlars	26,686
Medicine Vendors	5,224
Pawnbrokers	35,580
Refreshment House	6,878

Spirits :

Distillers and Rectifiers	4,180
Dealers	119,893
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,487,013
Tobacco	84,818
Wine and Sweets	67,356
Other than the foregoing	9,624

Stamps.—Appended are the net amounts received under the different heads of duty :—

Probate and Account Duty	4,026,469
Legacy Duty	2,560,724
Succession Duty	814,763

Total Probate and Legacy, etc., Duties 7,401,957

Corporation Duty	34,063
Deeds and other Instruments not included under the following Heads	2,006,565
Bills of Exchange	641,399
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps	978,571
Bankers' Notes	120
Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	123,539
Cards	15,672
Gold and Silver Plate, viz. :	
Gold	22,106
Silver	59,756
Licences and Certificates	156,394
Life Insurances	39,054
Marine Insurances	139,025
Medicines (Patent)	179,507

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of *td.* in the £ with arrears of the prior year at *td.* in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net sum produced under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '85-6, would be :—**Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £5,510,840; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands,

Tenements, etc., £414,539; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £1,396,654; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £7,721,080; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, £989,341.

Gross Post Office receipts were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold, commission on money orders (£142,289), commission on postal orders (£139,389), and other items; and the payments out included £443,898 to railway companies and to H.M.'s Customs on account of parcel post. The figures given in the balance-sheet above show the net receipts. The gross receipts for the transmission of telegraphic messages is diminished to the sum given above by payments of £193,963 to Submarine Telegraph Companies, message moneys refunded, etc. The sum which appears against the heading of **Growth of Lands** is the net produce of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, which is paid over and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. Under the head of **Treasure Advances for Local Works** are included the following items.—Menai Bridge, £1,508; Public Works Loans, Great Britain, £725,710; Public Works Loans, Ireland, £182,344; Irish Land, £13,303; Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, £15,441; Irish Land Commission in respect of the Land Act, Tramways and Public Companies Act, and Purchase of Land Act, £11,718. The interest on the Sardinian Loan amounted to £31,127, on the Cape Railway Loan to £14,000, and the interest on the purchase money of Suez Canal Shares received from the Egyptian Government, was £178,946. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the hereditary revenue, under which is included £735 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands," brought in £136,514; in the total of £1,162,939. Receipts by Civil Departments are included, £18,291 on account of the productive labour of convicts in English prisons, £380,574 fees and fines received at County Courts, £604 received at the Foreign Office for passport fees, £800 received in fees at the Friendly Societies Registry, £4,793 received at the Home Office for fees on appointments, naturalisation, under the Explosives Act, from pedlars in the Metropolis, and for chimney sweepers' licences in the Metropolis; £20,322 received in fees at the House of Commons; £24,970, net, fees received at the House of Lords; £7,005 received by the Land Commission, England; £61,334 Supreme Court of Judicature, England; Mint (including £66,183, seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, £46,157 profit on bronze coinage, and £5,355 repayment of expenses of coinage and specimen dies for Colonial and Foreign Governments, etc., and £377 gold and silver sweep) £118,993; admission fees to the National Gallery, £1,198; fines and fees at the Police Courts, London, Chatham, and Sheerness, £12,805; Prisons, England, £30,856, of which £25,134 was in respect of excess of receipts over expenditure in the year '85-86—Productive Labour Department; £20,670, parental contributions for maintenance of children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain; £4,905, South Kensington Museum, admissions and fees; Stationery Office (including sale of publications, £24,526, sale of waste paper, £10,211; sale of ordnance maps, £4,530; income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes*,

£5,427—which sum is in addition to £18,922, revenue of the London *Gazette* collected in 1847-48, £65,392; fees received from visitors to the Jewel House, Tower of London, £1,999; candidates' fees, University of London, £10,951. The Revenue Departments (including Packet service) contributed to Miscellaneous Revenue £520,682, which was made up of such items as rent of Crown premises, and of goods deposited in bonded warehouses; £20,159 in respect of fines, seizures and penalties credited to Inland Revenue; and £317,772 received by the Post Office from the National Debt Commissioners on account of charges of management of Post Office Savings Banks and Government Annuities and Insurances. Under the head of Post Office Savings Banks is shown £62,609 surplus of interest accrued to 31st December, 1885, for securities to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank Fund, beyond the interest paid and credited to the depositors, etc. "Conscience Money" produced £2,288, but money so remitted is in future to be differently described. The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £776,641, for Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the large sums which went to make up this total were Companies Registration, £35,175; County Courts, Ireland, £30,357; District Audit, £29,211; Judicature, England, £365,586; Judicature, Ireland, £37,532; Metropolitan Police Courts, £9,194; Patents for Inventions, £105,682.—Turning to the expenditure for '86-7, some references to the National Debt Charges, and to the capital of the Debt, will be found lower down. Analysing item 2, "Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund," there is first the sum of £410,065 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounties, Alms, and Special Services; £8,040 unappropriated; and £25,065 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1,200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £158,000, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family. In addition there is a list of pensions for military and naval services, the amount and the duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5,000; Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4,000; Viscount Combermere (to present viscount and next heir male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Viscount Exmouth (and to the heirs male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Lord Seaton (present and next baron), £2,000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2,000; Viscount Hardinge (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £3,000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2,000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2,000; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1,000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron and his heir male), £2,000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720: total, £29,720. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £20,183, and the recipients include the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2,000; Mr. Childers, M.P. (part of the

year), £582; the late Earl of Iddesleigh (part of the year), £955; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1,200; Lord J. Manners (part of the year), £613; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, £1,200; Lord Emily (part of the year), £623. All the foregoing have held or are holding office, the pension being at once suspended when the recipient again becomes a member of the Government. Viscounts Everley and Hampden each received £4,000 a year as late Speakers of the House of Commons. Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £46,663; among the recipients being Sir I. Keating, the late Sir J. Mellor, Lord Bramwell, Sir Richard Baggallay, Lord Penzance, and Sir M. E. Smith, retired judges, each £3,500, and a number of retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1,000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland; and there were a few pensions for diplomatic services granted prior to 1869, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil Service Estimates. The miscellaneous pensions, amounting to the comparatively small sum of £5,882, include charges formerly on the Civil List of George III. The salaries and allowances comprise the sum of £5,000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 allowance to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6,000 per annum each; the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5,000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls, whose salary is £6,000, and the Lord Chief Justice, who is paid £8,000; the salaries of the county court judges, who are paid £1,500 a year each; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1,800 and twenty-two at £1,500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £5,000, part of a sum of £10,000, formerly paid to the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, but the Act granting which was repealed in 1886, though a large sum is still set down for secret services in the Estimates; and £61,027, being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions (see PERPETUAL PENSIONS). Several other items on the Expenditure side of the balance-sheet speak for themselves; reference to the cost of the "Army" and "Navy," will be found under those headings; and the following is a list of the Miscellaneous Civil Service Votes granted during the financial years '86-7 and '87-8:—

	1867-88.	1886-87. (Grants in Session of 1886.)
CLASS I.		
Great Britain:	£	£
Royal Palaces	35,982	31,943
Marlborough House . .	2,020	1,665
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	103,430	112,673

	1887-88.	1886-87. (Grant in Session of 1886.)		1887-88.	1886-87. (Grant in Session of 1886.)
Houses of Parliament . . .	£55,635	£47,865	Scotland :		
Gordon Monument . . .	2,200	500	Secretary for Scotland . . .	£9,143	£8,893
Public Buildings . . .	142,255	192,221	Exchequer and other Offices . . .	6,567	6,455
New Admiralty & War Office . . .	—	25,000	Fishery Board . . .	21,925	26,780
Furniture of Public Offices . . .	16,970	19,060	Lunacy Commission . . .	5,982	5,982
Revenue Department Bldgs. . .	208,627	227,464	Registrar General's Office . . .	5,895	6,089
County Court Buildings . . .	29,440	29,150	Board of Supervision . . .	29,317	29,340
Metropolitan Police Courts . . .	6,737	6,370	Ireland :		
Sheriff Crt. Houses, Scdnd. . .	9,070	9,630	Lord Lieutenant's Hshold. . .	7,478	7,516
Surveys of the U. Kingdom . . .	230,000	257,827	Chief Secretary's Office . . .	40,967	41,086
Science and Art Department . . .			Charitable Donations and . . .		
Buildings . . .	18,206	19,744	Bequests Office . . .	2,045	2,019
British Museum Buildings . . .	10,090	11,477	Local Government Board . . .	144,809	143,688
Harbours, etc., under Board . . .			Public Works Office . . .	47,751	50,559
of Trade . . .	21,708	17,598	Record Office . . .	5,956	6,414
Dover Harbour . . .	—	200	Registrar General's Office . . .	16,126	16,126
Peterhead Harbour . . .	39,150	30,120	Valuation & Badry. Survey . . .	23,047	23,826
Rates on Govt. Property . . .					
(Gt. Britain and Ireland) . . .	226,105	221,485	CLASS III.		
Metropolitan Fire Brigade . . .	10,000	10,000	England :		
Disturnpiked and Main . . .			Law Charges . . .	83,681	84,974
Roads (England & Wales) . . .	245,500	242,000	Criminal Prosecutions . . .	159,354	159,277
Disturnpiked Rds.(Scotland) . . .	35,000	35,000	Supreme Crt. of Judicature . . .	410,738	422,219
Ireland :			Wreck Commission . . .	12,680	13,430
Public Buildings . . .	199,662	212,335	County Courts . . .	410,789	428,804
Royal University Buildings . . .	—	17,931	Land Registry . . .	2,942	2,942
Science and Art Buildings . . .			Revising Barristers . . .	20,370	20,370
(Dublin) . . .	30,000	25,000	Police Courts (London and . . .		
Abroad :			Sheerness) . . .	15,689	15,565
Lighthouses abroad . . .	10,866	13,208	Metropolitan Police . . .	575,620	559,730
Diplomatic & Conslr. Bdgs. . .	28,371	41,677	Special Police . . .	37,000	30,000
CLASS II.			Police, Counties & Boro's . . .		
England :			(England and Wales). . .	860,286	853,311
House of Lords Offices . . .	43,020	43,978	Prisons (England and the . . .		
House of Commons Offices . . .	49,969	52,493	Colonies) . . .	758,018	812,678
Treasury, including Parlia- . . .			Reformatory and Industrial . . .		
mentary Counsel . . .	59,045	59,506	Schools, (Great Britain) . . .	281,261	280,852
Home Office and Subordi- . . .			Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl. . .	36,549	29,282
nate Departments . . .	93,947	94,404	Scotland :—		
Foreign Office . . .	71,061	71,071	Lord Advocate, and Crimi- . . .		
Colonial Office . . .	41,524	41,016	nal Proceedings . . .	62,955	64,356
Privy Council Office and . . .			Courts of Law and Justice . . .	63,465	63,021
Subordinate Departments . . .	46,321	46,816	Register House Dptments . . .	37,260	36,862
Board of Trade and Subor- . . .			crofters Commission . . .	6,000	3,930
dinate Departments . . .	108,107	108,015	Police, Counties and Burghs . . .	149,537	148,037
Bankruptcy Department of . . .			Prisons . . .	108,494	108,876
the Board of Trade . . .	272	242	Ireland :—		
Charity Commn. (including . . .			Law Charges and Criminal . . .		
Endowed Schools Dept.) . . .	36,525	38,465	Prosecutions . . .	73,508	74,041
Civil Service Commission . . .	40,511	33,554	Supreme Court of Judicature . . .	87,387	88,861
Exchequer and Audit Dept. . . .	53,914	53,955	Court of Bankruptcy . . .	10,140	10,059
Friendly Societies Registry . . .	8,227	8,207	Admiralty Court Registry . . .	1,285	1,285
Land Commn. for England . . .	24,707	22,111	Registry of Deeds . . .	16,266	16,335
Local Government Board . . .	444,247	445,656	Registry of Judgments . . .	2,388	2,363
Patency Commission . . .	15,227	15,239	Land Commission . . .	62,453	54,613
Mint, including Coinage . . .	68,789	69,081	County Court Officers, etc. . .	100,854	105,450
National Debt Office . . .	14,966	14,796	Dublin Metropolitan Police . . .		
Patent Office . . .	52,204	53,303	(including Police Courts) . . .	150,000	150,632
Paymaster General's Office . . .	26,190	26,190	Constabulary . . .	1,412,315	1,396,933
Public Works Loan Commn. . . .	9,577	9,614	Prisons . . .	143,050	155,886
Record Office . . .	21,393	21,326	Reformatory and Industrial . . .		
Registrar General's Office . . .	47,693	49,211	Schools . . .	107,612	108,057
Stalmry. Office and Printing . . .	556,260	561,597	Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. . .	6,630	6,755
Wds., Forests, etc., Office of . . .	23,761	23,043	CLASS IV.		
Works and Pub. Buildings, . . .			England :—		
Office of . . .	48,967	49,059	Public Education . . .	3,458,807	3,402,989
Mercantile Marine Fund, . . .			Science and Art Department . . .	438,558	420,043
Grant in Aid . . .	40,000	40,000	British Museum . . .	147,385	162,285
Secret Service . . .	50,000	50,000			

	1887-88.	1886-87. (Grants in Session of 1886.)	expenses and incidental expenses in connection with the Irish Land Law Act, '87. The Budget estimate of expenditure has therefore been exceeded by these amounts.
National Gallery	8,908	8,607	The National Debt was instituted by William III., whose first regular loan, obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of Anne the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when George III. ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the American War, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000, were made during the French War, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced. Thus, at the end of the year 1859-7 the total debt funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and the capital value of terminable annuities in £3 per cent. stock at par, was £837,144,579; at the end of '88-7 it was £802,210,413; end of '73-4, £772,034,938; '76-7, £770,014,723; end of '79-80, £771,005,908; end of '85-6, £742,282,411, and at the end of the last financial year (March 31st, '87) £736,278,688. The gross total of debt on March 31st was made up as follows:—
National Portrait Gallery	1,916	2,361	(1) Funded Debt £637,637,640
Learned Societies, etc.	23,790	24,400	(2) Terminable Annuities 81,123,148
London University	13,321	13,152	(3) Unfunded Debt 17,517,900
University Colleges, Wales.	12,000	12,000	
Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)	2,987	4,337	Total National Debt (D)... £736,278,688
Scotland:—			
Public Education	553,392	524,263	(1) This consists of the perpetual annuities payable on the various stocks which have been issued by the Government from time to time—viz., 3½ per cents., consols (3 per cents.), reduced 3 per cents., new 3 per cents., 2½ per cents., etc.; and the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland at 3 per cent. (2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, the capital value of these annuities is calculated on 3 per cent. stock at par. (3) This consists of temporary loans raised upon the security of bills and bonds issued by the Exchequer and Treasury. The above figures do not, however, accurately express what is actually the National Debt as distinguished from the indebtedness of localities to the nation. The State has for nearly a century made advances of money to bodies and individuals in furtherance of objects approved by Parliament, which advances have been managed by the Treasury, Public Works Loan Commissioners and West Indian Incumbered Estates Commissioners, the Irish Board of Works and the Paymaster of Civil Services, and the Irish Land Commissioners. Between 1792 and March 31st, '87, there was advanced a total of £106,892,245, of which £57,702,148 was repaid, £12,020,323 remitted, £371,877 was on March 31st last overdue, and £36,297,897 was not then due. The interest in arrear on that day amounted to £1,053,974. The figures appertaining to the Local Loans Debt are in the accounts
Universities, etc.	19,018	19,508	
National Gallery	2,100	2,100	
Ireland:—			
Public Education	874,051	828,073	
Teachers' Pension Office	2,015	2,145	
Endowed Schools Comms.	720	670	
National Gallery	2,501	2,501	
Queen's Colleges	10,028	11,028	
Royal Irish Academy	2,259	2,520	
Royal University of Ireland	—	5,000	
CLASS V.			
Diplomatic Services	234,524	237,610	
Consular Services	184,125	184,886	
Slave Trade Services	16,400	14,160	
Suez Canal (Brit. Directors)	2,405	2,405	
Colonies, Grants in Aid	26,416	30,116	
South Africa and St. Helena	86,180	109,637	
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, etc.	49,300	50,050	
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	18,000	20,000	
CLASS VI.			
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	476,082	463,928	
Gratuity to Lady Gosset	—	1,000	
Merchant Seamen's Fund	—	—	
Pensions, etc.	17,800	19,200	
Pauper Lunatics, England	490,000	495,000	
" " Scotland	89,500	87,000	
" " Ireland	101,800	99,800	
Hospitals and Infirmarys, Ireland	16,658	16,658	
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency	51,259	52,364	
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	2,482	2,611	
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Ireland	2,535	2,703	
CLASS VII.			
Temporary Commissions	37,055	32,331	
Miscellaneous Expenses	8,804	7,802	
Adelaide Exhibition, 1887	2,650	—	
Repayment to Civil Contingencies Fund	—	14,786	

The following supplementary estimates were voted in addition to the sums provided above:—
Class I. Compensation in respect of New Admiralty and War Office plans (abandoned), £8,000; Preparation of further plans, £500; Edinburgh University buildings, £4,000; Disturbed and main roads, England and Wales, £256,000; Disturbed roads, Scotland, £35,000; Royal University (Ireland), buildings, £2,230. **Class IV.** Victoria University, £2,000. **Class VII.** Repayment to civil contingencies, £6,069; Public Works and Industries, Ireland (special grant), £50,000. Total, £363,799.—A further supplementary vote of £37,575 was granted for salaries and expenses, travelling

of the current year separated for the first time from those which have relation to the National Debt charge proper, and a Local Loans Budget will in future form a part of the financial arrangements of each year. Great as the reductions of the National Debt have been during recent years, the local advances have at the same time reached a considerable figure; and in order to form an accurate estimate of the amount of the Debt on any given past year it is necessary to deduct the estimated amount of loans recoverable at that time, and also other assets, and on the other hand add any capital liabilities there might have been outstanding. Adding as liabilities (1) the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies deficiencies, for which the State makes itself responsible, and (2) the liability of the Consolidated Fund under various Acts relating to the courts of justice, and in respect of advances made by the Bank of England to the Exchequer from the dividend account, and also in respect of advances by the National Debt Commissioners from the Life, etc., Annuities Account; and deducting the estimated amount of Recoverable Loans (which at the end of '73-4 was £14,303,942; '79-80, £35,579,808; '85-6, £31,301,994; and '86-7, £31,982,467); deducting also the balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, the net balance of Debt would stand as follows:—'73-4, £760,271,642; '79-80, £741,425,565; '85-6, £711,788,232; and '86-7, £705,121,251. In this year's finance accounts certain of the liabilities just referred to (2) are described as "remote," and as liabilities "which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge," and are not charged against the Debt. They are estimated at £4,274,786; and if they be not feckoned, the net balance of Debt stood on March 31st at £700,846,465. The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in 1816, £32,457,000; in '66-7, £26,074,871; '78-4, £26,706,726; '76-7, £27,092,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,440,678; '86-7, £27,958,023. The amount of the charge in any year depends upon the sum required for interest *plus* the sum, if any, devoted by the operation of terminable annuities and sinking funds to the repayment of capital. In 1875 Sir S. Northcote fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt inside the Permanent Annual Charge of the Debt, which fixed sum included all charges connected with the Debt except such as related to that part of the funded and unfunded debt which had been specifically created for local loans and other reproductive purposes. The sum payable for interest was considerably within this fixed charge, and the balance was to be applied to reduction of capital; and as the amount required for interest decreased year by year the annual reduction would in course of time grow very large. Although the scheme has, owing to extraordinary financial requirements, been partly suspended at times, large reductions of capital have been effected since its adoption. In '86-7 the total sum issued inside the permanent or fixed charge was £27,366,967, which was made up as follows: Interest of Funded Debt, £18,771,838; Terminable Annuities, £8,214,800; Interest of the Unfunded Debt, £74,819; Management of Debt, £204,820. The amount of debt paid off during the year was over £6,000,000. Having regard to the fact that the growth of revenue which was expected by Sir S. Northcote when he fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt inside

the permanent annual charge had been absent, and that in that time income tax had been increased from *ad. to 8d.*, Mr. Goschen in his Budget reduced the fixed charge from £28,037,000 to £26,000,000. This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he said would redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty-two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty-seven years. He also took power to create £37,000,000 of Local Loan Stock, and to cancel the same amount of other portions of the public debt—viz., £9,500,000 due from the Public Works Loans Commissioners, and £27,700,000 of funded and unfunded debt, which latter sum may be deducted from the total of National Debt (D) given above. All matters relating to local loans were transferred to the Local Loans Budget, and in it there will be a margin of revenue over interest, which is charged with a *Restitution Annuity* to make good past bad debts to the extent of about £6,000,000. The new arrangement involves a loss to the National Budget receipts of £333,000. Mr. Goschen made his first Budget statement on April 21st '87. In the financial year '86-7 the estimated surplus of £259,000 had from various causes been turned into a final surplus of £776,000. [The Budget Estimate for '86-7 will be found in our 1887 edition, and may be compared with the actual receipts given in the first column of income and expenditure in the table printed above.] With regard to the current year, Mr. Goschen made in the first instance an estimate of revenue of £91,155,000 as compared with exchequer receipts during '86-7 amounting to £90,772,758; and his estimated expenditure was in the first instance £90,180,300, as compared with £89,906,752 expended in '86-7, so that there was an estimated surplus of £974,700. He increased the transfer duty upon debenture stock from 2s. 6d. to 10s., and placed an optional tax of 1s. per £100 upon the stock of companies which elected to emancipate all their stock from paying any transfer duty at all. There was also a small change in connection with the stamps on certain marine insurance policies; and he doubled the grant in aid of disturnpiked main roads. The following shows the financial effect of these and his other proposals:—

First projected surplus	£
Reduction of charge for Debt	974,700
(£2,037,000, less £333,000 lost to the National Budget by the new Local Loans arrangement) . . .	1,704,000
Additional Stamp Duties . . .	100,000
	<hr/> 2,778,700
Tobacco duty reduced 3'6 to 3'2 . . .	600,000
Income tax reduced 8d. to 7d. . .	1,560,000
Increased grant in aid of main roads .	280,000
Arterial drainage in Ireland . . .	50,000
	<hr/> 2,490,000
Final estimated surplus . . .	288,700
	<hr/> 2,778,700

The final estimates of income and expenditure will be found in the second columns of the table. The Budget proposals, including those regarding the Debt, were given effect to by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, and by the National Debt and Local Loans Act.

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Fire Extinction. Various methods will be found under this heading in ed. '86.

Fire Insurance, '87. For several years past the fire insurance companies have had a bad time of it, and the record of '87 differs unfortunately in no respect from that of its immediate predecessors. In its opening weeks there was a **disastrous fire in Wood Street**, by which the companies lost from £80,000 to £100,000, and this fact naturally led to the exercise of a good deal of care during the year in dealing with warehouse business. The low-loss rates connected with cotton and corn mills during the year has been remarkable. Mill fires of this kind have neither been so numerous nor so disastrous. The diminution of fires may be attributed to a variety of causes, such as improved machinery, extra vigilance on the part of the companies' surveyors in indicating faults, and the increase in the number and efficiency of fire-extinguishing apparatus. Most of the mills are supplied with **automatic sprinklers**, the excellence of which is now generally recognised by the fire offices, many of which are giving considerable discounts where installations are made. Corn mills, again, which some years ago were regarded as very dangerous, have almost reached a normal position. Oil mills, on the other hand, occupy so unfavourable a position that the Tariff Offices' Committee must before long considerably augment the rates paid for this class of risk. Country mansions continue to maintain their position as regards high-loss ratio to such an extent that probably there are few classes of risk that have deteriorated more than this one during the past few years. We refer elsewhere to the events of the year at Lloyd's, but we may remark here that in '87 it did a little am-~~teus~~ fire underwriting with decidedly unsatisfactory results. There has been a good deal of trouble as to the settlement of the claims; and the result of the experiment tends to show that while Lloyd's underwriters know a good deal about water they are not so well skilled in matters relating to fire. Nottingham and Leicester, as in previous years, have been very unfortunate, and companies doing business there have been working, if not at a loss, at something very much like it. On the Continent there were no very striking features to record. In Russia, where for the past five years British companies have done a good business, there were a number of serious fires; while the returns from France, Germany, and Austria are equally unsatisfactory. In America all the fire offices must have lost heavily. On the 27th Dec., '86, the Temple Theatre in Philadelphia—lighted by electricity—was destroyed by fire. Electricity is not by any means so safe a lighting agent as one usually imagines it to be; for at a meeting of American Fire Engineers held recently at Atlanta, electrical fires formed a special subject of consideration. In England the experience of electricity is not unsatisfactory; but then in England the Phoenix rules have been adopted, which have hitherto secured perfect immunity to the offices. Whenever an electrical fire occurred in this country the installations were made in disregard or in defiance of the Phoenix rules.

Fireworks, Sale and Public Use of. The Explosives Act 1875, sects. 31 and 39, prohibits

the sale of any explosive, including fireworks, to any child apparently under the age of 18 years. Penalty £5. A similar penalty by sec. 80 is also incurred by any one throwing, casting, or firing any **firework**, in or into any highway, street, thoroughfare, or public place.

First Commissioner of Works is chief of a nominal commission which has in charge the royal palaces, parks and pleasure gardens, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, Government offices, county court buildings, Metropolitan police courts, Science and Art Department buildings, British Museum buildings, and certain diplomatic and consular and other buildings for the repair and maintenance of which Parliament makes an annual grant. He is also guardian of certain Ancient Monuments (*q.v.*). By the London Parks and Works Act 1837 (*q.v.*) certain Metropolitan open spaces were removed from his charge.

Fish Commission, United States. The. See MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Fish Culture. The art of fish culture is divided into two branches: first, that in which the natural conditions under which fish live and thrive are brought up to the highest pitch of perfection—without, however, interfering directly with the ordinary processes of nature; and second, that in which artificial interference is so far-reaching as to change the character of the natural circumstances under which fish exist, if not actually to supersede them altogether. The first branch of fish culture has been practised ever since the time when the Romans used to import oysters from Britain, and place them in Lake Fusaro, where special provision was made for their reception, and for the rearing of the "spat," or young oysters; or when they introduced exotic fish, such as the *varius*, from the waters of the Egean Sea into those of the Italian coasts. The abbots and monks of the Middle Ages practised one branch of fish culture when they fattened the carp and other fish that lived in the ponds or "stews" which they invariably constructed in the immediate neighbourhood of their monasteries and abbeys. The second branch of the art, which may or may not be made subsidiary to the first, is of much more recent date. It originated in the discovery that the eggs of fish—those of salmon were first experimented upon—may be taken from the body of the parent fish, impregnated with the milt from the male, and "hatched" in a trough of water kept at the proper temperature, under circumstances analogous to those in which hens' eggs may be hatched in an incubator. So far, indeed, can nature be departed from in the case of fish eggs, that whereas under natural conditions the female fish deposits her eggs (the hard roe) in the water, when they are immediately afterwards impregnated by the spermatozoa in the milt (or soft roe) of the male fish, the ova may be taken from one fish, deposited in an open vessel, and the milt may be taken from another fish, and provided the latter be meanwhile excluded from the air, the two may be mixed together many hours—even days—afterwards, and impregnation will be effected even more successfully if no water is used than if the whole process were conducted under natural conditions in the river. The ova thus fertilised are placed in a suitable vessel, either with or without a layer of gravel at the bottom (in imitation of the bed of a stream), or on rows of glass rods or other

appliances; and if a current of water at a temperature of about 40° is kept constantly running through the vessel the development of the embryo fish will proceed, and in about ninety or a hundred days—more if the temperature is lower and less if it is higher—the young fish will be hatched. These may be either kept in artificial tanks or streams, and kept regularly supplied with the requisite amount of food, or they may be placed in a stream and left to look after themselves under natural conditions. The two branches of fish culture may thus be likened to agriculture in the open field on the one hand, where art only interferes to keep down weeds and destructive enemies, and to encourage or supplement the natural supply of nutriment; and, on the other, to hothouse culture of plants, where art supplants nature altogether and supplies everything that is needed. As in agriculture, so in fish culture, the two systems may be combined; and like seedlings artificially forced and afterwards planted out in the open, the young fish artificially bred may be turned out into the natural stream. The development of salmon and trout eggs may be retarded, by keeping them at a reduced temperature (just above freezing point), sufficiently long to enable them to be transported to Australia or New Zealand; and in this way these fish (or at least trout) have been introduced into the waters of the Antipodes, to which they are not indigenous. The ova of cod, herring, shad, whitefish (*coregonus albus*), and other fish have also been artificially impregnated and hatched; but the possibility of transporting these and other eggs to long distances is limited by the period of "incubation," which is much shorter than in the case of the salmon and trout. Whether the breeding of sea fish by artificial means will ever be productive of practical results in increasing the supply of fresh fish is a disputed question, but that inland waters may be stocked with family freshwater fish, and with anadromous fish by this means, has been clearly demonstrated. In America the practice has been carried out on a very large scale both by the Canadian and the United States Governments. A consignment consisting of 1,500,000 of whitefish ova was in '87 received by the National Fish Culture Association from the American Government, and laid down in the hatchery at Delaford Park. The U.S. Fish Commissioners are particularly interested in the introduction of this valuable transatlantic food fish to our waters, especially to those of Scotland, whose lakes are best adapted to their natural necessities. A steady growth of the science continued during '87, Malvern Wells being selected for the site of a new fishery (The Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment). Mr. W. Burgess, of Malvern Wells, one of the Severn Fishery Board Commissioners, is its founder. The fishery, which is divided into two sections, is devoted respectively to the *Salmonide* and coarse fish. It is proposed also to cultivate foreign fish.

Fisheries Question. In August of last year very serious disturbances took place at Ostend, owing to the hostile feeling shown by the Belgian fishermen to the English. The disturbances did not arise through any violation, or supposed violation, of international practices by the British smacksmen, but were due entirely to the objection of the Belgians to the sale of fish by British fishermen in Ostend. Attempts were made, sometimes successful and sometimes not, to prevent the English boats coming

in, and so violent was the conduct of the Ostend men that the military had to be called out to disperse them, with the result that several persons were killed or injured. The Ostend men complain that while they are obliged to pay import duty for fish when landing it in England, English fishermen have no corresponding duty to pay at Ostend. Since the autumn there has been no further outbreak, though isolated attacks on English boats have been reported. The history of the fishery disputes between England and the United States is a long one. In 1783 a treaty was concluded by which Americans had liberty to take fish of every kind on such parts of the Newfoundland coast as were fished by British subjects, but not to dry and cure them on that island. They could, however, dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays or creeks of Nova Scotia and Labrador; but only so long as these creeks were unsettled. After the war of 1812, which Great Britain declared abrogated the fishery compact of 1783, a long controversy between the two Governments took place, which culminated in an arrangement in 1818 by which one part of the in-shore fisheries was left open to Americans as before. But from the other they were excluded, except that they were to be admitted to bays or harbours for purposes of shelter, or for obtaining food or water only; and they were put under restrictions as to taking, drying, or curing fish therein. For eighteen years there was no dispute; but in '36 Nova Scotia passed an Act authorising officers to board foreign vessels within the three-mile limit, to order them off, or in the event of refusal to bring the vessel into port and fine the master £100. Constant disputes followed, which were finally settled by the Reciprocity Treaty of '54, and for ten years Americans were allowed 'o fish as of old, while there was free trade in many articles between the two countries. This treaty terminated in '65; and in '68 the Dominion Parliament passed an Act which contained many provisions objected to by Americans, and many seizures and consequently disputes followed. Another arrangement was made at Washington in '71, but it did not put an end to the wrangling between the two countries. This arrangement came to an end two years ago. Since then many American vessels have been seized on the British North American coasts, and others have been prevented from buying bait or ice. The Dominion Parliament a year ago passed a law giving power to seize foreign vessels entering the Dominion waters for any purpose other than what is provided by treaty. It is to put an end, if possible, once for all, to such seizure and dispute that a commission is now engaged in America, with the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain acting as Commissioner for England. After two or three sittings at Washington the Commission adjourned before Christmas, Mr. Chamberlain proceeding to Canada with the view of trying to induce the Canadian authorities to make certain concessions. The Commission reassembled at Washington on the 7th of January but it was announced (*Times*, Jan. 19th) that negotiations were at a deadlock, owing to the persistence of Canada in demands which the United States declines to grant. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain does not approve of these demands, although his disapproval has not been officially stated to the Commission. The general impression prevails that the Fisheries Commission will prove

abortive unless the claims of Canada are moderated by England.

Fisk University. Nashville, Tenn., U. S. The chief collegiate institution of the great S. W. for coloured people. The "Jubilee singers" were students there. See ed. '86.

Floating Grog Shops. See COOPERING AT SEA.

Floquet, Charles Thomas, President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies; b. Oct. 28th, 1828, at St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Lower Pyrenees. Called to the Paris bar (1854), and practised for many years; he was also a frequent contributor to the democratic press of Paris. After the fall of the empire he became deputy mayor and member of the National Assembly, but resigned both positions during the Commune. For suspected participation in the latter he was arrested at Biarritz, and interned at Pau until the end of 1871. He subsequently became president of the Municipal Council, and member of the Chamber, where he sat with the Extreme Left. In Jan. 1882, he succeeded M. Herold as Prefect of the Seine, a position he resigned a few months later in consequence of a dispute with the Government. Again elected to the Chamber in Oct. 1882, he twice became its vice-president, and on M. Henri Brisson (*q.v.*) forming a cabinet, M. Floquet was elected president, an office he has filled with tact and dignity. He sits as one of the 38 members for Paris, having been returned second on the list. He was put in nomination for the Presidency of the French Republic on M. Grevy's retirement, but received scant support.

Florin. A silver coin, the currency value of which in England is one-tenth of £1. It was originally coined in Florence (whence its name). A gold coin, value 6s., was used in England in the reign of Edward III. The German florin is worth 2s. 6d.

Flotsam, Jetsam, and Ligan. These terms are defined by Stephen in his "Commentaries," vol. II., p. 455, as follows: "Flotsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there continue swimming on the surface of the waves; jetsam is where they sink and remain under water; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. When found, such goods may be returned to the owner if he appear; if he do not, they are the property of the Crown."

Flower Sermon, The. This annual sermon, preached at St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall St., E.C., by the rector, Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., was instituted by him in 1853. The discourse is founded upon some floral subject, in harmony with the occasion. Flower sermons are now almost universally preached in churches of all denominations in town and country, the bouquets brought by the worshippers being usually sent to the London and local hospitals for the gratification and benefit of their inmates.

"Flying Roll, The." See JERREELITES.

Folk Lore—originally the lore (learning) of the "folk" or people, i.e. the natural or uncultured classes of mankind as opposed to the cultured (later literary) classes—is a science the ultimate object of which is the investigation of the primitive mind of man in its various phases towards God and nature. It is thus the handmaid of comparative mythology, and bears directly on psychology and anthropology. Its methods are to collect, collate, and classify

all surviving relics of primitive beliefs and superstitions, and to extract the essential and original elements from popular customs, usages, festivals, and games; proverbs, enigmas, saws, and jests; recipes, astrological and weather prophecies; and folk tales and songs. The scope of folk lore is frequently enlarged to include also witchcraft, religious symbolism, and similar subjects; but it is better to restrict the term to traditional lore, and to leave the remainder to the comparative mythology. The word was first coined by Mr. W. J. Thoms (d. 1885), though on the Continent the term *Volkkunde* has been the name of an accepted science since Grimm first wrote, at the commencement of this century. In 1878 a Folk Lore Society was established by Mr. Thoms, and it has since published several important collections of folk-tales, etc., and regularly issues a periodical.

Football. With the professional element now generally recognised in the Football Association, and a reduction in the number of those qualified to have a voice in its councils, the outlook of the Association game is everywhere most hopeful. Each association numbering fifty clubs has a right to a seat on the council; while those not strong enough of themselves can combine to qualify for a representative. The United Kingdom is divided into divisions, each entitled to furnish a councillor; and these, with the nominees of associations, and the six officers, president (Major Marindin), three vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary (Mr. C. W. Alcock), form the governing body. The Association Challenge Cup was instituted in '71, and was held in '87 by the Aston Villa (Birmingham), who beat West Bromwich Albion in the final round by two goals to none. They will, however, this year have to resign the trophy, owing to the Council decreeing, at a meeting held on Jan. 14th, that they were beaten by Preston North End at Perry Barr on the preceding Saturday, notwithstanding an arrangement had been agreed to—owing to the vast crowd, numbering some 27,000, trespassing on the field of play—that it should not be considered as deciding the tie in the fifth round. The match between England and Scotland—one of the most important of the year—took place at Blackburn on March 19th, when Scotland proved victorious by three goals to two. England and Wales contended on Feb. 26th, at Kennington Oval, the Welshmen retiring beaten by four goals to none; while Ireland, at Sheffield, also suffered defeat by England, the score at the close standing seven goals to none. In the contest between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at Kennington Oval on Feb. 23rd, the Light Blues for the fifth consecutive time won, scoring three goals against their opponents' one; the result of the 14 matches played is—Cambridge, 10; Oxford, 4. The Players beat the Gentlemen by three goals to two; and in the North v. South of England match, played at Birmingham, the North won by four goals to two, a victory they followed up at Kennington Oval on Jan. 14th this year, when the Southerners were beaten by three goals to one. With regard to Rugby Union Football Rules, an alteration has been made, the score now being decided by a majority of points, a goal counting three points and a try one point. The ruling body consists of Mr. L. Stokes, president, two vice-presidents, Mr. G. Rowland Hill, hon. secretary, and a strong committee. As with the Association, the prin-

cial contest of the Rugby calendar was that with Scotland, which was played at Manchester, and, as in the previous year, ended in a drawn game, England scoring one try and two minors and Scotland one try and three minors. England since 1871 has won on six occasions, Scotland being credited with three victories. England and Ireland met at Dublin, and the latter won by two goals and three minors to one minor, this being Ireland's only victory over England out of thirteen matches. A drawn game was witnessed at Llanelli between England and Wales; but owing to a dispute as to how the customary international matches under this code should be decided, there seems little probability of any such contests being played in '88. It is regrettable to note that numerous accidents, many of them serious, occurred in both Rugby and Association football during last season.

Footpath Preservation Society. See NATIONAL FOOTPATH PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

Forbes-Robertson, Johnston, actor, son of John Forbes Robertson, art historian and critic, b. '53; he made his first appearance '74. Took leading parts with Madame Modjeska in the provinces six years ago. Is now playing in "The Winter's Tale" with Miss Mary Anderson's company at the Lyceum.

Forced Draught. As a means of accelerating the propulsion of steamships this new agent is in general use in war ships, and is extensively adopted in mercantile steamers. The air for combustion is supplied by fans to the boiler furnaces. Much economy in fuel can be effected by F. D., as very inferior coal can be burnt by it, which could not be used with natural draught. By the former system also more perfect combustion of the fuel is obtained, which results in an important saving of coal when that burnt by F. D. is compared weight for weight with the large and better coal consumed with natural draught. When F. D. is used a less size and weight of boilers are required, whereby a greater space is available for cargo carrying. Better control over the steam and excellent ventilation of the stoke-holes and engine-rooms in hot weather are additional advantages of the F. D. Not only has its use in torpedo boats and torpedo cruisers been very marked on their trial trips, but also in men-of-war of large dimensions. This has been most remarkably proved in the tests made by the new draught in the propulsion of the cruiser *Dogal*, belonging to the Italian navy. This steamer, which has a great displacement, and whose boilers are worked at 150 lb. pressure, indicated 8,045 horse power under forced, and only 5,347 under natural draught. It is authoritatively stated that F. D., notwithstanding its general adoption is disputed, has done more than any other improvement towards causing war ships to be more efficient than previously. For maritime purposes it was first used in torpedo boats and in men-of-war about seven years ago—viz., for the *Yang Wei* and *Chow Yung* cruisers of the Chinese, and for the *Tsukushi*, a cruiser of the Japanese navy. Shortly afterwards F. D. was used in the *Polyphemus*, and in 1882 in the *Satellite* and *Conqueror* of the British navy. The system is also adopted in sixty-two steamers of the Florio-Rubattino, now styled the General Italian Navigation Company.

Foreign Enlistment Act, '70. The object of this Act is to regulate the conduct of British subjects during the continuance of hostilities between foreign states with which this country

is at peace. It provides against (1) illegal enlistment and (2) illegal shipbuilding and expeditions. See ed. '87.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Eng. Value.
Argentina, Chili, and Uruguay.	Dollar . . .	2. 6
Austria and Hungary.	Florin (silver) . . .	2. 0
Belgium . . .	Franc . . .	0. 93
Brazil . . .	Milrei . . .	2. 3
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar . . .	4. 2
China . . .	Tael of Silver . . .	6. 8
" . . .	Dollar (varies) . . .	4. 6
Cuba . . .	Dollar . . .	4. 2
Denmark . . .	Crown . . .	1. 05
" . . .	Rigsdaler . . .	2. 4
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0. 35
" . . .	50-Piastre (gold) Piece . . .	10. 25
France . . .	Franc . . .	0. 93
Germany . . .	Mark . . .	1. 0
" . . .	20-Mark (gold) . . .	19. 7
" . . .	Thaler . . .	2. 11
Greece . . .	Drachma . . .	0. 85
Holland and Java . . .	Florin . . .	1. 8
" . . .	10-Florin (gold) . . .	16. 8
India . . .	Rupce . . .	1. 11
" . . .	Mohur, 15 do. (gd.) . . .	29. 2
Italy . . .	Lira . . .	0. 93
Japan . . .	Yen . . .	4. 15
" . . .	10-Yen Piece (gold) . . .	41. 0
Mexico, Chili, Peru . . .	Dollar (about) . . .	4. 2
Norway . . .	Crown . . .	1. 0
Persia . . .	Toman . . .	3. 0
Portugal . . .	Milrei (abt. silver) . . .	4. 3
Russia . . .	Rouble, do. Vellon (abt.) . . .	0. 2
Spain . . .	Real fcta . . .	0. 2
" . . .	Escu Willar . . .	0. 2
" . . .	Peseta . . .	1. 0
Sweden . . .	Rixde . . .	1. 0
Switzerland . . .	Franc . . .	0. 93
Turkey . . .	Piastre, 100 (gold) . . .	18. 0
" . . .	Medij . . .	4. 2
West Indies . . .	Dollar . . .	4. 2

It should be noted that in most British Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for each denomination is curie of exchange for the Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for some countries varies from time to time. The evils of a forced coin are also labouring under the evils of the "Modern paper currency. Consult *W. W.*, 20th ed.

Foreign Exchanges. The rate of one country are the rates at which the money of one country is exchanged into that of another. For instance, the intrinsic value of £1 sterling is called the money is 25.24 francs, and actual business "mint par of exchange." In some cases this rate is constantly changing—and to study is higher and sometimes lower the causes the exchanges means to situations. If A which bring about these in Paris, he must wants to transmit £1,000 to B, and exchange it either send the gold to Paris, or he must send a there into French money, or in Paris. It is cheque drawn on somebody, be transmitted obvious that the cheque can be cashed through the post much more wishes to make gold, and hence every one who

payments abroad always tries first to buy a cheque or bill. If there are plenty of cheques in the market the sender may be able to secure the Mint par of exchange, or even more, for each of his sovereigns; but if, on the other hand, cheques are scarce and the demand for them strong, the holders of cheques will naturally sell them more dearly—that is, give less than the Mint par of exchange for the sovereign. *The extent to which this fall in the exchange below the Mint par can be carried, however, is limited. It costs about ten centimes, per sovereign to transmit gold from London to Paris, so that if the holder of a cheque on Paris, when such cheques are scarce, reduces the exchange to less than 25¹²/₁₀₀ francs, or ten centimes below the Mint par, it is obvious that it would be cheaper for a merchant on this side to remit gold than to buy a cheque. The exchange is said to have touched the unfavourable "specie point" when it reaches this level of 25¹²/₁₀₀ francs. By the same line of reasoning it is easy to show that the exchange between London and Paris cannot rise higher, when specie payments are maintained in both countries, than about 25³²/₁₀₀ francs, or ten centimes higher than the Mint par. This point is called the favourable "specie point." Thus, suppose that there is an abundance of cheques on Paris in London, and few buyers of them, in such case the holders of cheques would be anxious to give more francs and centimes for the £1 sterling than the Mint par, for otherwise they could not convert their cheques on France to English gold. If, however, holders of English gold demanded more than 25³²/₁₀₀ francs for £1 sterling, it would be obviously cheaper for these holders to send their cheques to France, get them cashed in gold there, and the gold remitted to this side. Another important point which should be clearly understood whilst dealing with the Foreign Exchanges is that the price in London of cheques, say, on Paris, and the price in Paris of cheques on London, always tends to be identical. The two kinds of cheques may seem different things, but in reality they are the same, for they merely represent so much gold. In short, the fixed article dealt with is the number of grains of gold contained in the English sovereign. In practice the prices of French cheques in London and of English cheques in Paris are of course constantly differing; for news as to the future prospects of exchange may reach either city hours before the other. People speculate in exchange in exactly the same way as they do in Stock Exchange securities. It is this circumstance that opens up the question whether, when we have debts to pay to a foreign country, it is better for us to buy cheques or bills on that country and remit them, or to ask our correspondents to draw upon us and sell the cheques or bills so drawn in their own market. For instance, if the cheque on London was quoted in Paris at 25¹⁵/₁₀₀ francs, and the cheque on Paris was quoted in London at 25¹⁹/₁₀₀ francs, a little consideration would show that buying bills on London in Paris would be preferable to drawing on Paris, whilst buying cheques on Paris in London would be preferable to drawing on London. What we have so far established is:—(1) That the prices of cheques fluctuate according to the laws of supply and demand; (2) That cheques tend to rise above the Mint par if the demand for them be less than the supply, and that they tend to fall below the Mint par if the

demand exceeds the supply; (3) That the fluctuations in an exchange, either above or below the Mint par, cannot exceed the cost of transmitting gold, and that the extreme points, which the exchanges can touch are styled the specie points; (4) That theoretically the cheque exchanges between two centres, as quoted in the two markets, tend to be identical at all times. We have hitherto in order to simplify matters, considered most transactions as having been done in cheques. In actual practice this is not the case, bills drawn payable at various dates taking the place of cheques to an immense extent. This introduces two new elements which have their effect upon the rate of exchange. In the first place there is the consideration of the credit of the drawer and acceptor of the bill, and in the second place the question arises what deduction should be made from the price in consequence of the bill, which is bought for ready money, not being payable until a certain date. Presuming that credit is excellent, the difference between the quotation for cheques, and for, say, a three months' bill, represents the rate of interest for three months in the city where the acceptor resides. Thus, London may quote three months' bills, on Paris 25⁴⁵/₁₀₀ francs, and if the discount rate at Paris is 4 per cent. this would make the short London quotation on Paris 25¹⁹/₁₀₀ francs, the difference between these two rates being the interest on £1 at three months. It is, however, the prices of short bills or cheques, and not those of bills which have some time to run, which determines the course of bullion shipments. Most of the primary elements of value affect long and short bills equally, but the rate of interest and the question of credit exercise an additional influence upon the former, and so modify the fluctuations in price as to render them unreliable as indications of the currents of gold. If there is a demand for bills on any particular city, the price of all such bills, whether long or short, will rise—that is the general tendency. If, however, in the city in question the rate of interest were at a high point, it is evident that the price of long bills would not rise in the same proportion as that of short, for the purchaser must bear the discount which has to be deducted from the long bill before it can become available as a short bill; and for any increase in this discount he requires to be compensated by a so much cheaper price. Every quotation of exchange between two places is given by taking the money of one place as fixed, and that of the other as variable. We have, therefore, to make a distinction between the quotations when the English money is giving the fixed amount, and when the English money receives the fixed amount in foreign money. An example of the former is the Paris exchange, in which £1 is quoted as worth so many francs and centimes, and of the latter the Russian exchange, in which the rouble is quoted as worth so many pence. When we talk of the Foreign Exchanges being favourable, we mean that the £1 sterling is worth more francs, more marks, or more dollars. On the same principle, if the Russian exchange were to show a rise, it would in reality be unfavourable to this country, for the rouble would be worth more pence and the sovereign worth less roubles. In countries where the currency is not on a metallic basis, as the Argentine Republic, or where the leading bank of the country has, under certain circum-

stances, the power to refuse gold in exchange for its notes, as in France, the exchanges often fluctuate beyond the limits of the specie points, the reason being obvious. The most important centres to this country as regards exchange business are Paris, Berlin, and New York, and the exchanges and bullion movements between London and those centres have always a very powerful influence upon the course of our money market.

Foreign Office. The minister responsible to Parliament for this department is the **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**. He recommends persons to the Crown for appointment as ambassadors, ministers, and consuls to represent the nation abroad; he negotiates treaties with other states, either personally with foreign ministers in London, or through British ministers at foreign courts; and he superintends generally all our transactions and relations with other states. The protection of British subjects abroad who may require it and the issue of passports are among the departmental duties. Valuable information as to trade abroad is obtained by the commercial branch of the department through British consuls abroad, and published periodically. See **SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, &c.**

Foreign Trade. See **TRADE, FOREIGN.**

Forestry. A concise history of forestry is given in our 1886 edition. Particulars relating to the Committee* on Forestry under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, and its report and reappointment in 1866, are contained in 1877 edition. The following relates to the Committee again reappointed shortly after the meeting of Parliament in 1887, which took further evidence and presented its report in August. They remarked in this document that the woodlands belonging to the State are comparatively small, though even as regards them the difference between skilled and unskilled management would itself more than repay the cost of a forest school. The woodlands in private hands are, it seems, far more considerable, and the total area of woodlands amounts, according to the agricultural accounts, to 2,783,000 acres, of which there were in England 1,466,000, Wales 163,000, Scotland 829,000, Ireland 330,000. Strong evidence was given before the Committee that large tracts of land in the United Kingdom, especially in Scotland and Ireland, might be planted with advantage, and the C. were satisfied that so far as Great Britain and Ireland are concerned the management of our woodlands might be materially improved. As regards the formation of a forest school, more than one centre of instruction would, they thought, be desirable, though in the first instance it might be well to establish one school only, in order to secure the most complete equipment, the best teachers, and a sufficiency of students. The Indian forest students might constitute a nucleus. This school would doubtless be situated in England; but a school for Scotland was also urgently needed, and it would probably be desirable to found another in Ireland. The C. had evidence that, apart from any immediate pecuniary benefits, there would be considerable social and economical advantages in an extensive system of planting in many parts of the kingdom, especially on the west side of Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland. The C. were not satisfied to the present unsatisfactory state of the New Forest, which in 1870

serious attention of the Government. They recommended the establishment of a **Forest Board**. They were also satisfied by the evidence that the establishment of forest schools, or at any rate of a course of instruction and examination in forestry, would be desirable, and they thought that the consideration of the best mode of carrying this into effect might be one of the functions intrusted to such a Forest Board. As regards the **Board of Forestry** the C. suggested that it should be presided over by a responsible official (an expert by preference) appointed by the Government, and reporting annually to some department of the Government; that it should be so constituted as to comprise the principal agencies interested in the promotion of a sounder knowledge of forestry, especially the various teaching and examining bodies, as well as the professional societies; and that numerous bodies, including the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Office of Woods and Forests, the Linnean Society, and the Surveyors' Institution, should be invited to send delegates to the Board, of which the Director of Kew Gardens should be a member *ex officio*. The Board should also comprise three Members of each House of Parliament, and a certain number of owners or managers of large woodlands, a preference in the latter case being given to those who are in a position to afford facilities for study in their woods. The functions of the Board should be to organise forest schools, or, at any rate, a course of instruction in forestry; to make provision for examinations; to prepare an official syllabus and text-book. The C. further suggested certain subjects which they thought the Examiners should be required to examine in; they believed that the expense of secretarial staff and examiners need not exceed £500 a year, and that the cost might be considerably reduced by the fees for diplomas; and the fact that the Indian Government already incurs some expense in promoting the education of forestry students for the Indian service suggested to them the adoption of the **Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers' Hill** (q. v.) as a nucleus for the proposed forestry instruction.

Forfeiture of Property for Crime applied to (1) Treason and (2) Felony of any kind. (1) By the original Act of King Alfred, a **Traitor** was "liable in his life and in all that he has." It applied to all property and agreements for property back to the date of the treason, but did not affect a wife's settlement, though her dower was forfeited by 5 and 6 Edward VI. If a rebel, however, was killed in battle, or died before a trial, his lands were not forfeited. Scotland was exempt from the law until the Union, when it was made to apply to both countries equally. The Act continued in force until 1870, when it was abolished. (2) A **Felon** forfeited to the Crown all his goods and chattels and the profits (only) arising from his freeholds during his life; after his death the King had the profits of his freeholds for a year and a day; but this Act was repealed by 54 George III. for all felonies except treason and murder. The law of 1870 abolished --

making oath that he was not worth £3. Any person can now sue in *forma pauperis*.

Forms of Address—*alphabetically arranged.* (See also **TITLES OF COURTESY**.)

Archbishop—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*, and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of —." An **Archbishop's wife** and the **wider members of his family** enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —."

Baron—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord —."

Baroness or **Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady —," or more, strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness —."

Baron's son—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John —."

Baron's daughter—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane —," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. —."

Baronet—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William —, Bart."

Baronet's wife—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady —" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl).

Bishop—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —."

Retired Bishops—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right Rev. Bishop" [then the surname].

Bishops Suffragan—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of —."

A Bishop's wife and children enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon —."

Clerk in Holy Orders—the same, but address to "The Rev. Thomas Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. — Jones." **Countess** (see **Earl**).

Dean—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of —."

Dowager—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of —," or "The Dowager Lady —," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married.

Duke—commence *My Lord Duke*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of —."

Duchess—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —."

Duke's eldest son as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Lord Henry —."

Duke's daughter—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen —."

Earl—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of —."

Earl's eldest son as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of —."

Judge of the High Court of Justice—commence *Sir*; refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John —."

Knight—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas —."

If a Knight Bachelor (Kt.), the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst

others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a K.G. or K.T. or K.P. or G.C.B., etc., etc. it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders give at least the initials of the most illustrious. **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet. **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant."

Lord Mayor—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin," as the case may be.

Lady Mayoress, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress."

Marquis—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of —."

Marchioness—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of —."

Elddest son as if he legally held the second title of his father. **Younger son**, same as younger son of a duke. **Marquis's daughter**, same as daughter of a duke.

Mayor—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of —," or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —."

Queen—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*; and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

Prince—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince —," or, if a duke also "His Royal Highness the Duke of —."

Princess—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*; and address to "Her Royal Highness the Princess —," or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —."

Privy Counsellor—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to the "Right Honourable —," and if a commoner omit Esq. (e.g., "The Rt. Hon. E. T. Bouverie").

A **Privy Counsellor's wife** and children take no title as such. **M.P.** should be added after the surname, or after Bart. or Esq. (e.g., the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.; Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; Jesse Collings, Esq., M.P.).

Viscount—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; address to "The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount," or "The Lord Viscount —."

Viscountess—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess —," or "The Viscountess —."

Viscount's son or daughter, same as son or daughter of a baron. **NOTE**.—A marquis, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right. In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name.

In writing proper names the first part of the surname name must not be confused with the Christian name: e.g., J. Robinson-Browne must not be addressed as "Robinson-Browne, Esq.," and in the case of a knight, Sir William Jones-Smith must not be written to as Sir Jones-Smith, which would be as incorrect as Sir Campbell or Sir Jones.

Fourth Bridge. The greatest work of its kind in the world. The construction is still in progress. The main feature will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of

a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. When finished the structure will carry the railway high above the sides of the valley of the Forth, the piers indeed being nearly the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. **Sir John Fowler** and **Mr. B. Baker, C.E.**, are the engineers, and the work has progressed from the first without serious mishap. (For progress in 1885-6 see ed. 1887.) It may be added that it is calculated that the wind pressure will not be more than 56 lb. per foot, amounting to 2,600 tons on one span, and the rolling load 600 tons, not more than two trains being allowed on any part of the bridge at the same time. It is considered that these stresses are far more than provided for. The work was continued with untiring energy throughout '87, and when the directors and a party of the leading officials of the North British Railway Company visited the site on June 10th, they found everything on both sides of the Frith of Forth in a very forward state. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company at Edinburgh on Sept. 22nd, the chairman, the Marquis of Tweeddale, said the board had received an intimation from the engineer of the Forth Bridge that the great work was likely to be completed in the autumn of 1889. With regard to this structure **Mr. B. Baker, M.Inst.C.E.**, delivered an interesting lecture at Leeds on Nov. 18th, in which he stated that although the character of the work at the bridge did not admit of any relaxation of vigilance, thirty-four lives had been lost during the five years it had been in progress.

"**Fortnightly Review**" (2s. 6d.), so named from its having at first been issued twice a month. Founded 1865. First editor **Mr. G. H. Lewes**, succeeded by **Mr. John Morley, M.P.** (1867-82); **Mr. J. H. Stoddart** (1882-85); present editor **Mr. Frank Harris** (1886). Originally a philosophical Radical review. It has now assumed a wider scope, discussing social and political questions on a broad basis, and giving occasional reviews of the leading books. Offices, 11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Fourth Dimension. See ed. '86; also consult "Flat Land" (*Seeley*, '84), and "What is the Fourth Dimension?" by **C. H. Hinton** (*Sonnen-schein*, '85).

Fox, Sir Charles Douglas, C.E., was the principal engineer of the **Mersey Tunnel (q.v.)**, in connection with which work he received the honour of knighthood (1886). His father, **Sir Charles Fox**, the constructor of the Crystal Palace, was the engineer, assisted by his sons, of the proposed pneumatic railway under the Mersey. This received the authority of Parliament in 1868, but was abandoned in favour of the now completed line. **Sir Charles** withdrew in 1870, when his son took up the work.

"**F. P. A.**" See **LYOYD'S CLAUSES**.

France. A republic governed by a President and National Assembly under constitution of 1871, revised in 1875 and 1884. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 537 members, elected by universal suffrage. The initiative in legislation is exercised by the President or either house. Executive power is confided to a president, elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two houses. All religions

are on a legal equality; every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000.—Area is 204,177 sq. m.; pop. 38,000,000. Revenue for 1887, £147,485,125; expenditure, £147,485,125; national debt, £858,000,000. (For army and navy see **ARMIES AND NAVIES, FOREIGN**.) The colonies include Algeria, Cochinchina, Senegambia (including the territory of that name and other colonies and protected states on the west coast of Africa), Réunion, Pondicherry, etc., in India, Martinique and Guadeloupe in West Indies. These colonies are politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly. France has also these protected states: Tunis, Annam, Tonquin. (For history from 1870 to 1886 see our '87 edition.) The year '87 was, in many respects, a memorable one for France, embracing, as it did, ministerial changes, the almost forcible removal of the President, menaces from abroad, frontier misunderstandings, extraordinary political scandals, and sensational crimes. Yet, amid all, the structure of the Republic remains unaffected, and there is little evidence to show that any numerous section of the people is desirous of substituting either the Empire or the Monarchy for the Republic. During the first half of the year the people in Paris seemed to be seized with a species of **Boulangism**. The War Minister, supposed to be the embodiment of the war of revenge, was very popular in the capital. Songs were composed in his honour, and chanted at night on the Boulevards and in nearly every *café chantant* in the city. It was really the **Boulangier** mania which produced the crisis which led to the overthrow of the **Goblet Ministry** in May, though the nominal cause was a question of finance. **M. Goblet's** ministry was followed by that of **M. Rouvier**. Before these ministerial crises, the country had been moved by the menacing speech of **Prince Bismarck** in the Reichstag, and the determination of Germany to increase the strength of her army. But neither the Government nor the people displayed much outward feeling on the subject, though, at a later stage, men like **M. Rochefort** and a Chauvinist like **M. Deroulède** did all they could to inflame the popular mind against Germany. Even the dangerous frontier incident of the arrest of **M. Schnaebelé** and the shooting of a French sportsman by a German soldier (see **GERMANY**) failed to do more than awaken a momentary feeling of anger. The foreign relation of the country were almost overshadowed by extraordinary events in Paris, the most remarkable of which was the decorations scandal. These arose owing to the discovery that **General Caffarelli** had been making use of his position to sell the coveted ribbon of the Legion of Honour. His arrest led to the capture of a notorious woman named **Limousin**, who, with other ladies of questionable repute, were the intermediaries between the General and the parties who wished to obtain the decoration. Proofs were forthcoming that a regular traffic in decorations was carried on. When **Limousin** was taken into custody, she implicated **M. Wilson**, President Grévy's son-in-law, who was said to have decorated the builder of his house for a consideration. **M. Wilson** was further alleged to have abused his position at the Elysée, where he lived, by using **M. Grévy's** stamp privilege; and actually refunded, without being asked, 40,000 fr. for stamps. Proposals were then made in the Chambers to institute a full inquiry into the charges; but this was

opposed by the Government, which ultimately resigned, and thus gave rise to the ministerial crisis which led to the overthrow of M. Grévy (*q.v.*). The Limousin scandal, however, reacted in other directions. General Boulanger was falsely alleged to have had something to do with the affair, and this led him to write a letter, the character of which induced General Ferron, the War Minister, to order him under close arrest at Clermont-Ferrand, whither he had previously been sent to command an army corps, and keep him quiet (see **BouLANGER**). General Ferry, about this period, spoke of Boulanger as a café-concert General, a sarcasm which led to a challenge, but M. Ferry's seconds refused to allow their principal to fight. The fall of M. Grévy was followed by the unexpected succession of M. Carnot (*q.v.*) as President of the Republic (Dec.), who after many unsuccessful efforts at last formed a Ministry with M. Tirard at its head. This Government, however, is generally regarded as a stopgap, which will disappear with the first breeze of popular dissatisfaction. (For principal members of the Tirard Cabinet see **DIPLOMATIC**.) Among other domestic events worth recording are the doings of the Communists, who were very active throughout the year, and were repeatedly in conflict with the police, either during their frequent meetings or in the streets. The most dangerous encounters, however, occurred during the Presidential crisis, when the troops had to charge the crowds to prevent them marching on the Palais Bourbon. While the election was going on at Versailles there was a plot concocted by which, in the event of the election of M. Ferry, the Commune would have been proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville. The election of M. Carnot, however, as is alleged, induced the conspirators to forego their design. France, like the rest of Europe, was affected by the various war scares which were rampant during the year, but especially by that connected with the passing of the German Army Bill, when Count von Moltke declared that unless that measure was passed war with France was inevitable. But the Republic preserved a calm and observant attitude, and abstained from language or acts which might be regarded as provocative by Germany. She succeeded in maintaining the most friendly relations with Russia—the only great Power in Europe with whom she may be said to be on terms of cordial intimacy. Some sensation was created in the political world by the attempted murder of M. Ferry in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, in December, by a man named Aubertin. M. Ferry escaped with a wound which was not dangerous. The would-be assassin Aubertin has proved to be a maniac, which greatly reduced the political importance of the outrage. Among domestic events of the past year of non-political importance may be noticed the trial of Franzini for a triple murder in the Rue Montaigne, Paris—a trial which kept the capital for many weeks in a state of unusual excitement, and which was terminated by a sensational execution at La Roquette. In February Nice, Cannes, and the whole of the Riviera was visited by an earthquake, by which some 2,000 lives were lost and a vast amount of property was destroyed. At the beginning of '88 France was at peace with all the world, and even her animosity against England with regard to the occupation of Egypt has for the moment subsided. She has given satisfactory assurances

regarding the New Hebrides, though she has recently annexed the Wallis Islands and Taob group, not far from Fiji. Her troops are still in Madagascar, and her relations with that country are more hostile than friendly. An incident which occurred at Florence, arising from a violation of consular privileges, threatened to disturb the harmony between Italy and France. The question, which is now (Jan. 20th) *sub judice*, is likely to be settled amicably. The Cathedral of Rouen was the scene of a riotous outbreak (Jan. 16th) in consequence of the unpopularity of certain "dialogue" lectures delivered by the Abbé Garnier. The first official reception of Lord Lytton, Her Majesty's new ambassador, at the Hôtel Charost by its Oriental magnificence and the number of its distinguished guests was a social feature of marked interest at the opening of the present year.

Franchise. The following, which is issued by one of the large political organisations, gives a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at parliamentary elections. There are, in addition, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the livermen of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien (see **ALIENS**). In counties the qualifications are as follows: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. or upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £50. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. [No person can claim in respect of a rent-charge, other than the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice, to which an apportionment of the tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes. No more than one person can claim in respect of any estate in land or tenement, unless the same shall be derived by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement or will, nor unless the owners occupy the land or tenement, and are *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.]—**Counties and Boroughs:** Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. [The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers.] Occupation by virtue of any office,

service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. [In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency.] **Occupation** as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. [Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house.] In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. **Occupiers** need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and, in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. After the first year, lodgers continuing in the same lodgings and desiring to continue on the register may send in their claims to the overseers from the 16th to the 25th of July inclusive, and their names will then appear on the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August. [The declaration annexed to the claim of a lodger is held to be *prima-facie* evidence of his qualification.] The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles (d. 1878). The present emperor succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated (1849). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor Francis Joseph made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war (1859), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In 1866 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, also **Venetia**. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the **Berlin Congress** (1878), placed under the administration of Austro-Hungary. In 1854 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell, D.C.L., LL.D., b. at Ardchattan, Argyllshire, 1819. Educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. He was awarded the Edin. Univ. prize for an essay on "Toleration," in 42. Elected '56 to succeed Sir William Hamilton (the "modern Aristotle") as **Professor of Logic and Metaphysics** in the Univ. of Edinburgh. He is Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Univ. For some years he edited

the *North British Review*. Prof. F. has been an **Examiner in the Moral Science Tripos of Cambridge**, and in **Moral Science and Logic** for the **India Civil Service**. He is an eminent authority on the philosophy of idealism, and his literary labours have been devoted chiefly to the annotation and criticism of the writings of Bishop Berkeley. He has published in the Clarendon Press Series a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations." Hon. LL.D. Univ. of Glasgow '71, and an hon. D.C.L. Oxford '83.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden; b. 1826. He succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, 1852. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of 1870-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in 1855 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. Presided at the Quinqucentenary of Heidelberg University (1886). His wife is a daughter of the Emperor William of Germany.

Frederick William of Prussia, Field-Marshal Prince Nicholas Charles. Heir to the German throne; b. October 18th, 1831. He was made a Lieutenant-General in 1860, and attached to the staff of Marshal Wrangel in the time of the Danish war, in which he took an active part. In the war with Austria (1866) he commanded the army of the Oder, and in the Franco-Prussian war he led the third German army corps. With a superior army he beat that under Marshal MacMahon at Reichshofen; following up this success, he quickly overtook MacMahon at Sedan, inflicted another defeat upon him, and finally forced Napoleon III. to surrender with an army of 83,000 men. For this exploit Prince Frederick William was made a Field Marshal. At the **siege of Paris** he held the left bank of the Seine until the city capitulated (Jan. 19th, 1871). Since the Franco-Prussian war he has been President of the Eastern Frontier Defence Committee. In 1878 he acted as Regent of the German Empire. In 1858 he married the Princess Victoria of England, Her Majesty's eldest daughter. The greatest anxiety was caused last year throughout the German Empire by the **critical condition of His Imperial Highness's health**. Early in the year the medical advisers of the Prince were called in to diagnose a formation in his throat, which they feared was a cancerous growth. Dr. (now Sir) Morell Mackenzie, on the recommendation it is believed of Queen Victoria, was called in, and pronounced the opinion that the growth was a wart without cancerous symptoms. By a skilful operation Dr. Mackenzie succeeded in cutting it out; and the Prince, after placing himself for a time under the Doctor's care at Norwood, returned to Germany, it was thought, quite cured. He proceeded to Italy, to winter at San Remo. Shortly after his arrival another throat formation appeared, which the medical advisers generally agreed was cancerous, and the Prince's life was despaired of until, a few weeks subsequently, a remarkable modification of the growth induced them to change their

opinion with reference to its real nature. At the time of our going to press confident hopes were entertained of the Prince's recovery.

Frederickton. Capital of New Brunswick (q.v.), pop. 7,000, on St. John river.

Free Church of England. A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1860) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Revival. Being free from state control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and three bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1879. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocation held yearly (June). Bishops: Revs. B. Price (Primus) and H. O. Meyers. Hon. Sec.: Rev. E. J. Boon, Worcester. Registrar: Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden. Offices: 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Freehold. Under the English feudal law the sovereign was ultimate landlord of all England. The subject had not the land, but an estate or interest in land approaching more or less nearly to absolute ownership. Of these estates three ranked highest: the fee simple estate, or estate to a man and his heirs; the estate tail or estate to a man and the heirs of his body—i.e., his direct descendants; and the estate for life, whose name explains its nature. The first-named estate is the nearest approach to absolute ownership of land known in our law; and even the last-named ranks above an estate for any specified term of years, even of 99 or 999 years. These estates are said to have derived their name of freehold from being thought the only estates worthy of a freeman. For under the feudal law a man's freedom and rank were both discriminated by the relation in which he stood to the land. The characteristics of an estate for life or an estate in tail are involved, and must be studied in legal treatises. Those characteristics of an estate in fee simple which separate it from absolute ownership are thus summed up in Mr. Williams' "Principles of the Law of Real Property." "A small occasional quit-rent (payable to the crown or lord of the manor), with its accompanying relief, suit of the court baron (of the manor) if any such exists, an oath of fealty never exacted, and a right of escheat seldom accruing." Consult Kenelm Digby, "History of the Law of Real Property," Professor Pollock on the Land Laws, "English Citizen Series."

Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES' ACT.

Freeman, Mr. E. A. D.C.L., LL.D., was b. at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, Scholar (1841), Fellow (1841), Hon. Fellow (1880). Has filled several offices of distinction in his university, including that of **Regius Professor of Modern History** (1884), Rede Lecturer at Cambridge (1872), D.C.L. Oxon (1870), LL.D. (1874), Fellow of Oriel (1884). Holds numerous foreign distinctions and orders. A voluminous writer; his works, chiefly on historical, political, and architectural subjects, possess a high reputation. Amongst them may be mentioned "History of the Norman

Conquest," "The Ottoman Power in Europe," "The Historical Geography of Europe," "Lectures to American Audiences," "The Chief Periods of European History," etc. Mr. F. is one of the most distinguished representatives of philosophical Radicalism, and has recently assisted in promoting the organisation of an Irish Home Rule party in the Univ. of Oxford.

Freemantle. Port for Perth, capital of Western Australia (q.v.). At Swan River mouth.

Freemasonry. The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules, and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices. They were called "free" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working-classes in England and on the Continent. Roman Catholicism therefore acknowledged the craft, and it is only within the time of the present generation that it has opposed it. The masonry of the present day is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 160 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Boys' School** was started. The **Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the **Institution for the Men** not having been established till 1842, and for the **Widows** not till 1845. English Masonry has first of all a fund called **The Fund of Benevolence**, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province. **The Board of Benevolence** assists cases of distress, and during the year just ended (1887) it did so to the extent of £10,500; the Girls' School boards, clothes, and educates 245 girls, and the Boys' School 258 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to more than 400 persons: £40 a year to men, and £32 a year to widows. But all this great work is of very recent date. No extensive strides have been made in Masonry's great work of charity till within the last thirty years. Even from the Fund of Benevolence the grants used to be so small that ten years ago the accumulations of income under this head exceeded £50,000. The grants, however, have since been so liberal, that not only is the income of the fund exceeded, but the accumulations are encroached upon, reducing the accumulated fund in 1887 to £40,000. The voluntary subscriptions to, and other sources of income of, the three Masonic charitable institutions have been increasing enormously every year for the last twenty years. Before that time they were comparatively small, but they now amount in the aggregate to more than £50,000 annually. In '87 the total was £61,595 os. 11d., the Benevolent Institution obtaining £28,968, the Girls' School £16,420; and the Boys' School £15,661 16s. 1d. But each of these institutions had £2,000 voted to it by the Grand Lodge during the year in addition to these amounts, and that sum had yet to be handed over to

them when the year closed. In the seven years ending 31st Dec., '87, the total amount received by the three institutions was £357,040 18s. The English Freemasons celebrated *Her Majesty's Jubilee* on 13th June, '87, at the *Albert Hall*, the *Prince of Wales* in the chair, *Grand Lodge* bearing all the expenses and handing over the whole receipts for admission, £6,321, to be equally divided between the above three institutions. The United Grand Lodge of England recognises only two species of Freemasonry—the *Craft* and the *Royal Arch*, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American, and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees; but these, with the exception of the *Mark Degree*, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees; and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-five years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the *Mark Degree*, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the *Mark Masons* established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. By dint of hard work and a strong sincerity of purpose the *Mark* brethren have raised this degree to the position of one of the great powers in Freemasonry. It has already nearly 400 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown; it numbers 23,279 *Mark Masons* as subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, out of which it relieves distressed *Mark Masons*, or the widows and families of deceased *Mark Masons*; has an Educational Fund, which pays for the education and clothing of 24 children in the localities where they live; and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £20 a year to decayed *Mark Masons* and £16 a year to widows. The work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating *Masons'* children. In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the *Quatuor Coronati* (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications. Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Walter Besant have been respectively the master and treasurer of the Q. C. L.

Free Tenants. See LAND QUESTION.

Free Trade and Fair Trade. "Free Trade" means the natural interchange of the products of the various parts of the world unrestricted by laws or tariffs, and not unduly stimulated by bounties. This would, in the ordinary course of things, lead to the production of any given thing being limited to those places where it could be produced with the least labour (other things being equal). Such a state of things requires universal peace, for if there is danger of war the people who could not profitably grow their own food might have their supplies cut off. The only exception to this would happen if a nation practising free trade were to have, even in war-time, command of the commercial routes. Cobden, the great apostle of Free Trade, saw this clearly, and though firmly believing that the blessings of Free Trade would eventually secure universal peace, at the same time admitted that England must meanwhile be mistress of the seas, lest in the event of war, being unable to grow food for her great manufacturing population, she should be starved into submission. The principle of Free Trade, stated broadly, is unanswerable.

Pine apples might be grown in England, machinery might be made in the West Indies, but it is best to grow pine apples in the Indies where the sun will ripen them, and make machinery in England where coal and iron abound. Then if the West Indies want machines and the English desire pine apples, the one can be exchanged for the other. But for Jamaica to put a high duty on foreign machinery in order to promote West Indian manufactures, and for England to prohibit the importation of tropical fruits in order to encourage English farmers to grow them would be foolish and suicidal. And even if Jamaica behaved unwisely in the matter of machinery, it would be an unprofitable spite to retaliate on pine apples. That, of course, is unanswerable, and Fair Traders and Protectionists do not attack the position from the front. True, says the Protectionist, but let us suppose the case of a trade that may as well flourish in England as in France. At present it happens to be established in France but not in England. Why should we not, by a duty on the foreign manufactures, encourage our own people till they have made a market for themselves and can run alone? Or to take another case. Because we are liable to war we must pay some millions a year for a fleet to insure our supplies of food if war breaks out. Would it cost us more, or be less satisfactory, to put such a small duty on foreign corn as would encourage the English farmer to grow enough to feed us, and save our agriculture from ruin? Fair Traders, however, without impugning Free Trade, in principle, rely more on the fact that foreign nations will have none of it, and that we ourselves must raise a large revenue from Customs and Excise. If, then, they argue, the foreigner tries to strangle our paper manufacturers by putting an export duty on rags and paper-making materials, why should we help him still further by admitting his paper duty free? If he tries to keep out our manufactured iron, why should we let him have our coal for nothing? And if the United States raise prohibitory tariffs against our manufactures, why should we not by preferential duties keep out their corn, and get all we want from Canada, India, and Australia? Let us have Free Trade by preference, but if we cannot have it free, at least let us have it fair. A practical, though not a very satisfactory, answer to all this is, that, except in a few comparatively insignificant matters, we have bartered away or formally abandoned our powers of retaliation, and that for one arrow left in our quiver our rivals have half a dozen. The Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Oxford (Nov '87) pronounced in favour of some species of Fair Trade in the interest of British industry. Lord Salisbury has since declined to give his adherence to these views. The last, however, has probably not yet been heard of this controversy. (For more detailed arguments *pro* and *con* see our edition of 1885.)

Freights, Ship. See SHIPPING.

French Carlists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under various headings.

French Political Parties. Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—*Republicans* and *Reactionaries*. There are, however, both inside and outside the

Chamber of Deputies, several groups in each of these two divisions. The common principle which unites the Reactionaries in the Chamber is opposition to the Republic; and they sit together to form **The Right or Opposition**, although representing three distinct parties. The Right increased its representatives in the Chamber of Deputies from 88 in the last parliament to some 200 in that which met for the first time on Nov. 10th, 1885. Through losses at bye-elections, however, the strength of the Right does not now exceed 180. The Republicans, although agreed on the cardinal points of their political creed, were less united than their opponents at the poll on Oct. 4th, 1885; the moderate and extreme sections vigorously opposing one another, to the consequent loss of both, and gain of the Reactionaries, who, for electoral purposes, adopted the name of Conservatives. The system of election in France is that known as *scrutin de liste (q.v.)*, which by a vote of the Chamber in the last session of the late parliament (June 1885) was substituted for *scrutin d'arrondissement (q.v.)*. There are, for electoral as for administrative purposes, 87 departments in France, returning 568 members to the Chamber of Deputies. There are, further, three departments in Algeria returning six members, all of whom are Republicans, besides the distant colonial possessions, which are represented in the present parliament by ten Republicans. The total number of deputies is thus 584. The number of seats allotted to each department naturally varies according to its population, the territory of Belfort returning fewest members (2), and the department of the Seine—i.e. Paris—the greatest number (38). The next largest department is that of the Nord, which is represented by twenty deputies, the remaining departments returning from three to twelve. To secure election it is indispensable that at least a fourth of the electors on the register record their votes; and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. The principle of election is by universal suffrage. The Chamber of Deputies is elected for a period of four years, and the Senate, apart from life members, for nine years, one-third retiring every three years. As aforesaid, the Legitimists and Bonapartists now number some 180, the remainder of the Chamber consisting of Republicans of various shades. The latter may be subdivided as follows:—

1. **Opportunists.** This is the most numerous and influential section of Republicanism, and owes its creation to Gambetta. It has seriously decreased, however, both in numbers and in comparative influence, since the death of its founder, under whose guidance it attained a perfection of organisation and political importance exceeding that of any party since the establishment of the Republic. During the first three years of M. Jules Grévy's (*q.v.*) presidency, Gambetta was all-powerful in France, and was the virtual master of the Chamber. Ministries were made and unmade at his pleasure, and none could exist without his support. When a Gambettist cabinet succeeded that of M. Jules Ferry (*q.v.*), in Nov. 1881, Opportunism was looked upon as the type of modern Republicanism, and a brilliant career was anticipated for the "ministry of all the talents," as it was called. It fell, however, in Jan. 1882, two months and a half after its formation, by an adverse vote on the *scrutin de*

liste bill, which Gambetta had insisted upon attempting to carry. The overthrow of the ministry was a severe blow to Opportunism; and it sustained an even more serious one by the death of Gambetta, on the last day of the year 1882. But although shorn of his vivifying influence, the Opportunist party (which is now virtually led by M. Jules Ferry) is still a strong one, numbering some 250 in the Chamber, and it has remained true to its original principles as laid down by Gambetta. At the present moment, however (Jan. 1888), there are indications of an impending schism in the party, M. Ferry having, at the presidential election in Dec. 1887, been deserted by some 80 of his usual followers. Among its prominent members are MM. Brisson (*q.v.*), Ranc, and Spuller. The organs of Opportunism are the *Republique Française*, and the *Temps*.—2. **Conservative Republicans.** This party represents rather a state of mind than a present power either inside or outside the Chamber, its parliamentary following drawn from the Centre, being at most sixty, while some of these can only be said to accept the Republic on trial. As a healthy Republican germ, however, and a possible bulwark against the inroads of Royalist or Bonapartist reaction, Conservative Republicanism to some extent holds a balance, and so commands greater consideration than it would otherwise obtain on the ground of its numerical strength. The strongest *in posse*, it is the weakest *in esse*. It accepts as its political motto the dictum of M. Thiers, "*La République sera conservatrice, ou elle ne sera pas*"; and it follows, therefore, that it opposes all measures or ideas approaching an imitation of the first Revolution. At its head stand M. Jules Simon, a former prime minister and an able but much suspected statesman; and M. Ribot, a man of ministerial aims and a disciple of M. Dufaure.—3. **Extreme Left.** Not much more than a name in the last parliament, the Extreme Left is a considerable power in the present one, commanding, in conjunction with the Radical Left, with which it usually votes, a united strength of some 160. Of this number, however, less than 100 are to be depended upon for all emergencies. Its chief strength is Paris, which is almost solely represented in the Chamber by Radicals. The leader of the Extreme Left is M. Clémenceau (*q.v.*), who was doubly returned for the Seine and for Var, and elected to sit for the latter place. M. Clémenceau is designated as a future minister, and at no distant date; although his personal chances of success are held to be destroyed by his programme, which includes an elective magistrature and the immediate separation of church and state. Being powerless of itself in the Chamber, the Extreme Left has hitherto obtained its chief force by a coalition with the Right. Thus, however, would naturally cease under a Clémenceau ministry, when support was required to carry Radical measures. Among the chief members of the party are M. Lockroy (*q.v.*), the "premier élu" of Paris, married to the daughter-in-law of Victor Hugo; M. de Freycinet (*q.v.*); M. Floquet (*q.v.*), the President of the Chamber; and M. Henri Maret. M. Clémenceau's organ in the press is *La Justice*.—4. **Intransigents.** Numerically insignificant, the Intransigents make up for their lack of numbers by vigour of action. In the Chamber the heads of, the faction are M. Camélinat and M. Basi

deputies for Paris. In the middle of Dec. '87 the two last-named deputies, in conjunction with sixteen others, for whom the programme of the *Extreme Left* was not sufficiently advanced, formed themselves into the *Republican Socialist* party. The new group has drawn up a lengthy programme, which includes the transformation of permanent armies into sedentary militias, equal rights for natural and lawful children, abolition of ecclesiastical subsidies and of monastic communities, the progressive nationalisation of property, the individual enjoyment of it being rendered accessible to every worker, abolition of inheritance in the collateral line, and the establishment of superannuation and accident funds at the expense of the State. To the Intransigent group must also be added the extra-parliamentary and noisy factions known as Collectivists, Possibilists, Social Revolutionaries, and Anarchists, to all of which the generic name of *Communist (q.v.)* may be applied. These groups, however, have strong antipathies to one another, although they would probably coalesce for purposes of disorder.—5. *Monarchists*. The Royalist party is composed of the former Orleanists, and of those followers of the late Comte de Chambord who have accepted the Comte de Paris as his successor. The Duc de Broglie, who twice held office as premier between May 1872 and Nov. 1877, and who lost his seat at Evreux in the election of 1885 by a few votes, is the acknowledged Orleanist leader. Of the followers of the transmitted Chambord doctrine, the chief are the Baron de Mackau, the Comte de Mun, and M. Chesnelong. The party comprises some two-thirds of the Right. The chief difficulty of French Royalism has been the absence of a serious Pretender. Since the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, however (June 24th, 1885), the Comte de Paris has unquestionably adopted this position.—6. *Bonapartists*. Of this party there are two distinct sections—the “Imperialists” or “Victoriens,” and the “Jeromists.” To the former the young Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, stands in the light of the future Emperor. The political leaders of the Victoriens are M. Jolibois, a former legal functionary of the Empire, and M. Paul de Cassagnac (*q.v.*). Prince Victor has hardly a serious following, but may rather be said to be surrounded by a coterie. His present policy is one of inaction. The political organ of the Victoriens is the *Autorité*, edited by M. de Cassagnac. The Jeromists, or adherents of Prince Napoleon, affect to accept the present form of Republic so long as this is the expression of the national will, but aim more or less overtly at what they designate a “Consular Republic.” Of this Prince Napoleon is to be the chief, giving a pledge not to employ any unconstitutional act of violence to convert the Consulate into an Empire. The Jeromists are scarcely represented in the Chamber. The political organ of the party is the *Pays*. Both Prince Victor and his father are in exile under the decree of June 22nd, 1885, expelling the direct descendants of former reigning houses. 7. *The United Right* is the name given to the latest development of the anti-Republican groups, and is intended to embrace Bonapartists and Legitimists alike. It is the invention of M. de Cassagnac, but is manifestly impracticable except for electoral purposes.—8. *The French Carlists* are another anti-Republican

faction, with a dream rather than a programme. They were mildly supported by the Comtesse de Chambord (an Austrian archduchess by birth), and aim at the accession to the throne of France of Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, whose path to the throne is to be cleared by a series of abdications. The chief adherents to the principle are General Cathelineau and the Comte d'Andigné.—9. The *Naundorffists* are another insignificant Royalist section. They support the claims of a pretender who assumes to be a lineal descendant of Louis XVII. The Pretender is known by them as the Dauphin. In Oct. '87 the head of the Naundorff family, calling himself Adalbert de Bourbon, died at Bergen-op-Zoom. He was a captain in the Dutch army, and is succeeded by his son, who is a cadet in a Dutch military school.—The Army must also be taken into account in dealing with the political life of France. A large number of the superior officers are still Reactionary, and a not inconsiderable proportion of the remainder, particularly in the cavalry, entertain similar views.—The Navy is also Reactionary in the main, but has seldom counted for much in French political struggles.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de, French senator and statesman, b. 1828 at Foix. Educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School, he held several important mining appointments. Engineer-in-chief to the Chemin-de-Fer du Midi (1855-60), during which period he initiated important reforms in the working of that railway company. His talents led to his employment by the Imperial Government to make observations in his own and foreign countries. Appointed (1864) an ordinary engineer of the first class, he was until 1870 a member of the council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. After Sedan M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. He was coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War (1870-71); Senator for the Department of the Seine (1876-82). His other official appointments are as follow: Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1877-79; President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1879-80, January to July 1882, and 1885, after the resignation of M. Jules Ferry. On the fall of the Brisson cabinet (Dec. 29th, 1885), M. Freycinet again resumed office, but was defeated, and retired (Dec. 1886). When President Grevy resigned (Dec. 2, 87), M. de Freycinet was put forward, and received large support as a candidate for the vacant office. In the preliminary ballots he came out well, but as his election, or that of M. Ferry, would in the opinion of the Congress have led to serious political strife, M. Carnot (*q.v.*) was chosen as a less dangerous, though not so capable a politician. He is the author of several works of acknowledged excellence. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences.

Friendly Lead, an institution of a semi-convivial, semi-benevolent type, peculiar in its name to the poor of London, its object being to gather subscriptions by means of an entertainment usually held by the friends of the *beneficiaries* at some public-house. See ed. '86.

Friendly Societies. The *Friendly Societies Act*, '76, consolidates all the law upon the subject up to that year, but has since been amended in several points of small importance. The latest annual report by Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, was issued in December 1886, and brings up the returns to the

end of the year 1885. This report commenced with a retrospect of the ten years' working of the Friendly Societies' Act passed in 1875. During that period four Amending Acts have been passed (39 & 40 Vict. c. 32; 42 Vict. c. 9; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 35; and 47 & 48 Vict. c. 47), yet none of these affect the lines on which the principal Act is constructed. That the Act has done much to further the various co-operative and self-help movements, which it was designed to protect and encourage, it evident from the large increase in the number of societies registered under it during the decennium. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Working Men's Clubs, specially authorised Loan Societies, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Railways Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. Of Friendly Societies proper the number of newly registered ones rose from 118 in 1876 to 198 in 1885, giving a total on the register at the end of the latter year of 1,664. The Chief Registrar, however, expresses his belief that these figures give no real indication of the actual growth of such bodies, inasmuch as there is evidence to show that there are a large number of unregistered societies still in existence. The main deterrent from registry under the Act of 1875 is the obligation to send in valuations. The importance of fulfilling this obligation, however, is being increasingly recognised, the number sent in last year being largely in excess of that returned in any previous year. In the session of last year (87) several small amendments were made (c. 56) in the above Act, the object being to increase the security of these societies.

Friendly Societies' Registry is for the registration of friendly societies, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working men's clubs, and certain societies which may be specially authorised by the Treasury. The chief registrar and assistant registrar, who constitute the central office, also exercise functions and powers as respects building societies, loan societies, and certain societies instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts, and the rules of savings banks; and the chief registrar reports yearly to Parliament upon the principal matters transacted by him, and upon the valuations returned to or caused to be made by the registrar during the year preceding. **Central Office**, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W.; **Chief Registrar**, John Malcolm Ludlow. (salary £1,500); **Assistant Registrar**, E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A. (£900), **Actuary**, W. Sutton (£800); **Chief Clerk**, H. Tompkins (£500).

Friends. The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the reign of Charles I. by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by their belief in the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that no one should be paid for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent im-

prisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. In Norway young Friends are imprisoned from time to time because they will not submit to military service, for the absolute unlawfulness of war is one of the leading tenets of the Society. The simple dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you," and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home missions and adult **First Day (Sunday) Schools**, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have for some time past been nearly stationary in numbers. In '87 the Society numbered about 1,500 members in Great Britain and Ireland, and about 70,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "**Hickaites**" (from their founder, Eliza Hicks), who about eighty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism.

Frith, William Powell R.A., b. 1819, and gained considerable reputation from the pictures which he contributed to the British Institution (1839-46). His "**Village Pastor**" (1845), secured his election as A.R.A. Two of his subsequent pictures, "**The Derby Day**" and "**The Railway Station**" are well known. The former created immense interest at the Royal Academy Exhibition (1858). His "**Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1769**," shown at the Royal Academy (1868) was sold (1875) for £4,567, the highest price ever given for any picture during an artist's lifetime. Since his election as a full Academician (1852), Mr. Frith has been a constant and much-valued contributor to the annual exhibition of the R.A. Has lately published his "**Autobiography**" (v.1.).

Frith's "Autobiography and Reminiscences" (*Bentley*). Several things went to the making of this book so vastly popular. In the first place, it was naturally and unaffectedly written, the author being on that account much more successful than many writers of greater literary pretensions. Secondly, Mr. F. had the knack of telling a story well, and had plenty of good stories to tell. Thirdly, his experience as a painter already covered half a century, during which he had seen many strange vicissitudes in the world of Art—old schools and styles dying out and new schools and methods taking their places—in some of which he was more or less actively concerned. Fourthly, his reputation (somewhat early acquired) and the class of subjects which he affected brought him into intimate association with most of the men of light and leading of his day, of whom he had abundance of interesting anecdotes to relate. For these and other reasons, Mr. F. made with his pen what he had often enough done with his brush—one of the hits of the season.

Proude, Mr. James Anthony, was b. 1818. Educated at Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated (1840); Vice-Chancellor's prizeman and Fellow of Exeter (1842); ordained (1844). In consequence of his book "**The Nemesis**

of Faith" (1848) he withdrew from the Church and resigned his Fellowship. Contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, of which for a time he was editor (1851-72), and the *Westminster Review*. Elected Rector of St. Andrews University and LL.D. (1869). Made a tour to the United States (1874), and visited (1874-75) the Cape of Good Hope on a mission to inquire into the Kaffir insurrection, and subsequently the Australian colonies. Mr. Froude holds a prominent and distinguished position as an historian, his historical researches having been chiefly devoted to the Tudor period, upon which he has thrown much new light, especially with regard to the character and policy of Henry VIII. In addition to his history, his principal works include "Short Studies on Great Subjects" ('67), "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" ('74), "Julius Cæsar" ('76), "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival" ('81), "Thomas Carlyle" ('82). His latest works are "Oceana, or England and her Colonies" ('86), and "The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses" ('88).

Fruit Farming. Of late years the consumption of fruit has greatly increased in this country, and consequently fruit growing might be carried on more extensively and profitably in many parts of England than it is at the present time. The area of land under fruit in Great Britain has only been enlarged by 32,118 acres since 1873. In that year the area of arable or grass land used also for fruit trees was 169,808 acres, whilst in 1886-7 it was returned as 202,234 acres. During the same period the area used for market gardens shows an increase of 24,786 acres. It is true planting orchards is one of the thirteen improvements scheduled in the *Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1875 and 1883*; but it is not compulsory on the landlords to grant leases according to the terms of these Acts. Even in the cases when these Acts are taken as a basis of a lease, the tenant is not always empowered to plant trees without the consent of his landlord; and should he do so he cannot claim compensation. The consequence is that fruit farming receives little encouragement. In some fruit-growing counties it is customary for the landlord to find the standard trees and the tenant to pay for the planting, but no special compensation for unexhausted improvements is allowed. To develop fruit growing in Great Britain it will in the first place become necessary to amend the law relating to tenant right, so that the occupier can claim just compensation for unexhausted improvements in fruit planting. In the next place a more satisfactory mode of distribution is required, and the railway companies must reduce their charges and afford more facilities, so that the producer and consumer may be able to come into direct contact. The consumption of fruit in Great Britain is difficult to ascertain, but the total annual home-grown supply has been estimated at about nine million bushels, to which must be added some five million bushels imported from abroad, exclusive of oranges and nuts. The chief fruit-growing counties in England are Hereford, Devon, Somerset, Worcester, Kent, and Gloucester, which have each an average ranging from 27,008 down to 15,921. The area in each of the other counties varies from 5,120 acres in Cornwall to 86 acres in Rutland. The area under fruit in Wales is 3,300 acres, and in Scotland

1,892 acres. There are no official returns for Ireland, where the culture of fruit may be considered to be almost entirely neglected, and where many of the old orchards have been allowed to get into a state of decay through want of enterprise. As regards profit, an acre of bush fruits should yield on an average about £40 per acre, the expenses of cultivation being calculated at £20, which leaves a net profit of £20. Strawberries and raspberries are also profitable to grow. A crop of the former has been known to yield fruit to the extent of £110 per acre, but the gross average return might be taken at about £60. The return from raspberries might be taken at about the same amount. In Scotland, as well as in England, some farmers have turned their attention to the manufacture of jams and jellies, erecting the necessary plant to carry on the manufacture on a large scale. This jam trade is assuming very large proportions, and appears likely to increase. Amongst the works and treatises on planting and general management of fruit trees, several articles from the pen of Mr. Charles Whitehead, F.L.S., F.G.S., a well-known authority on fruit farming, are published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, and are worth perusing.

Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, b. at Bristol 1827. Called to the bar (1854); Q.C. (1869). Appointed a judge of the High Court (1877). Six years later, on Lord Justice Brett's elevation to the Mastership of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Fry was made a Lord Justice of Appeal. Has written a valuable treatise on "Specific Performance," as well as certain theological works.

Funchal, Cap. of Madeira (q.v.), pop. 20,000.

Furniss, Harry, the distinguished caricature artist, who since 1880, when he joined the staff of *Punch*, has been familiar to the public as the author of the clever Parliamentary illustrations of that periodical. Mr. F. is the son of English parents, and a grandson of Eneas Mackenzie, of Newcastle, but was "born out of his native country," at Wexford, Ireland, 1854. Previous to his accepting his engagement with *Punch*, he had for some years been connected with the *Illustrated London News*. An edition de luxe of his *Parliamentary Views* in *Punch* was published in '84. Mr. F. has also contributed illustrations to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, as well as to books for children, of which the best known, perhaps, is "*Romps*," published '85-6. An exhibition of Mr. F.'s "whimsical sketches" was held at Old Bond Street last year.

Furnival, P. See CYCLING.

Furnivall, Frederick James, M.A., Ph.D., b. at Egham, Surrey, 1825. Educated at University Coll., Lond., and Trin. Hall, Camb., B.A. '46. Dr. F. has edited numerous works, chiefly those belonging to the Early English period, including "Percy's Folio MS. of Ballads and Romances," editions of Chaucer's "Minor Poems," "Troilus and Cressida," and "The Canterbury Tales," Caxton's "Book of Curtesye," and an edition of Shakespeare's works in one volume, entitled "The Leopold Shakespeare." He is also the founder of several literary societies—notably the Early English Text, the Chaucer, the Wyclif, the Browning, and the Shelley Societies. Dr. F.'s services to literature and Early English scholarship have received State recognition, in the form of a Civil List pension.

Furnival's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

G

"G. A." See MARINE INSURANCE.

Gaboon-Ogowé Region. A district of Western Africa north of the lower Congo. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843. The Ogowé is really the large river of this part of Africa. Since 1884 the French possessions have been extended over a vast territory, back to the middle Congo, gained for her by the great explorer *Savorgnan de Brazza*, amounting to 174,000 sq. m., with pop. at least 500,000. A railway from the head of navigation on the Ogowé, to connect with waters navigable from Stanley Pool on the Congo, is projected. Some enlargement of the boundaries was effected in 1887. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Galle. Port of call for steamers, south point of Ceylon (*q.v.*).

"Gallican Church." See OLD CATHOLICS.

Gallipoli. A town of about 21,000 inhabitants, situated on the Dardanelles, chiefly known as the place whither English ships were sent during the Crimean war.

Galton, Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., b. 1822, is the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "*Zoonomia*," and cousin of the late Charles Darwin, the naturalist. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, Birmingham Hospital, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated (1844). He subsequently travelled much, especially in North and South Africa; received the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal; and was appointed for the Royal Society a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which inquired into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office. From 1863 to 1868 he was General Secretary of the British Association; and has been President of the Geographical and Anthropological sections. His writings include several works of great importance on the latter subject, his most recent addition to Scientific Anthropology being his paper on "*Hereditary Stature*." By his rigid application of scientific method Mr. Galton has been able to fix down and formulate what, hitherto, have seemed "the most intangible and evanescent characteristics of humanity."

Galvanic Battery. See ELECTRICITY.

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, West Africa. Area, 69 sq. m.; pop. 14,150, mostly negroes. Capital, *Bathurst* (pop. 6,138). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, etc. Ruled by Administrator, who is subordinate to Governor of Sierra Leone, officially styled Governor of West African Settlements. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). First founded, 1588.

Game, Close Time for. See table, ed. '86.

Game Laws. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32,

s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, 1880, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7, 1880) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See more fully, ed. '87.

Garnett, Richard, LL.D., for some years the well-known Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum—from which he retired in '84, in order to devote more attention to the printing of the Catalogue—was born at Lichfield in '35. He received his first appointment in the Museum, as assistant in the Printed Book Department ('51). Under Dr. G.'s superintendence (which dates from '75) many improvements have been introduced. The most important of these is the commencement of the colossal work of re-editing and printing the Catalogue. This is being done under Dr. G.'s superintendence. Dr. G. has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of "*The Life of Carlyle*" ('87). He is LL.D. Edin. ('83.)

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is within the College of Arms above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has under the Earl Marshal the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, C.B., F.S.A., is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald 1841, and assumed his present office 1866.

Garter, Order of the. Originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. The Order is now limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George III. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but foreigners of distinction may be admitted by statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its badge is a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; and the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, is made of dark blue velvet. Its motto is "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil to him who evil thinks"). There are at present fifty-four K.G.s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.

1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
 1863. Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of.
 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
 1873. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of.
 1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Geo. Frederick of.
 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
 1887. Austria, the Crown Prince of.
 1885. Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
 1871. Brazil, the Emperor of.
 1865. Denmark, the King of.
 1861. Germany, the Emperor of.
 1857. Germany, the Imperial Crown Prince of.
 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
 1862. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
 1866. Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian.
 1878. Italy, the King of.
 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
 1882. Netherlands, the King of the.
 1873. Persia, the Shah of.
 1865. Portugal, the King of.
 1877. Prussia, the Prince William of.
 1881. Russia, the Emperor of.
 1844. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.
 1882. Saxony, the King of.
 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE TWENTY-FIVE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

1885. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
 1883. Argyll, Duke of.
 1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
 1880. Bedford, Duke of.
 1865. Cleveland, Duke of.
 1865. Cowper, Earl.
 1884. Derby, Earl of.
 1858. Devonshire, Duke of.
 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
 1856. Granville, Earl.
 1862. Grey, Earl.
 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
 1885. Northampton, Marquis of.
 1886. Northumberland, Duke of.
 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
 1867. Rutland, Duke of.
 1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.
 1885. Sefton, Earl of.
 1864. Spencer, Earl of.
 1864. Sutherland, Duke of.
 1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, and the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms.

Geikie, Dr. Archibald, F.R.S., b. at Edinburgh 1835. Educated at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, etc.; and is the author of numerous geological memoirs and works. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in December 1870 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The

University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. (1872). In 1881 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London.

General Assembly. The highest court of the Presbyterian State Church of Scotland, and consists of representatives, clerical and lay, from all the presbyteries of the Church in Scotland and Ireland, also delegates from the universities and Scottish royal burghs. It meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. Its deliberations are presided over by a moderator, and are also attended by an officer representing the State (the Lord High Commissioner), who, however, has no voice in its procedure or decisions. During the sitting of the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner, a Scottish nobleman, holds semi-regal state in the palace of Holyrood.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levees, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q.v.*).

Geographical Progress in '87. The efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society to provide for an extension of geographical education have had important results. The University of Oxford has at length created a "Readership in Geography," and a similar chair is to be founded at Cambridge. The following is a summary of the practical work of the year:—

AFRICA CENTRAL. Here agents of the Congo Free State have added to our knowledge of the great river and its tributaries. Lt. Van Gèle has explored the Welle and Mobangi, but without adding much to information collected previously by Dr. Junker and Mr. Grenfell. Baron Scherwin and Lt. Baer have also explored new sections of country on the Congo, while Capt. Thys has made a survey for the projected railway from the lower to the upper waters. Prof. Lenz has crossed from the Congo to Zanzibar, and Lt. Wissmann has traversed new country between the Congo and Zambesi mouth. An American expedition under Lt. Taunt is about to explore the southern tributaries of the Congo. Mr. Stanley, as chief of **The Emin Pasha Relief Expedition** (*q.v.*), is expected to bring back fresh information respecting the country he has traversed respecting the Aruwhimi and Lake Albert Nyanza.—**AFRICA EAST.** Here, on behalf of the German East African Co., various explorers have been at work. To Dr. Meyer belongs the honour of having achieved the ascent of the highest peak of Kilimanjaro. Dr. Schmidt and others have been active between this and the Rovuma; while Mr. Denhardt has discovered in the Tana river a navigable waterway into the interior.—**AFRICA SOUTH.** Dr. Holub attempted to reach Lake Bangweolo overland from the Cape, but was unsuccessful, being turned back on the north bank of the Zambesi by hostile natives, and being obliged to make his way homethrough Bechuanaland.—**AFRICA NORTH.** Mr. Douls has penetrated into the Western Sahara and borders of Morocco, and though held captive and exposed to great risk among the wild tribes of Wady Drah, proposes to return thither. French surveyors are doing useful work in Algeria and Tunis.—**AFRICA WEST.** Herr Krause has returned from an

exploring expedition northwards from the Gold Coast. Though unable to reach Timbuctoo, he has traversed much new country and made important discoveries. In the Cameroons, too, German enterprise is at work. The territories recently acquired by France, between the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger, are being systematically mapped out by military engineers. On the upper Niger a gunboat has been launched, which has descended as far as Kabara, the port of Timbuctoo. On the lower Niger, its tributary the Benue, and in the Haussa country and Sokoto, the English Royal Niger Co. has agents busily exploring.—**AMERICA NORTH.** Various minor explorations in Alaska are to be noted. The United States and the Canadian Governments have each despatched an expedition for the purpose of surveying the boundaries between their respective territories. Mr. Dawson, leader of the Canadian expedition, has explored the Dease, Liard, Pelly, and Yukon rivers, and the country about them.—**ARCTIC REGIONS.** Not much has been done in this direction. Lieuts. Ryder and Block have surveyed Western Greenland to lat. 70° 30' N. Mr. McArthur has gone north from Winnipeg to King William's Land; and Col. Gilder is again attempting to reach the Pole.—**AMERICA SOUTH.** Here Messrs. Marciano and Chaffanjon have explored the sources of the Orinoco, and are at work in the interior of Venezuela. M. Coudreau and others are engaged in determining the character of watershed of the rivers of Guiana and the tributaries of the Amazona. M. Payer has made important discoveries in the basin of the Amazona. In Brazil several rivers have been traced to their sources by Drs. De Frontes, Steains, and Parnagua; while Mr. Von der Steinen has gone up the Paraguay to explore some of its head tributaries. Some investigations have been undertaken in the basin of the Plate River. Dr. Seelstrang is engaged with an international commission in surveying the boundaries between Brazil and the Argentine. Capt. Fernandez has also surveyed the Araguay-Guazu. Col. Fontana has been exploring eastern Patagonia, with a view to determine its watershed and examine its capabilities as a field for colonisation. Capt. Serrano has been similarly engaged in the west, having ascended the Rio Palena and made most useful and interesting researches among the Andes. Messrs. Poppen and Lista have achieved important results in Tierra del Fuego, which they ascert to contain much country suitable for sheep-runs, and also to be a rich gold-field.—**ANTARCTIC REGIONS.** An expedition is about to be undertaken in this direction, proceeding from the south of New Zealand. It will be subsidised by the Imperial Government and by the Australian Governments, as well as being otherwise supported; so that important discoveries may be anticipated.—**ASIA.** Here a considerable amount of work has been done. The Caucasus is beginning to attract members of the Alpine Club. Mr. Douglas Freshfield and Prof. Déchy have been examining its glaciers; while Dr. Radde has continued his botanical researches in the Ossetian Alps. Asia Minor has been traversed by Mr. Elisseyef. In Arabia Gen. Haig and Dr. Glaser have made considerable explorations in the south-western districts. Central Asia has been the scene of some notable exploits on the part of English, Russian, and French explorers.

MM. Bonvalot, Pépin, and Capus have succeeded in getting across the Pamir and Hindu Khoosh from Samarkand to Chitral, surmounting obstacles and overcoming difficulties of no ordinary kind. Gium Grishmaloo has also left Samarkand to explore the same region. Especially noteworthy is the feat carried out by Messrs. Carey and Nagelsch. They returned to India last year, after some two years north of the Himalayas. They had reached Lob Nor, crossed the Altyn Tag and Thibet, and spent a winter in Yaskand. Minor attempts have been made by native Indian explorers to settle the Saipo and Lutsekiang problems, but without definite success so far. Further east MM. Potanin and Beresovski have been for some years in the Gobi, where the latter remains, M. Potanin having returned to Russia. Another expedition, under Col. Bobyr and M. Makorof, struck south from Irkutsk, explored the Sayan mountains, and reached Lake Kossogl. In the far north Baron Toll and Dr. Bunge have succeeded in exploring the Liakhov Islands, which lie off the mouth of the Lena, in the Arctic Ocean. Some districts of the interior of Manchuria have been visited by Mr. James. A good deal of survey work has been carried on this year in Burmah, under the superintendence of Col. Woodthorpe. Mr. McCarthy, too, has been engaged in interior Siam, and has added no little to our knowledge of that country. Turning to the Archipelago, it may be noted that Mr. Little has achieved the ascent of Kinibalu, in North Borneo; while Dutch explorers have not been idle in other parts. New Guinea has attracted a large share of attention lately. The Melbourne Geographical Society have sent an expedition under Messrs. Cuthbertson and Sayer to explore the Owen Stanley Range. Messrs. Hartmann and Hunter succeeded in reaching the water parting inland of Moresby, but could get no farther. Mr. Bevan has successfully explored the Aird, Douglas, and Jubilee rivers as far up as the mountains, finding large areas of agricultural country; and in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land Dr. Schrader has discovered and ascended the Empress Augusta river, besides adding other details to our knowledge of the island. It but remains to add that in Australia, where the great geographical problems have now been settled, new country has been traversed and surveyed in the north and west.

Geok Tepé. See ed. '87.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in 1834. In 1845 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in 1854 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the one-inch Ordnance maps (scale 1: 63,000) has just been completed; the six-inch scale (1: 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The drifts were formerly neglected; but of late these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. The maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in 1854, and that of Ireland in 1845. The survey of each country is

placed under a director, and the three surveys are united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche (1845-55), Sir R. Impey Murchison (1855-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay (1872-81), and Professor A. Geikie (1881). For further information consult "The National Geological Surveys of Europe," by W. Topley (Tribner & Co., 1885).

Geology. The science which deals with the structure and history of the earth. (See ed. '86 for concise outline of Geology.) The progress of Geology during the past year has been steady, though no specially brilliant achievement is to be chronicled. The Geological Survey has continued its work among the crystalline rocks of the Highlands of Scotland, has re-mapped parts of England, including a revision of the Isle of Wight, and has commenced the preparation of a series of monographs on special formations. Mr. C. Reid will take the Pliocene, Mr. Whitaker the Eocene, Mr. Jukes-Browne the Cretaceous, and Mr. H. B. Woodward, with Mr. Fox-Strangways, the Jurassic monograph. Mr. Teall has published a valuable paper on the origin of banded crystalline rocks, including the result of work in the Lizard district. Mr. A. Dick has discovered zircons, rutiles, tourmalines and other minerals in the Lower Bagshot sands of Hampstead Heath and elsewhere. Prof. Prestwich (who has recently resigned the Oxford chair) has suggested that these sands should be removed from the Bagshot series, and grouped with the Lower Eocene, under the name of the "London Sands," since they conformably overlie the London clay, which gradually passes into them by becoming sandy in its upper part. Mr. C. Reid has proved that the Hempstead beds of the Isle of Wight have a much greater extension than hitherto supposed. Dr. Hicks and Prof. Hughes continue their controversy respecting the age of the deposits in certain caves near St. Asaph, in the Vale of Clwyd. Mr. T. Roberts, of the Woodwardian Museum, has published a careful correlation of the Upper Jurassic rocks of the Swiss Jura with those in this country. Prof. Seeley has described a remarkable group of fossils which he regards as foetal plesiosaurs. Mr. H. B. Woodward has issued a new edition of his valuable "Geology of England and Wales." Mr. Topley has prepared a comprehensive paper on the world's supply of the precious metals from a geological point of view. Towards the end of the year considerable excitement was aroused by the discovery of gold by Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, at Gwynnnydd, in Merionethshire. The gold occurs, associated with zinc blende, iron-pyrites, etc., in quartz lodes, near the junction of the Cambrian grits with the Menian beds, especially where dykes of igneous rocks intersect the strata. The conditions under which gold occurs in North Wales have been studied for the last thirty years by Mr. T. A. Readwin, whose papers will be found in the Rep. Brit. Assoc. for 1861, '64, '65, and '71. Prof. Fidd, as President of the Geol. Soc., took for the subject of his anniversary address (Feb. '87) the "Relation between the Mineralogical and Biological Sciences." Mr. Rudler, as President of the Geol. Assoc., gave the anniversary address (Nov. '87) on "Fifty Years' Progress in British Geology." The triennial meeting of the International Geological Congress will be held in London during the week commencing Sept. 17th,

'88. The first meeting of this Congress was held in Paris in '56, the second in Bologna '81, and the third in Berlin '85. For the English meeting an influential Organising Committee has been formed, including the Chancellors of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, London, Edinburgh, etc.; the presidents of the principal scientific societies; the heads of Government departments related to science; and representative men of science throughout the country. The Organising Committee has nominated the following officers: Honorary President, Prof. T. H. Huxley; President, Prof. J. Prestwich; Vice-Presidents, the President of the Geological Society, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and Prof. T. McK. Hughes; Treasurer, F. W. Rudler; General Secretaries, J. W. Hulke, F.R.S., and W. Topley. The subscription for membership is 10s. All communications relating to the Congress to be addressed to Mr. W. Topley, 28, Jermyn Street, S.W. Consult Geikie's "Text Book of Geology," Lyell's "Principles of Geology," and H. B. Woodward's "Geology of England and Wales" (new edition).

George, Henry, was b. in Philadelphia 1839. After a chequered career in early life, he applied himself to the "land question," and in 1871 published a pamphlet entitled "Our Land and Land Policy," setting forth in vigorous language his particular views on this subject; and he subsequently started a penny paper, in which the same matters were also treated, he himself writing the editorial articles. After passing through some vicissitudes in his journalistic career, he came to England in 1881. He lectured in 1882 in Dublin on the land question, and becoming an object of suspicion on the part of the Irish Government, he was arrested. On his release he wrote a letter to the President of the United States, couched in vigorous terms, complaining of the treatment to which American citizens were subjected in this country, etc. In 1880 he had published a work in the United States entitled "Progress and Poverty," in which all the social problems affecting property in land principally—together with others touching the social condition of the labouring classes—are dealt with from Mr. G.'s point of view. One of the results arising from the publication of this work was the formation of the Free Soil Society of America. It was subsequently published in this country, and contributed to the foundation of the Land Reform Union in 1883. He became (1886) a candidate, as the representative of the Labour Party (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES), for the Mayoralty of New York, in opposition to Mr. Hewitt, democrat, and Mr. Roosevelt, republican, and, although unsuccessful, polled 60,000 votes. His name has recently been intimately connected with the McGlynn case. Though a prominent leader of the Labour Party in America, Mr. G. has incurred the opposition of a considerable section, owing to his anti-Socialistic views. Mr. G. is also an active supporter of the Free Trade Party in the United States.

Georgetown. Capital of British Guiana (q.v.). On Demerara river; pop. 49,000.

Georgetown. Capital of Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

German Clerical Party. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

German Colonisation. For detailed history see ad. '87. Prince Bismarck has attempted

in every way to foster a spirit among the Germans favourable to the formation of German colonies, and the German flag has been planted in many parts of the world; but it is especially in Africa, since the new rules as to annexations in that continent were made at the recent Berlin Conference, that the efforts of the Germans to extend their empire have been most marked. In the Pacific also Germany has been seeking for colonies, and here her action has clashed with the claims of Spain, and was not effected without some diplomatic dispute with England, who in turn was embroiled with her Australian colonies. What the benefit to Germany of her new colonies may be has yet to be proved; but a reaction is setting in, and the Germans are beginning to count the cost of becoming a colonial power. It is stated that the German trade with her African possessions is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of her total commerce, and an army and navy raised by conscription cannot be used for the maintenance of these outlying dependencies in the same manner as the volunteer forces of Great Britain. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and under various heads.

German Confederation. The. See GERMANY.

German East African Company. By a treaty concluded in 1886 between Germany, Great Britain, France, and Zanzibar (*q.v.*), this company have acquired rights over territory extending from Kilimanjaro (*q.v.*) southward to the Rovuma river, including the basins of the Pangani, Wamo, Kingani, Rufiji, and Ruhuhu, the lands of Usambara, Nguru, Useguha, Usagara, Uzaramo, Ukhutu, Mahenga, Manwera, and Makondé—an area computed at not less than 600,000 sq. m. Two flourishing stations have been formed, and others are being established. Dr. Karl Peters states that there are plateaux suitable for white colonists. But in the lowlands the problem is how to find labour, the natives being inveterate idlers. Consult Thomson's and Stanley's works, and the official *Weissbuch*, 1884-85.

German Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag or Imperial Diet, in which, together with the Bundesrath or Federal Council, are vested the legislative functions of United Germany. There are sharply defined limits, however, to the power of both. The Reichstag's decisions may be overridden by the Emperor, to whom is intrusted the supreme direction of military and political affairs. The Emperor has the power of declaring war if for purely defensive purposes, of making peace, of contracting treaties, and appointing ambassadors and envoys, without the consent of either legislative body. To declare war for other than defensive purposes, however, the assent of the Bundesrath is required. The latter body, which represents the individual states of the Empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates. Of these, seventeen, including Prince Bismarck (*q.v.*), sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Württemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including the free towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exer-

cises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the State they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The present Reichstag was elected on Feb. 21st, '87, having been dissolved on the 14th January previous, owing to its rejection, by 186 votes against 156, of a bill for increasing the peace effective of the army for seven years. It is split up into eight distinct groups, exclusive of the Independents or "Wilde," who number seven in the present Parliament, and the one Dane who found a seat in Schleswig-Holstein. The largest individual party is the Centre, or Ultramontane, which obtains its chief strength in the Rhine districts and South Germany. It was returned at last year's election 101 strong, and is the most compact and obedient of all the parties in the House. The Centre aims at securing the complete repeal of the May Laws, which is the name given to the present measures regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia. The chief measures are those passed on May 11th, '73, and May 4th, '74. At one time very stringent in their provisions, the May Laws have been more than once modified of recent years, and notably by a bill passed in April '87. Measures for their complete repeal, however, though passed by the Reichstag, have been twice rejected by the Bundesrath. Alternately cajoled and threatened by Prince Bismarck, the Centre party, which is admirably led by Dr. Windthorst, gives it to be clearly understood that its support of the Chancellor's own schemes must be paid for by concessions. As a consequence there is a more or less constant barter going on between the party and the Imperial Chancellor. Next in point of strength comes the National Liberal party, which, as the result of last year's general election, numbers 97 in the present parliament against 51 in the previous one, having thus regained the prominent position it occupied before it split in '79, on the question of protection. The leader of the party is Herr von Bennigsen. The next strongest party in the Diet is that of the German Conservatives, who number 78 in the present parliament, against 77 at the close of the last. They constitute the nucleus of the Ministerial party, chief among their number being Count von Moltke, Herr von Puttkamer, and Herr von Kleist-Retzow. Closely allied to the German Conservatives are the "Reichspartei," or Imperialists, who number 42, against 28 in the last parliament. Their name sufficiently indicates their politics; and although differing from the German Conservatives on one or two minor points of detail, they also go to form the Ministerial party. Dr. Delbrück and the Duke von Ratibor are among the chief members of the party. Next comes the "Deutsche Freisinnige," or German Liberal party, which is composed of the old Secessionists and Progressists (see ed. '87). In the last Reichstag the German Liberals numbered 65, having fallen to that figure from 105 at the time of the fusion. At the election in February '87 the party was

even more unfortunate at the polls, and now counts only 32 votes. Its leader is Herr Eugen Richter, and among its prominent members are Professor Virchow, Dr. Hänel, and Dr. Bamberg. The German Liberals are in chronic opposition to Prince Bismarck, as are the remaining groups yet to be dealt with. These are the *Alsace-Lorrainers*, the *Poles*, and the *Social Democrats*. The *Alsace-Lorraine* party has the same number (15) in the present Reichstag as it had in the last, and nearly the same representatives. The *Poles*, who numbered 16 in the late Reichstag, have only 12 in the present one. Both are parties of protest, and being for the most part Roman Catholic, they invariably vote with the Centre party. Their *raison d'être*, however, is opposition to the Empire, and they would certainly forsake the Centre if the latter became a National party. The *Social Democrats*, like the German Liberals, sustained a severe loss at the '87 election: 25 strong in the late parliament, they now number only 11. They have therefore lost the power they exercised in the previous Diet, of introducing measures of their own, for which the signatures of 15 members are required. The Social Democrats are the especial antipathy of Prince Bismarck, who has repeatedly tried to crush them. A measure, specially directed against the party, is now pending in the Reichstag, and will, if passed, give the Government the right of expelling from Germany any member of the Diet who infringes its provisions. The chief stronghold of the party is Berlin, where, at the last election, its candidates polled 90,107 votes, or some 22,000 more than in '84, when they received 68,910. Their previous records in Berlin were: 1867, 67; '71, 2,058; '74, 11,279; '77, 31,522; '78, 56,147; and '81, 30,178—the falling off in the latter instance being alleged to be due to the rigorous application of the *Anti-Socialist Law*. The total poll of the Socialists for all Germany was in Feb. '87 774,128, against 549,936 in '84. Their more prominent members were, up to the close of '87, Herren Hasenklever and Bebel. Early in '88, however, Herr Hasenklever began to exhibit signs of mental alienation, and about the middle of Jan. '88 he was declared to be incurably insane. Of the 7 members of the *Volkspartei* (see ed. '87) in the last parliament, not one was returned to the present House. Of the 7 *Independents* in the present Diet, one is an anti-Semite, a second an agrarian member, and a third a Guelph.

German West African Society. Has now acquired sovereign rights over Luderitzland (*q.v.*), under the German Government. It will also exploit the protected territories of Great Namaqualand and Damaraland (*q.v.*) Consult the *Weissbuch*, 1884-85.

Germany. The German empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia. By the constitution of the 16th April, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; direction of political and military affairs vested in an elective emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required. The legislative functions of the empire vested jointly in a Federal Council (*Bundesrath*) of 58 members appointed by and representing the individual states, and in a chamber of 397 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage, representing the German nation. The following states are in-

cluded in the confederation:—The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony; the free towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen; the imperial province of Elsass-Lothringen; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and fourteen smaller principalities. Area, 308,683 square miles; population about 47,000,000. The expenditure upon federal objects—army, navy, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, etc. (for 1887-8 £36,608,240)—to be approved by the Reichstag, and provided for by the contributions of the members of the confederation in specified shares. Budget revenue, £36,608,240. (For army and navy see *ARMIES AND NAVIES, FOREIGN*.) The national debt is about £29,000,000, but there is also a sum of £34,229,428 invested for various federal purposes. In 1870 the North German Confederation comprised all the German states north of the Maine, under the headship of Prussia, united in military alliance with Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden. (For history 1870-86 see our edition of 1887.) Germany attracted all eyes at the beginning of '87, owing to the debates in the Reichstag on the *Army Bill*—a measure for increasing the military forces of the Empire by about 50,000 men. Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke both declared that unless the bill passed war with France was inevitable. The Chancellor further stated his conviction that a conflict between France and Germany was sooner or later certain, though he would do all in his power to avert such a catastrophe. The Reichstag refused by a majority of 32 to pass the bill, except it was limited to three years instead of seven. On this Prince Bismarck took from his pocket a message from the Emperor dissolving parliament and ordering a new election on the 21st Feb. A complete war scare followed, accompanied by financial disturbances on all the leading bourses of Europe. A London paper, in an article apparently inspired, declared that war was a matter not of weeks but of days, if not of hours. The result of the German elections, giving a majority to Prince Bismarck, somewhat calmed the excitement. When the Reichstag met it showed the Conservatives and National Liberals with a majority in favour of the Chancellor's proposals, a paralysed group of Radicals, and an increased Socialist contingent. The bill (see *GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES*) was passed on March 11th; and for a while the war scare was forgotten in the rejoicings on the occasion of the Emperor's 90th birthday, which was celebrated all over Germany on the 22nd March. A month after, however, occurred the unfortunate arrest of M. Schnabel, a French commissary at Pagny, on the German frontier. M. Schnabel, it appears, had been very active along the frontier as a kind of French spy; and having been enticed, as was alleged, across the frontier by trickery, was seized by the German authorities, and laid under close arrest. France was immediately in a ferment; but wise counsels prevailed on both sides, and M. Schnabel was, after a brief detention, set at liberty. Another frontier incident occurred later in the year (Sept. 24th)—a party of French sportsmen having been fired at by a German soldier, who killed one man and wounded another. The German Government, however, having inquired into the facts, promptly apologised, and awarded the widow of the man who was killed substantial damages. A memorable event of the year for Germany

was the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Signor Orsini, the Italian premier, at Friedrichsruhe in the beginning of October, and the conclusion of a closer alliance between Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The terms to this compact have not been made known; but it is said that they include an offensive and defensive league, specially directed against an alliance between France and Russia. The Tsar revisited Berlin in the autumn, and had an interview with Prince Bismarck, against whom he bore a grudge on account of certain diplomatic correspondence which was in the possession of His Majesty, and which represented the German Chancellor as intriguing against Russia. Prince Bismarck stigmatised the correspondence as a forgery, and challenged its production. The correspondence was published in the beginning of January this year ('88). It is acknowledged to be spurious; but even if genuine it would hardly bear the meaning originally attached to it. Equally apocryphal was the rumour which asserted that, owing to his illness, the Crown Prince would abrogate his right to the succession to the throne in favour of his son Prince William, and that this was due to the intrigue of Prince Bismarck. Towards the end of the year another war scare swept over the Continent, caused by articles in the Berlin papers reporting the massing of Russian troops in Galicia. It has been alleged that this scare was got up by Prince Bismarck to urge upon Austria the necessity of putting her armaments in order. Others declare that the German Chancellor wishes for a quarrel with Russia in order to settle the present uncertainty once for all. It is denied on behalf of Russia that any such concentration of troops as is stated has taken place; but this does not appear to be believed in Austria, where a gloomy view of the situation is taken. It is admitted by the Russian Government that the troops in Galicia have been increased; but it is doubtful if Russia has, as alleged, 250,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry, and 800 guns ready to pour across the Austrian frontier at a few days' notice. The application of the new Military Law, which will entail an expenditure of 100,000,000 marks (£5,000,000), will enable Germany, by reorganising and prolonging the periods of service in the Landwehr and Landsturm, to place in the field 500,000 additional men. On the reassembling of the Reichstag (Jan. 16th, '88), the draft of the new Anti-Socialistic Law was presented. It secures the prolongation of the law of '78 for a period of five years, with increased stringency of penalties. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

German Theory of Disease. The term applied to the theory which attributes certain morbid processes to the presence of living organisms. See *ed.* '86; also BACILLI, and ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.

Gerome, Jean Leon, French artist, was b. at Vesoul, Haute Saône, '34. Went to Paris in '41, entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Exhibited for the first time in Paris at the Salon in '47, and visited the East. In '63 appointed Professor of Painting in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour in '53, and in '65 nominated *membre de l'Institut*. At the Exposition Universelle of '67, where his principal paintings since '55 were exhibited, he obtained the *grande médaille*, and was nominated "Officier

de la Légion d'Honneur." Some of his principal works are "Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John," "Interior of a Greek Household," "The Plague at Marseilles," "Prayer" (in the East), "Slave Market of Cairo," "Promenade of the Harem," etc. He has also contributed some historic subjects, remarkable for singularity of conception and the striking effect of the execution.

Ghose, Lalmoohun, belongs to an old Hindû family in Viterumore, East Bengal, his father being the late Namlochun Ghose, for many years chief naïve Judge in different parts of Bengal; was b. 1820 at Kishnaghur, in Lower Bengal. Educated at Kishnaghur College, and subsequently came to England. After being called to the English bar, he returned to India and practised as an advocate in the Bengal High Court. Was the delegate of the Indian associations to the United Kingdom to protest against the policy of Lord Lytton's administration (1879-80). For the third time (1883) he was sent to England by his countrymen to support the policy of Lord Ripon, with special reference to the Ilbert Bill (*q.v.*). Was an unsuccessful candidate for Deptford in the elections of 1885 and 1886.

Gibraltar. Name a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area 1½ sq. m., pop. 24,139, inclusive of garrison, 5,000 or 6,000. The rock rises to 1,300 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, but there is little commerce. For *financial statistics* see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Ruled as a Crown colony by a military Governor. Here the Saracens landed in the beginning of the eighth century. After much vicissitude it was captured by a British force under Sir G. Rooke in 1704, since when it has successfully sustained various attacks and prolonged sieges on the part of France and Spain. Its importance to England is vast, as a naval station, a commanding place of arms, and a commercial emporium. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Giers, Nicholas Carllovitch de, Russian statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Alexander II.; b. 20. In '48 M. de Giers was attached as a diplomatist to the staff of General Lurders when operating with an army in Transylvania. As a reward for his intelligence and activity he obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of St. Stanislas. In '50 he became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. Appointed ('53) Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia. He was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the Crimean war. In '56 he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State. After occupying various consular posts, he ('63-66) represented Russia in Teheran, Russian Minister at Berne ('69-70), and at Stockholm. In '75 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him. In the years '76-78 M. de Giers presided at the Foreign Office—a position he has since continued to fill.

Gilbert, Sir John, R.A., b. 1817, is President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in

1871. He first exhibited in 1836, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines. Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of Shakespeare. Knighted 1871. Elected A.R.A. (1870), R.A. (1876). He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies.

Gilbert, William Schwenck, b. 1836. Barrister of the Inner Temple. Entered the literary world as a contributor to *Fun*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" (1870-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Mr. (now Sir A.) Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," and the Japanese opera "*Mikado*," recently running at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," "Sweethearts," and "Ruddigore."

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, to be appropriated "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The property of the Gilchrist Trust is mainly derived from two fortunate investments—the "Commercial Bank of Scotland" and the "Balmain estate" in Sydney, New South Wales. The net income is estimated at about £3,800; and the purposes to which it is applied are chiefly the award of scholarships to meritorious students in various parts of the world, to enable them to complete their higher education, and the organisation of high-class lectures, chiefly scientific, at nominal fees. Some are specially reserved for female candidates taking a University education. The Report of the People's Lecture Scheme, under the auspices of the G. E. T., and the Society for University Teaching, has just (Jan. 20th, '88) been published, the number of attendances reaching a total of 20,247. (See ed. '87.) Sec. of the Trust: 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Gipsies—so called from the belief that they originally came from Egypt—hence the word *Egyptians*, their name in the statutes, contracted to its present form "gipsies." In different countries they are known under various appellations, as in Spain, where they are designated *Gitano*; North Germany, *Tatern*; Germany, *Zigeuner*; France, *Bohémiens*, etc. Among themselves they are known as *Sinte* or *Romani*. The gipsies are considered by the philologists of the present day to be connected with the Indian branch of the Aryan family. Cp. *Sinte* with Sanscrit *Saindhavas* (dwellers on the Indus); their language contains also many Aryan roots. At a rough calculation in 1880 there were about 100,000 gipsies in Turkey, 10,000 in *Bosnia*, 25,000 in Servia, 250,000 in Roumania and Montenegro, 10,000 in Austria, 196,000 in Hungary, in Transylvania 79,000, in Spain 40,000, in France 5,000,

in Germany and Italy 34,000, in Russia and Poland 250,000, and in England 20,000.

Glacial Period. The late Professor Agassiz was the first to draw attention, in the year 1840, to indications of former glacial action on the rocks of Scotland and North Wales. Subsequent observations have led to the conclusion that at a period comparatively late in geological history a great part of Britain must have been covered with ice and snow, much as Greenland is clothed at the present day. This period is known as the *Glacial Period*, or the *Great Ice Age*. Glaciers of enormous magnitude were shed from the Alps and Pyrenees, while the greater part of northern Europe and America was buried under a vast mass of continental ice. During part of the glacial period the land was submerged beneath Arctic waters, and in North Wales this submergence was carried to the depth of at least 1,300 feet. See ed. '87, and consult Professor J. Geikie's "Great Ice Age" ('77); and for a discussion of its probable causes, Dr. J. Croll's "Climate and Time" ('75).

Gladstone, The Rt. Hon. William Ewart, M.P., P.C., statesman and man of letters, b. at Liverpool Dec. 29th, 1809. The son of a Liverpool corn merchant—Sir John Gladstone, M.P., sometime of Leith—and of Ann Robertson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, and Provost of Dingwall, the greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle-class origin. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies, and those Tory principles he apparently inherited from his father, at school contributing largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently taking an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union. Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at Newark, where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating Sergeant Wilde, the popular candidate. It was on May 17th, 1833, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Howick, on the slavery question, when he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement. On the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, at the end of 1834, Sir Robert Peel called Mr. Gladstone to his first public appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, which post he resigned in February of the following year for that of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. A month afterwards (March 1835), however, Lord John Russell introduced his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed; but the ministry were beaten and Lord Melbourne again came into power. The death of William IV., in June 1837, caused another general election, when Mr. Gladstone was once more returned for Newark. In 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. He took an active part in the Corn Law debates of 1841-2, and although opposed to Mr. Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr. Gladstone's work. He became President of the

Board of Trade in 1843; but at the commencement of 1845 he resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In 1846, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him; but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and member for Oxford University. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, Mr. Gladstone paid his memorable visit to Naples, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in 1852 became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed by the Earl of Derby, Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. In 1859 he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government. His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest; but no little sensation was caused by that of 1861, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty. On the dissolution of 1865, Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for South Lancashire, receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier; his old foe, Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the lower house. During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave" (see ADULLAMITES) was formed in the Commons, and the ministry fell in 1866, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in 1867, by the operation known as "dishing the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In February 1868 Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, rejected in South-West Lancashire, was elected for Greenwich. In the parliament of 1869 he became Premier for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of 1874, a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The Irish Church having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (*q.v.*), the Irish Land Act, the Abolishment of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in 1873, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in 1875 aroused much public indignation by calling attention to the alleged horrors being perpetrated in Bulgaria by the Turks. In 1879 he made his first visit to Midlothian, and on the dissolution of 1880 issued his great Liberal manifesto, which was followed by the second Midlothian campaign and his return for that constituency. For the second time Premier, with a Liberal majority

in the House of Commons of fifty over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, with Mr. Disraeli as Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote as his opponent in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone again succeeded in carrying many important Acts up to the dissolution of 1885. Amongst these are included the Employers' Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third Reform Act and Redistribution Act (*q.v.*). After the dissolution of the autumn of 1885, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury administration, January 26th, 1885, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as Premier the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed Irish policy, several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, did not join his cabinet.—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th. Mr. Gladstone gave notice (29th) of his intention to introduce bills relating to the government and land of Ireland. The former (see HOME RULE) was introduced in a great speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on April 16th. But in the meantime the revolt of a large section of the Liberal party, who were known as Unionists or Dissidents, became pronounced, and on April 14th a great Unionist meeting was held at Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against both the Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills, which the Premier had announced, were indissolubly tied together. Earl Cowper presided, and amongst those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Rylands, M.P. On May 3rd Mr. Gladstone issued (in the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) a lengthy address to his constituents of Midlothian, the opposition to his Irish proposals meanwhile having been actively carried on all over the United Kingdom. On May 10th the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved in the House of Commons, and a lengthy debate commenced. On May 27th a meeting was called by Mr. Gladstone at the Foreign Office, the invitation being issued to "all members of the Liberal party who are desirous, while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish." More than 200 members attended. On June 8th, about one o'clock in the morning, the vote of the House was taken on the Home Rule Bill, when the Government were defeated by a majority of 30—there being 311 ayes and 341 noes—a result which caused a scene of wild excitement. At a Cabinet Council on the same day the Government resolved to resign, the announcement being made in Parliament on June 10th, the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill being on the same evening withdrawn. On June 14th Mr. Gladstone issued his election address, and on June 17th left London for another Midlothian campaign, his progress to the north being yet again

marked with every sign of enthusiasm. After his return to Hawarden, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Manchester, June 25th, and to Liverpool, June 28th, and addressed large gatherings in those cities. In a supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 26th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation. On July and Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency. The result of the general election was to deprive him of power, and as a mark of sympathy a Gladstone Presentation Fund was opened in the United States, but was not generally taken up. On July 3rd Mr. Gladstone published a letter he had addressed to Mr. John Bright in reply to the latter's great speech at Birmingham in favour of the Union; and to this Mr. Bright made a reply on July 6th. On July 5th what became known as the Balfour correspondence was made public, having reference to a conversation said to have taken place at Eaton Hall between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., as to the designs of the extreme section of the Irish party. On August 25th the right hon. gentleman left this country on a visit to Bavaria, and on the Saturday following (August 28th) his publisher issued a new pamphlet, "*The Irish Question*," which was divided into two parts, "*The History of an Idea*" and "*Lessons of the Election*." Soon after his return to this country it was intimated that the Nationalist party in Ireland were desirous of marking their appreciation of the efforts which had been put forth to carry a measure of Home Rule. In consequence, on October 4th several deputations were received at Hawarden Castle. The Lady Mayoress of Dublin presented an address from half a million Irish women, and the freedom certificates of the cities of Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Gloumel were handed over in handsome caskets. In reply, Mr. Gladstone delivered a lengthy speech, dealing in the main with the historical side of the Irish Question. On Dec. 29th Mr. Gladstone celebrated his 77th birthday in a quiet manner at Hawarden, having declined all invitations to attend public demonstrations. The past year ('87) proved a very busy one for the veteran statesman, both in and out of Parliament. On Feb. 25th he addressed a letter to the editor of the *Baptist*, expressing his views on Welsh disestablishment, in response to an article in that journal. On March 4th he delivered a speech in the House of Commons on Mr. Whitbread's amendment in the procedure debate (see Session '87), although on the previous evening, whilst driving at a late hour to Dollis Hill, he and Mrs. Gladstone became involved in a dense fog, and had to return to Carlton House Terrace during the small hours of the morning. The first of a series of curious semi-private dinners was attended by Mr. Gladstone (March 17th) at the house of Mr. Barran, M.P., when the Liberal members for Yorkshire were invited, and a speech on the Irish question and the Round Table Conference (*q.v.*) was delivered. The next speech was delivered at the Eighty Club (*q.v.*) April 19th, when there was a large gathering of the leaders of the party. In the Commons, on May 5th, Mr. Gladstone moved his amendment in favour of a select committee on the "Parnellism and Crime" charges of the *Times*, and on the 11th of the same month attended a semi-private luncheon at the Rev. Dr. Parker's (*q.v.*), Hampstead, and delivered another speech on the

Irish question, addressed particularly to Non-conformists. In the June number of the *Nineteenth Century* (*q.v.*) was published an article purporting to deal with the last two volumes of Mr. Lecky's History of England; and on the 2nd of the month Mr. Gladstone, after receiving a deputation of Nottingham Liberals at Hawarden, left for South Wales, his journey through the principality having the character of a triumphal progress. Having arrived at Singleton Abbey, Swansea, the seat of Sir H. Vivian, M.P. Mr. Gladstone, on June 4th, addressed a great gathering in the grounds on the subject of "Nationality and the Church," whilst on the following Monday (6th) he opened a new free library, and received the freedom of the borough. The journey from South Wales to London took place on June 7th, speeches being delivered *en route* at Cardiff, Newport, and Gloucester. One result of this tour was to lead to a correspondence with Mr. Bright. In the House on the night of June 17th Mr. Gladstone was present at the final discussion of the amendments to the Crimes (Ireland) Bill (*q.v.*), on which occasion it was reported as having passed through committee; and on the 27th, on the motion that the Crimes Bill as amended be considered, he again spoke. Another semi-private gathering took place on July 2nd, at the house of Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., Kensington Palace Gardens, where Mr. Gladstone addressed the Liberal members for Durham and Northumberland; this brought a reply from Lord Hartington, who was answered in a letter published on July 8th. In the House, on July 8th, Mr. Gladstone moved the rejection of the motion for the third reading of the Crimes Bill, and on the following day received at Dollis Hill a deputation from New York, who presented him with a silver trophy, provided by American subscribers who admired his action in regard to Ireland. In the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone spoke on July 14th, being entertained to dinner at the National Liberal Club (*q.v.*) by the Scottish Liberals on the 17th. On the 19th Mr. Bryce, M.P., invited a gathering of Marylebone Liberals to assemble at his residence, Bryanston Square, when they were addressed by the ex-premier. The next speech in the House was on the 21st, on the motion to go into committee on the Irish Land Bill; and the next great utterance at the National Liberal Club, when Mr. Gladstone and the Executive Council of the London Liberal and Radical Union were entertained by Mr. R. K. Causton, on the 29th. In August the public engagements fell off in number. On the 16th Mr. Gladstone laid the first cylinder of a new railway bridge over the Dee (*q.v.*), at Connah's Quay, and, whilst speaking on railway enterprise, expressed himself in favour of the Channel Tunnel scheme (*q.v.*). On the 25th he moved in the House an address to the Crown against the proclamation of the National League, which was defeated; and was present at a more pleasant gathering on the 30th, when he gave a jubilee treat at Hawarden to all the parishioners of the same age as the Queen. Mr. Gladstone had been invited to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, but declined, the interesting correspondence which took place being published in the *Times* of Sept. 7th. In the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* he published an article on the bye-elections, and on the 12th Sept. spoke

in the House on the Mitchelstown debate, which was raised on the motion to go into committee on the Appropriation Bill. On Oct. 4th a deputation from Kidderminster waited upon Mr. Gladstone and presented him with a carpet of local manufacture which had been specially designed for his study; and on the 17th the ex-premier, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, inspected the Manchester Exhibition. The great meeting of the National Liberal Federation opened at Nottingham on Oct. 18th, and during the afternoon Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech, referring almost entirely to Ireland—the Mitchelstown affray in particular. On his way from the north the right hon. gentleman spoke briefly at Sheffield and Newark. On the 19th Mr. Gladstone addressed the students at the Nottingham Congregational Institute for Missionary and Theological Training, and in the evening spoke at a great public meeting at the Rink, enunciating what has since become known as the "Nottingham Programme." On the 20th he addressed a large meeting in the Royal Drill Hall, Derby. On the 25th he delivered short speeches at Leeds and Ripon, and proceeded to Studley Royal, as the guest of Lord Ripon. On the 28th he returned to Hawarden. As one result of his political speech at Nottingham, on Oct. 18th, Col. Dopping, who took some part in the Gweedore eviction proceedings, threatened an action for libel; but (Nov. 20th) Mr. Gladstone explained, and expressed his regret at any pain that he might have caused. On Nov. 28th the ex-premier addressed a remarkable letter to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, in which, while thanking him for his recent speech at Old Cumnock in Ayrshire, he said, "In my view, Ireland is a heading of a bright chapter in the history, not only of the Liberals, but especially of the Whigs." On Dec. 26th; Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden for a visit to Italy, making very brief speeches at Chester and Crewe on his way to London. While staying with Lord Northbourne, he paid a visit to Dover; and, after encountering some rough horseplay at the railway station, being struck on the shoulder by a snowball, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to the Town Hall, where he received an address from the Kent Liberal Association, to which he duly replied. The following day the party left Betseshanger Park, and, proceeding *via* Sandwich and Folkestone, went on to Paris, and on the 29th to Venice. Mr. Gladstone's birthday was celebrated on the 29th in many parts of the country; but, as has just been shown, he was on this occasion absent from Hawarden, for the first time for many years. Under date Nov. 14th Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a resolution of the Bermondsey Gladstone Club, condemning the police action in Trafalgar Square, pointed out in a letter that, until a legal decision could be had, it was the duty of every citizen to refrain from opposition to the Executive Government. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Florence on Dec. 31st as the guest of Signor Lacaita, a member of the Senate, before whose house a popular demonstration took place on Jan. 1st, '88, in honour of the visitor, who afterwards received and addressed a deputation in Italian. During this busy public life of over fifty years (his political jubilee was celebrated in December '82), Mr. Gladstone has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the country. In '39 Mr. Gladstone married Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, of Hawarden Castle,

Flintshire. Consult Barnett Smith's "Life of Gladstone," etc.

Glaisher, James, F.R.S., the well-known aeronaut, was b. 1803, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge, and has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. In recognition of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages he was chosen a F.R.S. (1849). Appointed (1865) to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air: a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Adventure, with Recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air" (1870). Mr. Glaisher is president of the Royal Astronomical Society and of the Photographic Society.

Glasgow Agricultural College. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Glasgow International Exhibition, '88.

This exhibition will be opened in May, and close in the following October. It is intended to illustrate industry, science and art. The marine section will be of special importance, and it is hoped that a great impetus may thereby be given to all branches of the Clyde ship-building industry. The river Kelvin intersects the grounds, and will be available for trials in connection with this portion. The **Fine Art** section will also be made a special feature, and will embrace an exhibition illustrating the progress of sculpture during the last fifty years. There will also be a **Women's Industry** section, and an **Artisan** section. The whole exhibition covers about ten acres of ground, part of which will be laid out ornamentally.

Glasgow University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Glee. A vocal musical composition for solo voices (one to a part), or, in the case of some of Bishop's glees, for solo voices and chorus. Glees are more often for male voices than for mixed voices, and more often unaccompanied than accompanied. The best writers are Webbe, Cooke, Danby, Horsley, Stevens, Stafford Smith, Mornington, Bishop, Spotsforth, Goss (see ed. '87).

"Globe, The." Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party, and enjoys a very large and influential circulation. Editor: **Captain G. C. H. Armstrong.** Offices: 307, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester and Bristol (united 1856), **Right Rev. C. J. Ellcott, D.D.**, Bishop of, was b. 1810. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction (1831); Fellow of St. John's (1844). Rector of Pilkon (1848); resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge (1854); Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll., Lond. (1858); Dean of Exeter (1861); appointed Bishop of Gloucester (1863) by Lord Palmerston. Chairman of the Company of Revisers of the New Testament on the death of the late Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Ellcott holds high rank as a commentator, and has

published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture (1866), "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord"; edited Cassell's "Popular Commentary on the Bible," and is the author of several other works.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Goblet, René Marie, b. Sept. 26th, 1828, at Aire, in the Pas-de-Calais. M. Goblet is a lawyer, and has been *bâtonnier* of the Order of Advocates, and *Procureur-Général*, or Public Prosecutor, at Amiens. He belongs to the party of Progressist Republicans. In the latter days of the Empire, he assisted in founding the democratic *Progrès de la Somme*. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, where he sat with the Left. He voted for M. Thiers in the crisis of May 24th, 1873, and opposed the motion of Nov. 17th of the same year, converting the Presidency into a septennate. In Feb. 1876, M. Goblet was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies for a division of his native town, but was not returned. At the general election of Oct. 14th, 1877, he gained a seat as one of the members for Amiens, and in Feb. 1879 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice. He was re-elected to the Chamber (1881-2), and became Minister of the Interior in the ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the formation of the Brisson cabinet (1885), M. Goblet became Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. He also held the portfolio of the Interior in the succeeding ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the defeat of the latter, in Dec. 1886, he became President of the Council. He is a good speaker and a sound politician. He was asked by M. Carnot to form a Ministry immediately after the Presidential election, but did not succeed.

Gold and Money. See MONEY MARKET.

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony

on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around, styled the Protectorate; whole area, 16,640 sq. m.; pop. 520,000. Capital, Accra; other ports, Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, Winnebah, Addah, and Quitta. In them the few whites reside. Chief rivers, the Pra and Volta. Forests separate from Ashanti, behind which rise Kong Mountains. The shores are flat and sandy, without harbours. Inland is much grass and forest land. Products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, caoutchouc, camwood, Guinea grains, palm kernels, etc. Administration in the hands of a Governor and Councils. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). First settled 1672. Danish forts purchased 1850, Dutch in 1871. Three serious wars with Ashantis in 1824-7, 1863, 1873. After their final defeat and burning of Kumassi, the Gold Coast and Lagos were erected into a separate Crown colony, distinct from Gambia and Sierra Leone. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," "Her Majesty's Colonies," etc. For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminae, or nuggets. Alluvial deposits are of several kinds—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill-sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital, machinery, etc. The present annual production of gold throughout the world may be estimated from the following table:—

Countries.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	No. of oz.	Value in £.	No. of oz.	Value in £.	No. of oz.	Value in £.
United States	1,572,199	6,770,833	1,451,251	6,250,000	1,489,928	6,416,666
Canada	52,983	228,110	46,135	198,750	46,135	198,750
Mexico	45,299	195,046	46,232	199,091	57,227	246,487
U.S. Colombia	186,534	803,333	186,534	803,333	186,534	803,333
Argentine Republic	3,794	16,364	3,794	16,364	3,794	16,364
Bolivia	3,504	15,078	3,504	15,078	3,504	15,078
Chili	7,877	33,958	7,877	33,958	7,877	33,958
Brazil	35,879	154,520	8,230	35,473	8,230	35,473
Venezuela	125,514	540,641	161,457	695,429	161,457	695,429
Peru	5,755	24,844	5,755	24,844	5,755	24,844
Africa, West & South	96,450	415,375	96,450	415,375	96,450	415,375
Australasia	1,553,542	6,086,800	1,410,501	5,358,613	1,502,543	5,812,265
Russia	1,154,603	4,972,486	1,154,603	4,972,486	1,055,452	4,545,480
Germany	12,028	52,060	14,693	63,275	17,843	70,833
Austria-Hungary	50,797	218,764	52,662	226,795	53,305	229,522
Sweden	547	2,354	1,190	5,123	611	2,630
Italy	3,504	15,078	3,504	15,078	3,504	15,078
Turkey	322	1,385	321	1,384	322	1,385
Japan	30,607	131,775	30,607	131,775	30,607	131,775
The World	4,941,798	£20,678,884	4,705,300	£19,462,225	4,731,078	£19,716,740

This table is derived from one in the U.S. Mint Report, 1885. Some items are not included, which would bring up the average annual output of the world to 5,000,000 oz.; value, £20,000,000.

The value of pure fine gold, at the standard valuation, should be £4 5s. per oz. troy. It is therefore usual to value outputs at £4 per oz. But gold as found is often more or less impure, or of inferior colour, commanding a lower price on the field, which fact should be remembered. The fields whence gold is obtained can only be briefly dealt with here as follows:—In North America the Rocky Mountains, from Alaska to Mexico, are auriferous, gold being obtained both from quartz and from alluvial deposits. In the United States gold is also found in Tennessee and North Carolina to some extent, but the important fields are in California. United States production since 1793 estimated at 70,000,000 oz. British Columbia and Vancouver are the chief Canadian fields, having yielded (1858-85), 2,500,000 oz.; output in 1885 56,602 oz. Gold has been found also in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and New Brunswick, but not yet worked. In Quebec, on the Chaudière river, alluvial gold is worked, having yielded an estimated total of 117,000 oz. up to 1885, and rich deposits are believed to await discovery. In Nova Scotia gold is found in old geological formations, yielding in one year (1885) 21,000 oz., total (1860-85) 725,980 oz. Canada exported 65,500 oz. in 1886. Mexico has produced (1821-80) 242,050 oz. From countries of Central and South America recent reliable statistics are not available. Nicaragua produced about 9,000 oz. in 1884. Venezuela and Guayana, the "El Dorado" of Raleigh, are very rich, but fields undeveloped. In the latter, workings in Cayenne only produce probably 10,000 oz. annually. United States of Colombia, Chili, Peru, the Argentine, and Bolivia are all gold-producing. In Brazil gold is found in clay slate. In Australia an immense auriferous region extends over the eastern half of the continent; and in 1886 gold fields were opened in the Kimberley District of Western Australia, and in South Australia. Both reef and alluvial mines are worked: in New Zealand, whose mountain ranges are auriferous, principally the former. The output of Australia and New Zealand since 1851 may be computed at 80,000,000 oz. Figures for 1884-5 were—New South Wales, 400,310 oz.; Victoria, 778,618 oz.; Queensland, 310,941 oz.; South Australia, 4,692 oz.; New Zealand, 246,393 oz.; Tasmania, 42,340 oz. In Russia, gold is mostly obtained from quartz, though some from alluvium. Eastern slopes of Ural Mountains, and northern spurs of Altai Mountains are fields of production. The Caucasus, ancient "Land of the Golden Fleece," is now quite abandoned as a gold field. Alluvial gold is obtained in Japan from Government mines and from private ones. In India gold occurs both in quartz and alluvium. Principal gold field now is in the Wynaad, but output not large. Much is also obtained in Tonquin and Further India. Borneo yields gold. Mines were worked in ancient times in Midian, on the Gulf of Akabah, also in Nubia and Abyssinia. Western Africa has always been a source of supply—at one time a chief source. Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti are rich in the metal, but, owing to climate, working is left to inadequate washings of natives. Probably quartz-reefs exist in the interior mountains. Guinea is calculated to have sent at least 10,000,000 oz. to Europe since 1600; and 1,300,000 oz. to England since 1800. Present annual production about 20,000 oz. In South-Eastern Africa the Portuguese formerly

obtained much gold from natives at Sofala, and themselves worked mines in Manica, south of Zambesi, said to have yielded 200,000 oz. annually, but long ago abandoned. More ancient workings in these regions are believed to be due to Arabs, perhaps to Phœnicians. Gold fields lately opened in the Transvaal, and within the Natal borders, promise very well. Output in 1879, 78,200 oz.—an amount greatly increasing. North of Zambesi gold exists in Urui, and the copper of Katanga is auriferous. In Europe the Danube, Rhine and Rhone are slightly auriferous. Gold, associated with other minerals, is obtained in the Austrian Alps and Tyrol, in Transylvania, and in the Italian Alps. In Great Britain the Romans worked gold in Carmarthenshire; 1,300 oz. were produced near Dolgelly in 1863, and 720 oz. in 1875-8. In 1887 gold-mining on an extensive scale was commenced in the Mawddach Valley, near Dolgelly, North Wales. It is said the lodes are very rich, and that the rock will yield from 2 to 6 oz. of gold per ton. Other places in Wales are also said to be auriferous. In Cornwall pieces have been found, and some has been got in Wicklow, Ireland. At Helmsdale, in Sutherland, gold was worked in the granite a few years ago, but output was not equal to cost of production. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that the cost of labour spent in gold getting probably far exceeds the value of the bulk of metal raised.

GOLF. Notwithstanding that this ancient Scottish game of club and ball was at various periods in the early days of its history prohibited by law, it still flourishes in the north, and only last year (87) a new ground was laid out for the game on the Sandhills, near Dover. The amateur champion is Mr. Horace Hutchinson, of the Westward Ho and Royal and Ancient Clubs; and Mr. Fogg, of Innerleven, is amateur champion of Scotland.

Gondar. Capital of Abyssinia (q.v.).
Goodall, Frederick, R.A., b. 1822. Exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy at the early age of seventeen. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland supplied him with material for a long series of popular pictures, which secured him the encouragement of distinguished art patrons of the day. One of his early pictures, "The Return from Christening," gained a prize of £50 from the British Institution. His subsequent productions, which were largely drawn from old English life, increased his fame. His later pictures, dealing with Eastern subjects, are the outcome of a visit to Egypt in 1858-59. Elected R.A. 1863. Exhibited last year at Messrs. Tooth's gallery a new work in his best style, "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The title of his Academy-picture last year was "Misery and Mercy."

Goodman, Walter, portrait painter, b. 1838, travelled extensively in Europe and the West Indies; and, as a result of five years' residence in Cuba, published "The Pearl of the Antilles; or, an Artist in Cuba." He subsequently devoted his attention to portrait painting, first exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1872. Mr. Goodman, who has painted portraits of the late Duke of Albany and many distinguished men, enjoys the reputation of being the first European artist to receive a commission from a Chinese, in the person of His Excellency Liu Hsi-hung, Chinese Minister at Berlin.

Good Templars, The Independent Order

It is a temperance fraternity which originated in New York in 1851. In 1868 it was extended to England by Joseph Mallins, who, by 1870, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. It enrolls by a brief service, of a somewhat religious character, including scripture reading, counsel, singing, and prayer; and all meetings are opened and closed with prayer and praise. It consists of (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an international "Right Worthy Grand Lodge." In 1876, when the Right Worthy Grand Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British. In 1886 the American leaders invited the British to a Reunion Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 1886. A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions, and was indorsed by each. As then agreed, both international courts met separately at Saratoga, New York, May '87, completed unfinished business, ratified the basis of reunion, and then amalgamated. The officers installed at Saratoga reside in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Norway, India, and Cape Colony. The Hon. John B. Finch, of Illinois, was elected chief; but by his subsequent sudden death the post devolves upon Mr. Ed. W. Turnbull, of Glasgow, the second post being taken by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Canada, a Mohawk Indian, who edits the Right Worthy Grand Lodge monthly organ. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Chicago, U.S.A., in May '89. The United Right Worthy Grand Lodge has a membership of over 600,000, in about 13,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom over 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 65,000 adults and 45,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1,600 lodges, of which 50 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge meeting in Memorial Hall, London, Easter '87, was attended by 1,322 representatives and officers; and 200 temperance sermons were preached on that Easter Sunday in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Although ordinary lodge meetings are confined to members, yet thousands of public meetings are held annually; while the rules, etc., of the Order are quite public. Most lodges publish programmes, showing that by addresses, debates, essays, music, recitals, and parties the members mutually improve and entertain each other—their greatest festival being an intermittent Crystal Palace fête, when

some 40,000 or 50,000 persons attend. There is also attached a Juvenile Order, enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling, and profanity, and which has 70,000 British members, in 1,000 branches. The members have founded a Temperance Orphanage at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 630 adult and 260 junior branches; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The Good Templar*. Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and publish English and Welsh organs. The organ in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, id. weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing-presses.

Goodwood Race Meeting. See HORSE RACING.

"Good Words" (6d. monthly, illustrated). Founded January '60. Provides good healthy literature—including stories, biographies, travel, science, practical and religious papers—by the best writers of the day. The aim of its first editor, Dr. Norman Macleod, was to provide a periodical that should "embrace as great a variety of articles as those which give deserved popularity to publications professedly secular, but having its spirit and aim distinctly Christian." It is conducted on exactly the same lines by the present editor (Dr. Donald Macleod), and G. W. numbers among its contributors almost all the leading writers and artists of the period. Many good books have been collected and reprinted from G. W. *

Gorsedd. See Eisteddfod.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. George Joachim, M.P., P.C., was b. in London 1831. Educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford; but left without taking a degree, in consequence of his being unable to conform to the religious test then in force. He was returned without opposition as a Liberal for the City of London at a bye-election in 1863, and at the general election in 1865 was re-elected at the head of the poll. In the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and (1866) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His tenure of that office, however, was only of brief duration, as Lord Russell's ministry retired in June of the same year. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, in 1868, Mr. Goschen became President of the Poor Law Board, and subsequently succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was again returned for London in 1874, but only as the minority member, and in 1880 did not seek the suffrages of his old constituents, but accepted an invitation to stand for Ripon, which he represented until the general election of 1885, when he was returned for one of the divisions of Edinburgh. On the elevation of Sir Henry Brand to the peerage, Mr. Goschen was offered the speakership of the House of Commons, but declined the honour on account of his defective eyesight. Mr. Goschen on several occasions has been unable from conscientious motives to move with his party, and broke from them on the question of the extension of the county franchise. He was dispatched by Lord Beaconsfield on a special mission to Egypt with reference to the financial difficulties of that country. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on *"The Theory of Foreign Exchanges."* When Mr. Gladstone

launched his Home Rule bill, in 1886, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition, and added much to his reputation as an argumentative orator by the successive onslaughts he made upon the measure and its supporters. He delivered in Edinburgh and elsewhere by far the most eloquent and vehement philippics against the Home Rule proposals of the Government, and was speedily recognised as, next to Lord Hartington, the most authoritative and influential of the Liberal Unionists. His eloquence, however, failed to secure him his seat in Edinburgh at the July election, when he was beaten by a large majority by Dr. Wallace. Since that defeat Mr. Goschen has been constantly before the public in connection with the anti-Home-Rule movement. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in December 1886, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr. Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, though he declined the leadership of the House. He accepted the post with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. Mr. Goschen holds his position in the Government as a Liberal Unionist, and not as a Conservative. Mr. Goschen, who was a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, was defeated by Mr. Neville, Gladstonian Liberal, by seven votes (Jan. 26th, 1887). A vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Lord Algernon Percy from the St. George's Hanover Square Division, Jan. 31st, Mr. Goschen was elected to the seat Feb. 9th, 1887. In company with Lord Hartington Mr. Goschen visited Dublin in November last; and at a great meeting of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, and also at a banquet subsequently held, delivered speeches in denunciation of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

Gosse, Edmund William, Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Frintly Coll., Camb., and the author of several well-known poems and literary criticisms, b. in London 1849. Educated privately. His work "From Shakespeare to Pope," published in '85, was subjected to a scathing criticism by Mr. Churton Collins in the *Quarterly Review* (No. 326): see LITERATURE '86 in '87 edition. "The Masque of Painters," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. G.

Gothenburg Licensing System, is one under which the public-house licenses are granted to a Company, which places managers at fixed salaries in the houses, and after paying the expenses of management, with 6 per cent. annual interest on the shareholders' capital, makes over the profits to the town treasury, to be used as the statutes may direct. The House of Lords in 1879 expressed itself in favour of the Gothenburg licensing system, which had also a supporter in the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The system is objected to by the English temperance party because of its necessarily making a town profit by the results of drink selling. See ed. '87, and consult "Gothenburg System," and "Appendix," Dr. S. Wieselgren, Gothenburg.

Gott, Rev. John, D.D., Oxford, b. 1846, deacon (1867), priest (1868), by Bishop of Norwich, rural dean and vicar of Leeds (1874), Dean of Worcester (Jan. 1886).

Gounod, Charles, b. 1817. He was destined to music from his boyhood. When eighteen, he

entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and won the great "Rome" prize in 1839, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he worked hard at the finest early Italian church music. The consummate mastery of strict ecclesiastical writing, which he thus gained, forms the basis of all his work, sacred and secular. After writing some operas, on his return to France Gounod became the conductor of the Paris division of the *Opéra-Comique*. His successful opera of *Faust* (1859) placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers. Other operas followed, among which we may mention the charming "Mireille" (1864), "Romeo et Juliette," "Cinq Mars" (1877), and "Polyeucte" (1878). Besides his male-voice masses, Gounod has written a splendid "Messe Solennelle," a fine motet, commemorating the grief of France in 1870, called "Gallia," and other choral works universally popular. His songs, especially "Nazareth," "There is a green hill far away," and "Serenade" (Victor Hugo), are well known. In 1882 Gounod struck fresh ground with his grand oratorio of the "Redemption," written for the Birmingham Festival, followed in 1885 by "Mors et Vita." Her Majesty, in 1886, honoured M. Gounod by attending a special performance of "Mors et Vita" at the Albert Hall.

Grace, W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848; made his first appearance in important match in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield, July 9th, 1857, and from that period his exploits both as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. No amateur or professional has ever reached the batting averages credited to Mr. Grace, who comes of a cricketing family; and on July 22nd, 1879, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1,400. Some years ago he partially retired from cricketing pursuits and devoted himself more closely to his profession as a medical man, but his subsequent averages clearly show that he is still amongst the greatest of living cricketers.

Graham, Major-General Sir Gerald, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., b. 1830. Served in the Crimean campaign, was twice wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, and displayed signal gallantry in the assault on the Redan. Severely wounded in the Chinese war, in the attack on the Taku forts. Commanded the second brigade of the first division of the expeditionary force in Egypt in 1882, in the actions of Mahuta, Kassassin and Tel-el-Keir. Had command of the expedition to Suakim in the early part of 1884, with the object of relieving Tokar and other places besieged by Osman Digna, and won two hard-fought battles at El Teb and Tamasi. General Graham received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was invested G.C.M.G. by Her Majesty.

Gramophone. A newly invented apparatus for recording and reproducing spoken sounds. It is a development of the older phonograph, and the invention of Mr. Emile Berliner of Washington. The gramophone consists essentially of a circular plate-glass disc, which forms what is called the recording surface. Upon this is spread a layer of plastic material, such as lamp-black, and over this surface a stylus is made to travel under the influence of sound waves, the disc at the same time being rotated. In accordance with the quality of the

sound waves there is preserved, on the lamp-black surface, a phonautographic record, which is then fixed, and a copy taken in metal or other suitable material by means of engraving, or, among various methods, that of photo-engraving, as adopted by Mr. Berliner. It will thus be seen that any number of copies of the record may be made, and in substances not liable to be injured by subsequent use. If the sound record be now rotated at a uniform speed, and a stylus placed in the groove, its end will follow the grooved way line which was traced on the blackened surface, and a reproduction of the original sound results. It is claimed as a feature of Mr. B.'s invention that there is, in the first instance, a minimum amount of friction between the diaphragm itself and the travelling stylus, and that this gives a more exact reproduction of sound from the phonautographic record. Doubtless it will be a long time before really satisfactory results accrue from this and similar inventions. Still Mr. B. asserts that a distinct advance has been made in an important direction.

Grand Committees. "Since 1832," says Sir T. E. May in his "Parliamentary Practice" (p. 443, ed. 9, 1883), "the annual appointment of the ancient Grand Committees for Religion, for Grievances, for Courts of Justice, and for Trade, has been discontinued. They had long since fallen into disuse, and served only to mark the ample jurisdiction of the Commons in Parliament. When they were accustomed to sit they were, in fact, constituted like committees of the whole House, but sat at times when the House itself was not sitting." In 1882 the pressure of public business induced the House of Commons to revive the Grand Committees in a new shape. By Standing Orders of December 1st, 1882, two standing committees were appointed to consider—the one all bills relating to law and courts of justice; the other, all bills relating to trade, shipping, or manufactures; the procedure to be that of select committees—the public, however, not being excluded; the committees not to sit whilst the House was sitting unless by order of the House; twenty members to form a quorum; the number of each committee to be not less than sixty or more than eighty members, to be nominated by a committee of selection, regard being had to the classes of bills committed, the composition of the House, and the qualifications of the members selected; the chairman's panel, of not less than four nor more than six members, to be nominated by the same committee of selection, and to appoint from among themselves the chairman, three being a quorum for that purpose. A bill which had been committed to one of these standing committees was when reported to the House to have been proceeded with as if it had been reported from a committee of the whole House. The above standing orders were to remain in force until the end of the session 1883; and under them the committees began to sit in April 1883. The Committee on Trade, etc., passed the Bankruptcy Bill and the Patents Bill, both of which subsequently became law; but the proceedings of the Committee on Law and Justice did not prove quite so expeditious as had been hoped. The standing orders were prolonged in duration until the end of the session of 1884, when they lapsed, and only the Committee on Law and Justice met in that year. At the commencement of the session of 1887 the Govern-

ment proposed to revise the resolutions of 1882 relative to these two grand committees, and to add a third for the consideration of bills relating to agriculture. See **PARLIAMENTARY SESSION AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.**

Grand Jury, Ireland. See **JURIES.**

Grand National Hunt Committee. See **HORSE RACING.**

Grand National Steeplechase. See **HORSE RACING.**

Grand Prix de Paris. See **HORSE RACING.**

Granville, George Leveson-Gower, K.G., P.C., and Earl (creat. 1833); b. 1815. Educated at Eton and Oxford (graduating 1834). Entered the public service as attaché to the British Embassy at Paris, of which his father, 1st Earl Granville, was the head. Elected to parliament for Morpeth (1836), and afterwards for Lichfield. Appointed (1840) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He attached himself from the beginning with great zeal to the Liberal party. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage. He was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1848, and he succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1853), but retired with the Russell Ministry in 1852. During this last year he took an active part in connection with the Hyde Park Exhibition as vice-president of the Royal Commission, which led to his being nominated chairman of the Exhibition of 1862. He held successively the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Council, and became ministerial leader of the House of Lords in 1855. In 1856 he was despatched to St. Petersburg to represent the British Crown at the coronation of the Czar Alexander. When Lord Palmerston formed a ministry, in 1859, Lord G. was appointed President of the Council, and in 1865 he was nominated Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1868 he became Secretary for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and finally succeeded Lord Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, holding this office until the retirement of the Liberal ministry, in 1874. Upon the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, in 1880, and Mr. Gladstone's accession again to office, Lord G. resumed office a second time as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, retaining this post until Lord Salisbury came into power, 1885. In the last Gladstone administration he held office as Secretary of State for the Colonies (Feb. 1886). Lord G., who has recently stated that he was converted to Home Rule by Lord Spencer, has been one of Mr. Gladstone's most powerful supporters since the split in the Liberal party on the Irish question. His lordship is Chancellor of the University of London.

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. Office, 199, Strand.

Gray's Inn. See **INNS OF COURT.**

Great Britain. See **UNITED KINGDOM.**

Great Gutter Theory. A derogative phrase applied by the Duke of Argyll to the view generally accepted by geologists, that the surface features of a country are due mainly to the effects of denuding and sculpturing agents which have carved out diversities from material at one period existing in tableland form.

Great Officers of State are—(1) **The Lord High Steward**, (2) **The Lord High Chancellor**, (3) **The Lord High Treasurer**, (4) **The Lord President of the Council**, (5) **Lord Privy Seal**, (6) **Lord Great Chamberlain**, (7) **Lord High Constable**, (8) **Earl Marshal**, and (9) **the Lord High Admiral**. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY ADMIRALTY, NAVY, and other headings.

Great Metropolitan Stakes. See HORSE RACING.

Great Tithes. See TITHES.

Greece. A kingdom under George I., of Glucksburg. Area about 25,111 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. By the constitution of 1864, legislative power is vested in a single chamber (Boule), elected by ballot and manhood suffrage for four years. Boule, which numbers 245 members, meets annually for not less than three nor more than six months' sitting; not valid unless at least half the members are present, and no law can pass without absolute majority of members. Executive vested in king and responsible ministers. Greek orthodox Church state religion; other sects tolerated: complete liberty of worship. Estimated revenue (1888), £3,856,725; expenditure, £3,729,076; debt, £25,000,000. (For history '72-86 see ed. '87, and for army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN.) Greece was less disturbed than usual during '87; and, indeed, since she was forced to adopt a pacific policy by the pressure of the Powers eighteen months ago, she has been singularly quiet. In January there was a general election, which gave the Government a majority of over 100 (see GREEK POLITICAL PARTIES). In the autumn (Sept.) some excitement was caused by the capture of four Englishmen by brigands; and in October earthquakes took place, followed by the subsidence of the sea at Barcelona; while, later, in November, shocks were felt at Corinth and other places. At the close of the year Greece was visited by severe snowstorms and hurricanes, which occasioned considerable damage to property and shipping. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Greek Era, The. Computed from the Olympiads, each of which measured four years in duration, and originated 776 B.C. Thus an event was said to have occurred in the first, second, third, or fourth year of such and such an Olympiad.

Greek Orthodox Church. or Orthodox Eastern Church. Name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and recognise as Head of their Church Jesus Christ, and are governed by patriarchs, synods, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. The first of the patriarchs—the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is also entitled ecumenical patriarch—has under his jurisdiction Herzegovina, Bosnia, Albania, Epiros, Macedonia, Thrace, Asia Minor, and the Greek islands under Turkey. Egypt is under the jurisdiction of the Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria, Syria under that of the Patriarch of Antiochia, and Palestine under that of the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Russia is governed by a Holy Synod,

composed of bishops and priests, and residing in St. Petersburg. Greece is governed by a Synod composed of four bishops and the metropolitan of Athens as permanent president. Cyprus is governed by an archbishop and three metropolitans under him. The churches of Roumania and Servia are also independent churches, and are governed by metropolitans. The supreme authority in the Church are the Ecumenical Councils. The rule of faith is the whole Word of God, written and unwritten, and this as taught and explained by the Church. The centre of the worship is the mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this sacrament, as also of the sacraments of baptism, chrism (confirmation), matrimony, ordination, repentance, and the anointing of the sick. The mediation of the Virgin, of the angels and of the saints is invoked, but the worship of them is repudiated by the Church. There is a difference between doctrine and discipline—the former, belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, and formulated by the Ecumenical Councils, is invariable; the latter, founded on the canons of the Ecumenical and Topical Councils, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The members of the Orthodox Greek Church amount to about 80,000,000.

Greek Political Parties. Formerly the Assembly contained 245 members; but by a measure introduced by M. Tricoupis, the present premier, in the early part of '86, this number was reduced to its present figure (150). The system of election is by *scrutin de liste (g.v.)*, as in France. The existing Legislative Assembly has sat since February '87, a general election, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Government, having been held in the preceding month. Since the death of M. Coumounduros, the party leaders in Greece have been M. Tricoupis and M. Deliyannis, who have alternated as Presidents of the Council of Ministers, as did MM. Coumounduros and Tricoupis during the lifetime of the former. The present Tricoupis ministry succeeded in May '86 to the troublesome legacy left by M. Deliyannis, who, after squandering 100,000,000 drachmas, or nearly £4,000,000 sterling, in a costly and useless mobilisation, consequent on the proclamation of the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, reduced the country to the verge of bankruptcy. M. Deliyannis continued, however, to lead the opposition, and at the '87 election offered violent opposition to M. Tricoupis at the polls. The latter courageously appealed to the country, on perhaps the least attractive programme ever submitted to a Greek electorate. He demanded a considerable increase of taxation for the honest payment of the public debt, and the abolition of the privilege hitherto accorded to Greek deputies to demand armed assistance for the protection of their supporters at the polls. He also caused it to be known that the Government would not, as its predecessor had done, seek to obtain support by making concessions to local interests, or by remitting taxes for similar reasons. The result showed the courage of the Greeks to face a crisis when the issue is put squarely before them. All the ministers were re-elected, and the Government obtained a majority of a full two-thirds. During the existence of the

present Assembly many measures of financial and administrative reform have been successfully carried, and the country shows marked signs of increasing prosperity. The great curse of Greece, a want of administrative stability, seems in a fair way of a permanent cure, while the *morale* of the Greek Boule, or Legislative Assembly, which had fallen so low that jobbery and corruption were openly practised, many of the deputies being dependent upon the 1,800 drachmas allowed for each session, has already greatly improved. This latter result is, no doubt, in great measure due to the substitution of the *scrutin de liste* for individual nomination, which, by sundering the personal connection between voters and deputies, has rendered the latter less subject to the importunities of their constituents, who for generations have been taught to respect the creed that to the victors in the elections belong the spoils of office.

Greenbacks. The name given in the United States to the small paper currency, printed in green ink, and first issued in 1862. Some of this paper currency was as low in value as $\frac{1}{4}d.$, and the term "Greenbacks" was used as a term of contempt.

Green Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

Greenland. An island on N.E. of America, extending into Polar regions. Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. These constitute a Danish dependency, with a stated area of 46,740 sq. m., and pop. 9,780, mostly Eskimo, with a few Danes, Icelanders, and Moravian missionaries; Godthaab is capital of the southern inspectorate. Lively, on Disco Island, that of the western. Anthracite is mined at Disco, and cryolite at Fvigtok. With these resources, produce of fisheries, their cattle and sheep, etc., the people exist comfortably and the colony pays its way.

Gregory, Edward John, A.R.A., b. at Southampton in 1850. He exhibited his first picture in water-colours at the Dudley Gallery, and for some years was a member of the artists' staff of the *Graphic*. Elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (1873). His first considerable success dates from 1876, when he painted a powerful picture of morning light streaming in upon the host and hostess of an otherwise deserted ball-room. He exhibits at the Royal Academy and at the Grosvenor, and has painted some good portraits. Elected A.R.A. (1887).

Gregory, Rev. Robert, Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, b. at Nottingham, 1819. Graduated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. His ecclesiastical career dates from '43, when he was ordained curate of Bilsey, Gloucestershire. He subsequently held the curacies of Pantton and Wragby, Lincolnshire, and the parish church of Lambeth. Since he became Canon of St. Paul's, '68, he has been an active promoter of various religious and educational movements. He is treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. He served on the Ritual Commission, the City Parochial Charities Commission, and the Education Commission of '86, and was a member of the London School Board from '73-76.

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the Windward Islands. Area 138 sq. m., pop. 46,495. The capital is St. George, which is also the seat

of the Federal Government, and is situated upon a spacious and secure harbour. There are some smaller towns, and the island is divided into six parishes.—Grenada is mountainous centrally, and is of volcanic formation. It is well watered, and its alluvial tracts are very fertile. It is picturesque and richly wooded. Products are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and tarbles. Government is administered by the Governor of the Windward Islands and Council, and is, since reconstitution in 1885, practically that of a Crown colony. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The island was long a battle-ground between France and England, but has belonged to the latter since 1783. A rebellion and massacres occurred in 1795. As in other West Indian islands, its constitution has been frequently changed.

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent. Carriacou, the largest, forms a parish annexed to the former. Area about 12 sq. m.

Grenfell, Sir W. See EGYPTOLOGY.

Grévy, Jules, ex-President of the French Republic, b. 1807, at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Department of the Jura. Educated at the college at Poligny, he studied law in Paris and began his career as an advocate. He gained distinction as counsel in his defence of the revolutionists of 1830. After the Revolution of 1848, he was Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and was returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, in which he was a member of the Committee of Justice and a vice-president. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Grévy opposed the policy of the future Emperor. After the Franco-German war, M. Grévy came again to the front, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of the National Assembly, to which in 1876 he was again returned, and elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. This office he held till 1879, having been re-elected twice. On the retirement of Marshal MacMahon from the Septennial Presidency of the Republic, M. Grévy was elected his successor, Jan. 29th, 1879. Re-elected Dec. 28th, 1885. Resigned Dec. 2nd, 1887. The unexpected fall of M. G. was indirectly due to what are known as the Limousin or decoration scandals, in which, rightly or wrongly, M. Wilson, the President's son-in-law; was said to be seriously implicated (see FRANCE). M. G. chose to stand by his son-in-law, but the successive statesmen he called upon to form a ministry refused to take office, on the ground that the crisis was a presidential and not a political one. As the President was unable to form a government, he finally resigned on Dec. 2nd, M. Sadi Carnot (q.v.) succeeding him.

Griffiths' Valuation. Sir Richard Griffiths, a Welshman, who was especially celebrated for his knowledge of fiscal questions and matters affecting landed property, was appointed under a special Act of Parliament to value the land of Ireland for the purposes of taxation. He commenced this important task about the year 1830, and spent the greater part of the ten years following in making a most elaborate and minute survey. A good deal of the work was necessarily performed by deputy; but Sir Richard superintended, and it is generally admitted that his valuations were equitable, besides being arrived at with exceptional skill, and on the strength of marvellously complete informa-

tion. They do not apply to urban property. The valuation was about 30 per cent. below the average of rents in Ireland prior to the Act of 1851; and since that year the judicial rents fixed by the Land Courts have approached a mean between the average of landlords' valuation and Griffiths' valuation.

Griqualand East. A district of the Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*).

Griqualand West. A province or district of Cape Colony; area 17,800 sq. m.; pop. 17,000 whites, 32,000 coloured; capital Kimberley (pop. 25,000). It has Bechuanaland on the N., Orange Free State on the E., and the Orange river divides it from the rest of Cape Colony on the S. It was settled after 1836 by the Griquas or "Baastards," a tribe of Dutch-Hottentot half-breeds. In 1867 diamonds were discovered in Griqualand West, and a rush from all sides into it ensued. In 1871 the Griqua chief, Waterboer, was induced to cede his authority, and the province was annexed to Cape Colony, but with independent jurisdiction. In 1881 it became an integral part of Cape Colony. See CAPE COLONY and DIAMOND FIELDS.

Grossmith, George, actor, a son of the late Mr. Grossmith, a well-known public lecturer. Having attracted the notice of Sir Arthur Sullivan, he was given the part of John Wellington Wells in the comic opera of "The Sorcerer," written and composed by Gilbert and Sullivan. In all those gentlemen's subsequent productions Mr. Grossmith has taken a leading character, and played Ko Ko in the "Mikado." Mr. G. is now playing his original character of Sir Joseph Porter, in the revival of "H.M.S. Pinafore" at the Savoy.

Grosvener Gallery, New Bond Street. The founder is Sir Coutts Lindsay, and under his guidance certain schools of art which have not been regarded with much affection elsewhere have been largely developed. There is a spring and a winter exhibition, very much after the style of the Royal Academy, with which, indeed, the G. G. has become a strong competitor during the last few years. During '87 there was some discussion in the public press in reference to the management of the G. G., with the result that one or two well-known artists who had previously been associated with Sir Coutts Lindsay severed their connection from him. It is asserted that, as a result of the split, Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. Hallé intend to form a new Art Gallery in the Metropolis.

Grove, Sir George, was b. 1820. Educated as a Civil Engineer. In 1850 became Secretary to the Society of Arts. Appointed Secretary of Crystal Palace Company on its formation in 1852, and afterwards served on the Board of Direction. His analyses of classical orchestral music for Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts are well known, as also his zeal in propagating good music. Edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for many years, and is also the editor of the "Dictionary of Music." In 1875 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree, of D.C.L. Appointed Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington by the Prince of Wales in 1882. Knighted in 1883.

Grove, Sir William Robert, was b. in 1811, and devoted his earlier years to the study of science. He occupied the distinguished position of President of the British Association in 1866, and is the author of "Correlation of Physical Forces," and many papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of

which he is a Fellow. Called to the bar (1835), Q.C. (1853), and such was his knowledge that there was hardly a scientific case that did not pass through his hands. Elevated to the bench (1871). Mr. Justice G. has since maintained his reputation, not only as a hard-working, business-like judge, but as a sound lawyer. He retired from the bench last year.

Guadeloupe. (Span. "River of the Wolf.") Consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow strait. Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Belongs to France. Area 530 sq. m., pop. 184,866. Capital Basse-terre; second town (in the other island) Point-à-Pitre. Basse-terre island is of volcanic origin, and very fertile. Grande-terre is of coral formation, with a less productive soil. Products are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, etc. It is governed as a French Department, and is one of the few French possessions that really pay; exports and imports approaching £1,000,000. Dependent on Guadeloupe are the neighbouring islands of Desirade, Mariegalante, Les Saintes, and part of St. Martin (*q.v.*). First colonised by the French in 1635, it was afterwards several times captured by England, but confirmed to France in 1714. See COLONIES or EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guardianship of Infants' Act, '85. See ed. '87.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guernsey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Guiana, or **Guayana** (pron. Gwi-ah-nah, and Ghe-ah-nah). A region of South America comprised between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. Chief sections appertain to Brazil and Venezuela. Name now usually confined to European provinces, British Guiana, Cayenne or French Guiana, Surinam or Dutch Guiana (*q.v.*). Coasts are low and flat, faced by mud-shallows. Country rises gradually, forming plateaux of different elevations, back to high mountains of far interior, whence large rivers descend. Soil luxuriantly fertile; both animal and vegetable life developed in great abundance and variety. Climate tropical and humid. Forests everywhere, abounding in valuable timbers and other products. Europeans few, but many negroes; tribes of Indians sparsely people the interior. Chiefly cultivated are sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, cacao, cassava, maize, manioc, yams, spices, bananas, pine-apples, etc. Much of interior virtually unexplored. Mount Roraima, a singular table-mountain on the borders of British, Venezuelan and Brazilian territories, has been the chief object of recent travellers. Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," 1885-87.

Guildford, Bishop of. See EARLE, Rr. Rev. (new Suffragan Bishop of London).

Gull, Sir William Withey, M.D., F.R.S., b. at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, 1816. Educated at Guy's Hospital, and graduated M.B. '41, M.D. '46, at the Univ. of London, of which he is a Senator. He has held many offices of distinction, and was for many years connected with Guy's Hospital as a lecturer and physician. He is one of the most eminent living authorities and practitioners in clinical medicine. He attended the Prince of Wales through his severe illness in '71, and in recognition of his services on that occasion he was created a baronet and appointed one of Her Majesty's Physicians extraordinary.

Guns, Various Classes of. See ARTILLERY.

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ of. A writ directed to a person who has another person in custody requiring him to produce his prisoner in court upon a day specified therein. From the time of Magna Charta imprisonment at the discretion of any person, even the sovereign, has been unlawful in England. But down to the seventeenth century the royal prerogative was so indefinite, and the royal power so great, that persons were frequently detained in custody at the discretion of the Crown. In order to make the writ effectual it was provided by an Act of the 1st year of Charles II. (1679), that upon service thereof the person having custody of the prisoner should (unless the commitment were for treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant) produce him before the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or any one of the judges of the court whence the writ issued, and should certify the cause of his imprisonment. Disobedience to the writ subjected the offender for a first offence to a penalty of £100, and for a second offence to a penalty of £200 and incapacity to execute his office. When the prisoner has been produced the court may discharge him, either absolutely or upon his recognisances. Once set free, he cannot be recommitted on the same charge otherwise than by legal process issuing out of the court in which he has been bound by recognisances. Any one recommitting him otherwise incurs a penalty of £500. If any person committed upon a charge of treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant prefer a petition in the first week of term or on the first day of the assizes to be put on his trial, and if he is not indicted the next term after his commitment, the judges may, and upon motion made the last day of term or of the assizes must, set him at liberty on bail, unless it is proved to them that the witnesses for the Crown could not be produced the same term or the same assizes. If upon such petition as above mentioned he is not indicted, the second term after his commitment he must in any case be discharged from his imprisonment. A person committed cannot be removed from prison to prison otherwise than on certain specified grounds, nor can he be sent to a prison out of the kingdom. Any person so sent has an action for false imprisonment against those who sent him, in which he is to recover treble costs and at least £500 damages. The culprits further incur perpetual incapacity for office, and other penalties. By an Act of the 56th year of George III. (1816), the judges are required to issue the writ of habeas corpus in vacation time upon probable ground for complaint shown, and such writ is to be returnable immediately. Upon the return of the writ the judge may inquire into the facts contained in the return, and if they appear doubtful to him he may enlarge upon bail the person committed. Disobedience to the writ constitutes a contempt of court. But the provisions of the last-named Act do not apply to a person committed for a criminal or supposed criminal matter. The general effect of the above Acts is to reduce within the strictest limits all imprisonment of persons not convicted of any criminal offence. In troubled times, however, they have occasionally been suspended for short periods.

Habitual Criminals Act-Amendment Bill

'84. A bill presented by the Earl of Milltown, purporting to amend the Habitual Criminals Act of 1869 (which had been totally repealed in 1871) by extending to all cases of resisting or wilfully obstructing a police constable in the execution of his duty, or his assistants, the maximum penalty of £20 fine or six months' imprisonment with hard labour, provided by the repealed Act for persons convicted of assault and battery upon police constables engaged as aforesaid.

Habitual Drunkards. See DIPSO MANIA.**Hadj.** See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Haeckel, Ernst. The best known of the popularisers of Darwin in Germany: he is both brilliant and accurate. Was b. Feb. 16th, 1834, at Potsdam. Pupil of Johannes Müller and Virchow, at Berlin and Würzburg. Afterwards worked at Vienna. Went on a zoologist's excursion to Heligoland and Nice. Took his Doctor's degree (1857). Practised medicine at Berlin less than two years. Visited Naples and Messina (1859); returned to Germany (1861). Private teacher of Zoology at Jena (1862); made Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Jena University, then Ordinary Professor (1865)—a position he still holds. Visited England (1866), where he met Darwin.—Amongst his many works are "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen" (based on Darwin's views); "Anthropogenie" (history of man's development); "Arabische Korallen"; "Protistenreich" (account of Protista, or first living beings, neither distinctively animals nor plants); "Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte" (translated as the "Natural History of Creation"); monograph on Medusa; and on Radiolaria collected in the voyage of the *Challenger*; "Popular Lectures on Evolution," etc.

Haggard, Henry Rider. Was b. at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer to Natal as his private secretary, and subsequently served in a similar capacity under Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, and took part in the temporary annexation of that territory to the British Crown in '77, and was afterwards appointed Master of the High Court of the Transvaal. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetywayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," and "The Witch's Head," in which he gave promise of his success as a romance writer, which was fully realised in "King Solomon's Mines." This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his wildly romantic and idealistic story "She" (q.v.), which was originally published in the *Graphic*, and created a great sensation on its appearance, in book form, last year. "Allan Quatermain" (q.v.) and "Jess" (q.v.) are also among the most successful of Mr. H.'s recent writings. Mr. H. is at present engaged (Jan. 1888) in writing "A Tale of Three Lions" for *Atlantia* (q.v.).

Haileybury College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Halifax. Capital of Nova Scotia (q.v.), pop. 40,000. It is a fine city, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world, an inlet whose entrance is now strongly fortified. Halifax is

an Imperial naval station, with dockyards and arsenals. It has also a fortress, garrisoned by 2,000 British troops. The port is open all the year round, and railway communication is continuous with the Canadian Pacific line.

Hall, Rev. Newman, b. at Maidstone, 1816. Educated at Totteridge and Highbury Coll., LL.B. Lond., '55 (law scholarship). Ordained Pastor of the Albion Congregational Ch., Hull, '42. In '54 was chosen minister of Rowland Hill's Chapel, Blackfriars Road, London. Subsequently removed with his congregation to the handsome new church in the Westminster Bridge Road, the tower of which, called "Lincoln Tower," was erected by English and American subscribers in memory of Abraham Lincoln. During the American war Mr. H. raised his voice on behalf of the North, and subsequently visited the United States with a view to promoting international goodwill. Mr. H. has long been associated with the temperance cause, and was one of the first to inaugurate a movement for providing pleasant evenings for the people. He is the author of various evangelical books and tracts, of which the best known was "Come to Jesus," of which several millions have been circulated.

Hallé, Charles, esteemed pianist, musical editor, and conductor of the day, b. 1819, the son of a local bandmaster near Elberfeld. He studied chiefly at Paris, and in 1846 gave concerts there. Driven to England in 1848 by the Revolution, he took up his residence here. For many years he has been at the head of classical pianists; and since about 1875 has gained fame as conductor. In addition, Hallé has edited the finest classical composers, and has done much for the culture of the highest description of music.

Halshury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1885); b. 1825; Lord Chancellor and President of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He attained to his late high position by his personal acquirements and talents. He belongs to an old family, the Giffards of Devon. Mr. Giffard, after graduating at Oxford, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (June 1850), becoming Q.C. (1869). Under the administration of Lord Beaconsfield he was appointed Solicitor-General (1875-80), and knighted (1880). On the accession to office of the Salisbury government (1885) he was made Lord Chancellor, and holds that appointment in the present Conservative administration. His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the general axiom of the English bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the wool-sack. M.P. for Launceston (1877-85).

Hamilton, Capital of the Bermuda Isles (*q.v.*).

Hamilton, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis, P.C., M.P., third son of the late Duke of Abercorn, was b. 1845. Married Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood (1872). Entered the Rifle Brigade (1866) and was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards (1868). Lord George contested Middlesex at the election of 1868, and after a close contest won the seat by a majority of more than a thousand over Viscount Enfield, who was second. Again, at the general election of 1874, Lord George defeated Lord Enfield by over 5,000 votes. After this election, when he was under thirty years of age, he was appointed Under-Secretary for India, and four years later succeeded Lord Sandown as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Lord George attained cabinet rank in

1885, Lord Salisbury nominating him for the high post of First Lord of the Admiralty. In Lord Salisbury's present administration he holds the same office. He is still young, and is credited with being a reformer in the work of naval administration. He has always been a painstaking minister, and on occasions can hold his own with some of the best debaters in the Commons. Lord George was again elected member for Middlesex in 1886, when he defeated Mr. Herbert Gladstone by a large majority, and for the Ealing Division in 1885 and 1886. Lord G. H., with the assistance of Mr. Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty, has recently been engaged in the preparation of a new method of drawing up the estimates of his department with a view to more economical administration.

"Hammering." See STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS.

Handle Corking Machine. See MANUFACTURING INVENTIONS.

Hanlan, E. See AQUATICS.

Hannen, The Rt. Hon. Sir James, b. 1822. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1848). Going the old Home Circuit, he soon acquired a reputation for ability and industry, which led to his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury, which is said to carry with it the reversion of a puisne judgeship. An advanced Liberal, Sir James-Hannen unsuccessfully contested Shoreham (1865). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (1868), president of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (1873), in which capacity he has tried many *causes célèbres*. Sir James is both capable and careful as a judge, and his decisions are very seldom overruled.

Hand. Capital of Tonquin, a French colony in Indo-China.

Hapsburg, House of. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon, Knt. (1873), M.P., P.C., LL.D., Q.C., son of the late Rev. W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford, and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, was b. 1827. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours in the Classical Tripos, Senior Optime (1851). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1854), Q.C. (1866). Appointed Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge (1869). Sir W. Harcourt entered parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Oxford (1868-80). At the general election of 1880 he was again the successful Liberal candidate at Oxford, but on seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime a seat was found for Sir W. Harcourt at Derby, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsoll, for which constituency he has continued to sit up to the present time. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General (1873-74); Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880-85); Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Gladstone administration (1880). Sir W. Harcourt married (1876, his second wife) Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Mowley, the historian. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he is the author of the well-known letters on International Law. Sir W. Harcourt is one of the most prominent members of the Gladstonian party, and an active advocate of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule

policy. He was also one of the members of the Round Table Conference, which was held at his town residence. During the debates of last session Sir William Harcourt greatly increased his political reputation, and distinguished himself by his vigorous onslaughts upon Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour; and the great speech he delivered on the law relating to the right of public meetings on the occasion of the Mitchelstown debate was subsequently printed and published by the Cobden Club. Sir William Harcourt may almost be regarded as the deputy-leader of the Opposition, and is thought to be in the running for the leadership of the Liberal party in the event of a vacancy.

Hardwicke Stakes. See HORSE RACING.

Harmonium. An instrument of the free-reed kind, closely akin to the concertina and accordion, but differing from them in having an organ keyboard, and in being mounted in a fixed case with a reservoir for wind, fed by separate feeders. See ed. '86.

"Harper's Magazine." Originally started in America, but now published simultaneously in England by Sampson, Low & Co. (monthly, 2s.) It has an immense circulation in both countries—mainly owing, no doubt, to the high-class nature of its literary matter, as well as the beauty of its illustrations, and which, combined with those of the *Century*, have greatly tended to improve the production of English magazines of a similar nature.

Harris, Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b. 1852), is a son of the late Augustus Harris, at one time so well known in the theatrical world. After his father's death Mr. Harris made his first appearance on the stage (1873). He is renowned as a most enterprising, energetic, and successful manager. In his capacity as lessee of *Drury Lane* he has achieved what scarcely one of his numerous predecessors was able to accomplish—viz., to make the management of this historical old theatre a financial success. His spectacular melodramas, though replete with highly spiced sensationalism, have invariably hit the public taste. Since 1879, when he first took over the theatre, he has produced, besides several popular pantomimes, "*The World*" (written by himself in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Pettitt), "*Youth*" (Harris and Meritt), "*Human Nature*" (Harris and Pettitt), "*A Run of Luck*" (Harris and Pettitt), and "*Pleasure*" (Meritt and Harris). His remarkable Christmas pantomimes surpass anything yet seen on the English stage. He has already produced nine at *Drury Lane*, the latest being "*Puss in Boots*."

Harrow School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hartington, Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, M.P., P.C., is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was b. July 23rd, 1833. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1854). He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in 1857, and in 1859 moved the vote of non-confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March 1862 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In February 1866 he obtained cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of 1868 he was defeated in North Lancashire by Mr. (now Lord) Stanley, but shortly afterwards was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed Post-

master-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in 1874, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In 1879 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. At the general election of 1880 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but on the appointment of Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1882, his lordship returned to the War Office. At the general election in 1885 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Hartington was unable to follow him, and moved the amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of that measure. Lord Hartington, finding himself unable to give his adhesion to Mr. Gladstone's suggested Irish policy, declined to accept office in the late Liberal Government (1886). During the electioneering campaign which followed the defeat of the Government on the bill, Lord Hartington frequently declared himself in favour of a substantial reform of Irish local government, but protested against such a reform being based upon a principle which he conceived to be inapplicable to England, Scotland and Wales, and destructive of the integrity of the United Kingdom. His lordship became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party, to whose action in dividing the Liberal vote the Conservative triumph at the polls was largely due. Recognising the commanding influence of Lord Hartington with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership. Lord Hartington, however, declined Lord Salisbury's overtures, but undertook to give his support to the new ministry in the House of Commons. After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join his cabinet. His lordship at the time was travelling on the Continent in company with Mr. Chaplin, and was at Rome when the news of the ministerial crisis reached him. At Lord Salisbury's request he returned to London to discuss the situation. On the ground, however, that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he again declined to join Lord Salisbury's ministry. It was, however, with his full approval that Mr. Goschen entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Events which have taken place since then have emphasized Lord Hartington's antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and in his speeches delivered last year at Dublin, whether he accompanied Mr. Goschen, at Rossendale, and at the great conference of Liberal Unionists held at Westminster, he assumed an attitude of closer alliance with Lord Salisbury. Lord Hartington, however, has protested against the action of a certain section of the Conservative party in reopening the question of protective tariffs.

Haussa, or Houssa. An African people of the Fulah or Fellatah race, distinct from the Negroes proper. Their country lies on the lower middle course of the Niger, and between that river and the Benue. Here are various States loosely confederated into the empires of Sokoto and Gando. The Haussa people are distinguished above all West African nations for intelligence, vivacity, industry, and commercial address, good faith, and friendliness. The Haussa language is said to be the noblest, richest, and most harmonious in Nigritia. Haussas are recruited for service in Gold Coast Colony, where an armed constabulary of 1,000 of them is maintained, and the British Royal Niger Co. has entered into a treaty with the ruler of Sokoto.

Havanna. Capital of Cuba (*q.v.*), pop. 230,000.

Hawallian Islands. For Consul-General, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Haweis, Rev. H. R., b. 1840; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated (1861), M.A. (1864). In 1866 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Marylebone, the gift of the Crown, which he still holds. He is well known as an able preacher and speaker; and also for the æsthetic character of the services held at his church. He is an author of repute, his principal works being "Music and Morals," and "New Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties," besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc. Mr. Haweis's name was, in the autumn of 1886, prominently before the public in connection with the refusal of the Bishop of London to permit him to preach in Dr. Parker's church (the City Temple).

Hawkins, Sir Henry, son of a solicitor, was born in 1817, and called to the bar in 1843, having previously practised as a special pleader. Q.C. 1858, and continued to make a lucrative professional income until he was made a Judge in 1876. Mr. Hawkins was leader in the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant, whose case forms one of the most remarkable trials in the records of jurisprudence. In the general conduct of cases, and in cross-examination, Mr. Hawkins was unsurpassed as a counsel. Sir Henry, who is a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, retains many of his youthful tastes for athletics. Is an hon. member of the Jockey Club.

Hawks, Master of the. In an appendix to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Perpetual Pensions (*q.v.*), it is stated that by letters patent dated July 5th, 1684, James II. granted this office to the ancestor of the Duke of St. Albans and his heirs for ever, charging the salary and expenses upon revenues at the disposal of the Crown. The right of the Duke of St. Albans to the annuity was relayed by the Treasury to the law officers in 1831; and they reported that the heirs of the first grantee of the office have such an interest in the salary granted as to render it imperative upon the Lords of the Treasury to make provision for continuing the annual payment. The sums granted by the original patent were as follows: Master of Hawks, salary £391 1s. 5d.; four falconers at £50 per annum each, £200; provision of hawks, £600; provision of pigeons, hens, and other meats, £182 10s. Total, £1,373 11s. 5d. This amount has been reduced by office fees and other deductions to £268 a year. It was charged on the land revenues under the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 86,

and Treasury warrants of '33 and '34. It was subsequently transferred to the Consolidated Fund under the authority of the Act 29 & 30 Vict., c. 62, and the Treasury warrant of June 30th, '68. It was stated in committee that the pension is still paid; and in answer to Mr. Jennings and Mr. Mundella, Sir R. Welby said he presumed the Duke of St. Albans does not keep hawks, and he did not think his Grace has any duties of attendance on the Court, or any Court duties devolving on him in consequence of the office that he holds. The Treasury had no reason to know that there are any hawks kept. Asked whether any expenditure was at present made under the second, third, and fourth heads, Sir R. Welby said he was not aware; the Treasury had no reason to know that there were any hawks. One part of the question he should not be able to give an answer to: the Duke might perhaps give something to nominal falconers, but the Treasury had no information before them to show that there was any establishment of hawks kept. He believed the Treasury had been advised that the Duke was legally entitled to these sums.

Hayti (Indian "High Land")—called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area 28,249 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000.—The interior is mountainous, rising to 8,600 feet. Between the ranges lie lovely plains, exuberantly fertile, watered by rivers navigable for small craft. There are sundry good harbours on the rocky coast—Puerto Plata, Jacmel, Samana, etc., besides the capitals. Most of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany and most valuable timbers. All the most valuable productions of the West Indies abound. But the people are idle and ignorant, and constantly in a state of political disturbance. They are almost all negroes or mulattoes, and present a curious mixture of savagery and civilisation.—There are two states. The largest, the Dominican Republic, occupies the eastern end of the island. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; pop. 400,000 (estimated). Is divided into five states or provinces, and four maritime districts. Has a President and National Congress. Capital, San Domingo, founded in 1474, the first European settlement in America, pop. 15,000. Revenue (1887) £320,000; expenditure £157,432; debt about £1,000,000. There is said to be now some progress. Exports are valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar, to amount of £530,084 in 1886. Imports £438,410. The Dominican Republic was a Spanish possession till 1822, when it was annexed by Hayti, and achieved independence in 1844. There have been constant insurrections.—The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The capital is Port-au-Prince, pop. 35,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Commons. There is an army of about 7,000 men, commanded by numerous generals; and a navy of five small gunboats. Revenue and expenditure estimated as each about £1,175,000. There is an immense debt, more or less repudiated. The currency is chiefly paper, and most of that forged. Exports of coffee, mahogany, logwood, and cotton (1886) £1,309,988; imports £1,002,092. Valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, are said to exist, but are not worked. Previous to 1791 this part of the island was a

thriving French colony. Then the negro slaves rose, murdered their white masters, and set up a black republic. Much anarchy has since prevailed. At one time Hayti constituted itself an empire, which, however, soon fell to pieces. Some diplomatic contention arose in 1887 relative to the island of Tortuga, off the Haytian coast. It is claimed by England, but Hayti, backed by France and the United States, resists the claim. Last revolution in 1883. Consult St. John's "Hayti," and Hazard's "Santo Domingo."

Healy, Timothy Michael, b. in Bantry, 1855. Secretary to Mr. Parnell in 1880, when he was summoned to America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation (1880), and was arrested in the autumn on a charge of intimidation, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Stood for Wexford borough meantime, on the death of Mr. W. A. Redmond, and was elected without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of 1881, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent; and the clause has since come to be known as the "Healy clause." Went to America after the suppression of the Land League (1881), and was present at the great Irish-American convention in Chicago in that year. Charged with the use of intimidating language in a speech in 1882, and was sentenced to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail was imprisoned, and was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Stood for county Monaghan in 1883, and after an exciting contest was elected by a majority of votes over both the Tory and Liberal candidates. At the general election of 1885 was elected for North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in 1886, but (Feb. 7th, 1887) was returned unopposed for N. Longford. Mr. H. was called to the Irish bar 1884.

Heart's Content. A harbour on the south-east of Newfoundland, where the Atlantic telegraph cables from Valentia, Ireland, land.

Heat is the cause of a peculiar effect on our nerves, and of various peculiar alterations produced in the condition of matter. The chief causes (sources) of heat are chemical energy (as in combustion), the energy of moving bodies, friction, etc. The sun's heat is supposed to be due mainly to the second of these causes—gravitation towards its centre producing a continual supply of heat. See ed. '87, and consult Prof. Tait's "Heat"; Prof. Tyndall's "Heat as a Mode of Motion"; J. A. Orme's "Introduction to the Science of Heat"; J. Hamblin Smith's "Introduction to the Study of Heat," etc.

Heckling. A word used during parliamentary candidature to express the close and merciless questioning of a candidate. It is derived from Scotch "heckle," the name of a strong instrument with sharp iron teeth set in a board, used for combing and cleaning hemp, leaving only the fibre. Hence it conveys the idea of a searching examination.

Hegira, *The*. See MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

Heligoland. *Holyland*. A British island 36 miles north of the Elbe mouth. Area, with Sandy Island, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., pop. 2,000. Under a Governor as a Crown colony. Is resorted to by bathers from Hamburg, etc. Oysters and lobsters are the chief productions. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.

(table). The people are of Frisian race, and speak a peculiar dialect. They are fishers, pilots, and lodging-letters. The island was captured from Denmark in 1807, and was formerly of importance as a naval station. For Governor see DIPLOMATIC.

Heliograph. An instrument for communicating with distant places by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from a mirror or system of mirrors. Heliographs have been used by the British army in the recent war in Zululand, Afghanistan, and in Egypt with marked success. In climates where a cloudless sky can be relied on, it is far superior to all other means of visual signalling. The Morse telegraph code is adopted for signalling, long and short flashes being equivalent to the dashes and dots. Practised signallers can send messages of from twelve to fifteen words in a minute. See ed. '87.

Henley Regatta. See AQUATICS.

Herbert, John Rogers, R.A., b. 1810, devoted his attention at an early age to portrait painting, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, including Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. Elected an A.R.A. in 1841, he next year exhibited "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," which initiated a series of pictures from religious subjects which have made him famous. R.A. (1846). His "Illustration of Justice on the Earth, and its Development of Law and Judgment," for the Peers' Robing Room at Westminster, was completed in 1864. He and Mr. MacIise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method was adopted. Mr. Herbert's "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law" is in the principal committee room of the House of Lords.

Heredity. The tendency to recurrence in descendants of certain living beings of structural and functional (anatomical and physiological) conditions similar to those that have obtained in the ancestral forms. The likeness between parents and children, the transmission of disease, such as insanity, gout, alcoholism, are familiar examples of a process very widely extended. The laws of heredity are but little understood. **Reversion** or **atavism** (*atavus* = ancestor), or throwing back, *Pas-en-arrière*, *Ruckschlag*, is only a particular case of heredity. It is the re-appearance in a plant or animal of some structural or functional peculiarity that was characteristic of a remote ancestor, but has not, as a rule, appeared in the intermediate forms—e.g. the production from the eggs of any of the many varieties of pigeon of a blue rock pigeon (the ancestral form of all). Adaptation to the environment, which acts upon the individual, and heredity in its widest sense, as including reversion, explain the majority of the anatomical and physiological facts in connection with plants and animals. See ed. '87, and consult Darwin's "Origin of Species," chap. 1., sect. 2, chap. iv., sect. 1; "Animals and Plants under Domestication," chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.; Haeckel's "Pedigree of Man," lecture on "Perigenesis of the Plastidule"; Weissmann's "Die Bedeutung des Kämpfplasm als Grundlage einer Theorie der Vererbung."

Hereford, *Rt. Rev. James Atlay*, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 576. His lordship is the 95th bishop, was b. 1817. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Bell's Univ. Scholar 1837; graduated B.A.,

Sen. opt., 1st cl. Class. Tripos, 1840; M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850, D.D. 1859. Was ordained deacon 1842 by the Bishop of Ely, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Lincoln. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Hereford in Westminster Abbey 1868. Income of the see £4,200. His lordship was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1842-59, and Tutor 1846-59, curate of Warsop, Notts., 1842; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., 1847-52; Whitehall Preacher 1856-58; vicar of Leeds and Rural Dean, 1859-68; Canon Resident of Ripon Cathedral 1861-68. As an author his lordship is known by his charges delivered to the clergy.

Heriots were the right of the lord of the manor to seize a certain number of a deceased tenant's horses and arms. It originated in the lord lending his vassal a horse and armour for life, which again reverted to him on his death. There are three kinds of heriots: (1) **Heriot service**, giving right to the best beast of a tenant dying possessed of an inherited estate; (2) **Suit Heriot**, giving right to the best chattel of a deceased tenant, reserved under a lease of freehold lands; (3) **Heriot Custom**, which is not limited to either of the above, and is a matter of individual custom. (1) is recoverable by seizure or distress, (2) by distress or action, (3) by the established local custom. In many cases heriots on land have been bought up; and either the lord or the tenant is entitled to demand this.

Herkomer, Hubert, A.R.A., b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled in England with his parents, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting and designing for wood engraving. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (1871), and to the gallery of this Society, and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation, and prepared the way for his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners (1875). He subsequently turned his attention to etching, and other branches. He was (1879) elected an A.R.A., and is one of the most esteemed contributors to its annual exhibition. His etched "Portrait of Miss Grant" (1887) is a masterpiece of simplicity combined with power.

Hesse. See DIPLOMACY.

Hessian Fly. This destructive pest of corn, barley and rye crops (it does not attack oats) derives its name from the belief prevalent in America that it was brought over to that country in the baggage of the Hessian mercenaries employed by the British Government during the War of Independence. There is, however, no just ground for this belief, as all entomologists are agreed that the insect was not known in Germany before 1833. After its first appearance in America, in 1776, it made very rapid progress, and spread over the whole country at the rate of about twenty miles a year. Neither lakes, rivers, nor mountains impeded its advance, and Dr. Joseph Banks states that on one occasion it was seen "crossing the Delaware like a cloud." It belongs to the sub-family *Cecidomyiidae*, of the family *Tipulidae*, of the order *Diptera*. The *Tipulidae* include such diverse insects as the daddy-longlegs, water gnats, common gnats, and midges. See ed. '87, and consult Mr. Whitehead's report (Oct. '86), published for the Government by Messrs.

Hansard and Son, 13, Great Queen Street, Westminster: price 2d.

Hicks Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., b. 1837. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Law and Mod. Hist., 1858; M.A. 1861; Hon. D.C.L. 1878). Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. Sat as Conservative M.P. for E. Gloucestershire (1864-85); W. Bristol (1885). Has held the following official appointments: Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board (March to Aug. 1868); Under-Secretary for Home Office (Aug. to Dec. 1868); Chief Secretary for Ireland (1874-78 and 1886); Secretary of State for Colonies (1878-80); Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury administration. On his lordship's return to power in 1886 Sir M. resumed the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few weeks resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling abroad Sir M. H.-B. returned in the summer of last year, and in a speech to his constituents at Bristol defended the policy of the Government.

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Highland Land Bill. See CROFTERS.

Hippophagy (Greek *hippos*, horse, and *phagēin*, to eat). The first eaters of horseflesh were the ancient Scythians, whose descendants, the Kalmuck Tartars, still retain the custom. With the Scandinavian worshippers of Odin the horse was sacred to Thor, and horse-broth was drunk at the sacrificial feasts. Perhaps this brought it into disrepute with Christian nations. In any case the distaste is very obstinate, for although almost every theoretical argument is in favour of horseflesh as food, all attempts to create enthusiasm for it have utterly failed in England, and only partially succeeded in France. Since 1866, however, it has been constantly on sale in Paris, where there was a great horse-banquet of English, French, and Americans in 1875. There was a like dinner, presided over by Sir John Lubbock, in London in 1868.

Hire-Purchase System. The essential feature of this system of purchase is the payment of a deposit, and, subsequently, of instalments spread over a fixed period. The property, however, does not pass at once to the "purchaser," as he invariably signs an agreement which constitutes him a mere hirer until the final deposit is paid. On failure to pay any one of the deposits, the seller has the right to retake possession of the goods. This system, which has been much extended of late years, is particularly applicable to transactions in furniture. To a limited extent the principle is also applied to the sale of house property.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in '69 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. The original members of the Commission were the late Baron Romilly (chairman), Lord Salisbury, Lord Althorpe, the late Lord Stanhope, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, the late Rev. Dr. Russell (Maynooth), Dr. (now Sir) D. W. Dasent, and the late Sir T. Duffus Hardy, with the late Mr. W. G. Brett as secretary. The Commission was reconstituted in '83 as follows:

Sir W. Balliol Brett (chairman), Lord Carlingford, Marquis of Lothian, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Limerick, the late Lord Houghton, Lord Acton, and Mr. W. Hardy, with Mr. John Romilly as secretary and Mr. J. J. Cartwright, assist.-sec. The Commission has published 11 voluminous reports and appendices of great interest. The appendices issued last year ('87) consisted of a report on the manuscripts in the possession respectively of the Marquis of Townsend, the Corporation of Southampton, and the Corporation of King's Lynn.

"**Historical Review, English**" (published first Jan. 1886), is devoted to the treatment of history and historical research from a critical and philosophical standpoint. A list of the newest European works bearing upon historical subjects is given. Amongst its contributors to the first number were Professors Seeley and Freeman, the Provost of Oriel, and Mr. Munro. Editor: Professor Creighton, LL.D. Office: 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

History, May either mean the period from the dawn of authentic tradition to the present time, or the literary narrative of the development of human affairs in that period. In the first sense of the word, history is as nearly as possible coincident with civilisation; barbaric or primitive man has no history; it is not until the beginning of civilisation that tradition can be said to become in any sense authentic, or, otherwise expressed, historical. The second, which is the more usual acceptance of the word, is the one with which we are mainly concerned in the present article. The point at which *mythos* ends and history begins is, of course, one of the most delicate problems with which the historian has to deal. The earliest legends purporting to be a narrative of real events come to us in the form of poetry, or in works of a semi-poetic character—the *Homeric poems*, the *Nibelungelied*, the narrative portions of the *Pentateuch*, the book of *Joshua*, etc. The earliest written history is that graven on the monuments of Egypt, Assyria, etc., in the form often of contemporary chronicles, albeit of the barest description. After this we have the *Hebrew records* in the books of *Kings* and *Chronicles*—such portion of them, that is to say, as is pre-Christian. Following thereupon comes the Greek history of *Herodotus*, the first history of known authorship, and having pretensions to artistic unity. A generation later saw *Thucydides'* history of the Peloponnesian war, which has served as the model, either immediately or remotely, of all subsequent historical writing up to the present century. The *Romans* later took up the chain of historical literature on the lines of the Greeks, and especially *Thucydides*. The works of previous chroniclers were gathered up into a great national history by *Livy* (59 B.C.—17 A.D.) From this time forward history forms a prominent department of Latin literature. It is sometimes thinner and sometimes fuller, but there is a continuous stream of historians till far into the Byzantine period. The stream runs dry after the fall of the Western Empire, when, save for a few church chroniclers, there is scarcely any historical writing. In the middle ages history was of necessity in the hands of churchmen. It is to the great monastic houses that we are indebted for the richest materials of mediæval history in Western Europe.

Writers of striking genius were few. The noteworthy exception, *Froissart*, who wrote his chronicles in the vernacular in the fourteenth century, has been aptly styled the mediæval *Herodotus*. At the close of the sixteenth century the notion of writing history on a larger scale than heretofore first arose. But the manner remained essentially unchanged, the great idea being to present a graphic picture, with little or no regard to accuracy of detail or local or chronological colour. This plan of writing history, which regarded the past simply as a reduplicated present with a superficial difference of persons and circumstances, continued universally in vogue till the end of the eighteenth century. For this reason, as a rule, no old historian has any value as an historian except in so far as he is treating of his own time, or of times but shortly removed from his own. An exception must, to a certain extent, be made in favour of *Gibbon*, whose research has maintained its substantial accuracy up to the present time, and who here and there has glimmerings (e.g., in his account of the emperor Julian) of a point of view in advance of the time in which he wrote. In a less degree a similar exception may perhaps also be made as regards *Robertson*; but apart from these partial exceptions, the old conventional historians are now of little value. This country was the last to relinquish the time-honoured fallacies. Even within the memory of the present generation, thirty years ago or less, the history—especially the ancient history—taught in our "schools and colleges," was for the most part a very questionable compound. The founder of the modern "critical" history is usually designated as *Niebuhr* (1793–1833). This great historical thinker directed his attention to early Roman history, which he attempted to reconstruct by a critical analysis of the legends. He was one of the first to point out the real nature of the *mythos*. It should be remembered, however, that *Niebuhr's* epoch-making historical works had been led up to by the great philosophical schools from Kant to Hegel. It was *Niebuhr's* immortal glory to have insisted on the paramount necessity of divesting ourselves completely of all prepossessions derived from modern life and institutions when investigating earlier periods of society. "As there is nothing," says *Niebuhr*, "which Eastern nations find more difficult to conceive than a republican constitution; as the people of Hindostan cannot be induced to regard the East India Company as an association of proprietors, or in any other light than as a princess, just so is it with even the acutest of the moderns when they study ancient history, unless they have contrived, by critical and philosophical studies, to shake off the influence of their habitual associations." The effect of *Niebuhr's* labours was speedily seen in various directions. The late Dr. *Thirlwall*, basing upon *Niebuhr*, re-wrote Greek history from a more or less critical standpoint, thereby superseding the pre-critical work of *Mittler*; though he was himself in a few years destined to be thrown into the shade by *Grote*, whose *History of Greece* has remained standard to the present time. The reduction of the mythical and historical periods of Greek and Roman history to their relative places was a turning-point in historical investigation, the critical canons which proved so fruitful with

their records having been applied with equal success in all other cases,—to the Hebrew Scriptures, and the inscriptions of ancient oriental civilisations unearthed of recent years, no less than to the Saxon Chronicle, Eadmer, or William of Malmesbury. There is no department of human learning in which such an entire revolution has taken place within the last half-century as in the study of history. New men are beginning to get in touch with the past. Another noteworthy point in the changed view of history is the reversal of our notions as to the relative importance of its subject-matter. It is no longer the drum and the trumpet, the king and the military commander, that primarily attract the attention of the historian, but the **social life of the people**. The first indication of this change is to be found in the work, not of an historian, but of an economist—the memorable third chapter of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." The full significance of the economic basis of social evolution which has been pointed out by one of the greatest of modern thinkers is as yet, however, far from being recognised by historians. While the philosophic historian now recognises history as a definite growth or evolution, the majority are still disposed to lay too much stress on the speculative or political, to the subordination of the economical side of things. Owing, moreover, to the neglect of contemporary historians in some cases, and to the failure of contemporary evidence altogether in others, the difficulties in reconstructing a tolerable picture (which is really what the historian *pursuing* aims at doing) of many periods of history is considerable. Few people realise what large tracts of time within the historical period are blank. The whole life of the moribund Eastern Roman Empire, with the exception of the capital, from the fifth century onwards, is largely a blank to us. Yet the cities of Antioch, Ephesus, and Thessalonica were populous and comparatively flourishing, and the whole East was still the seat of a civilisation outwardly intact. If we know little of the East, we know, if anything, still less of the West. The four centuries of Roman civilisation in Britain are a dark problem, illustrated only by a few meaningless inscriptions. We know not even the language that was spoken in Eboracum or Carlisle or Bath, how much less their daily life! We read Gildas, and gather a confused idea of a period of confusion as following the evacuation; but his statement, serve, as a rule, only to make the surrounding darkness more visible. The fragments of the "Exeter book" point to laments over departed glories, the memory of which is gone for ever. In the writing of history we may distinguish these two distinct schools. (1) The old conventional or pre-critical school, which was solely or mainly concerned to imitate ancient models of writing, and which cared little for accuracy. With an almost exclusive regard for what they deemed artistic effect, one historian was content to reproduce the statements of another unsifted and unanalysed. The result was, that even where describing events near his own time, the old historian, chronicler, or annalist must be taken with great reserve, while for remote periods he is comparatively valueless. (2) The modern critical, sociological (or by whatever other name it may be called) school, places in the forefront of its its method accuracy of research and careful

weighing of data. Literary and artistic effect are altogether subordinate. The modern historian carefully cleanses himself at least of all the grosser prejudices and prepossessions. He does not moralise, but after using his best endeavours to clear the palimpsest of a past age of later accretions, confines himself to describing what he sees there. The eighteenth-century historian could paint pictures after a fashion, but he could not disclose the life of the past. The modern historian is not satisfied till he has at least caught a glimpse of the past, not as on a dead canvas, but as a living, moving world; and his single aim is to bring it before his readers as he sees it himself. To confine ourselves to the English language alone, we may mention among leading modern historians, likely to be useful to the student, the following selection of works on ancient oriental history: Professor Sayce's "Ancient Empire of the East" (an indispensable handbook); Professor Rawlinson's "Five Oriental Monarchies," also his translation of Herodotus (with introduction and notes); Professor Wellhausen's "Prolegomena to the History of Israel," also art. "Israel," ninth edition *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Duncker's "History of Antiquity." In classical history Grote's "Greece" still holds the field, though it may be supplemented by Curtius. For Roman history, Mommsen is the standard authority. In Church history, Bauer's "Three First Centuries of Christianity" gives a good general view. For English history Elton's "Origins" and the works of Green and Freeman are indispensable. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" should also be read by every student for the general history of mediæval Europe. In addition to the above treatises on history proper may be mentioned the remarkable works dealing with primitive social life of Sir Henry Maine: "Village Communities," "Ancient Law," and the "Early History of Institutions," together with the late Mr Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." These works cannot fail to strike every reader as throwing a new light on human development in the historical period, and as rendering much intelligible to him which before was dark. Most of the historical articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ninth edition) will be found of considerable value to the student, in many cases forming the best epitomes of the latest scholarship to be had.

Hobart. Capital of *Tasmania* (q.v. (pop. 20,000; on the Derwent. Formerly called **Hobart Town**.

Hole, Very Rev. S. Reynolds, Dean of Rochester, is a native of Caunton, Notts, of which his ancestors have been vicars since 1567. Educated at Newark Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was ordained curate of his native parish '44, and became vicar in '50. In '74 he was nominated Rural Dean of Southwell, in '75 Canon of Lincoln, and last year was appointed to the deanery of Rochester in succession to the late Dr. Scott. He for some time acted as chaplain to the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Dean H. is distinguished by his efforts in promoting the influence of the Church of England as the Church of the poor, and has been an eloquent advocate of the principles of the Free and Open Church Association. Dean H. is one of the most popular platform speakers, and has a fund of good humour and good stories, upon which he draws largely. He has been a contributor to

Punch, and was an intimate friend of the late John Leech. He is one of the highest living authorities on the cultivation of roses, his "**Book about Roses**" having run through many editions and been translated into several languages.

Holl, Frank, R.A., son of the late Francis Holl, the engraver; b. 1845. A most successful student of the Royal Academy, his two pictures entitled "**A Convalescent**" and "**Faces in the Fire**," at the exhibition of 1867, being most highly spoken of. The picture which gained him in the following year the two-years' travelling studentship for painting was one entitled "**The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.**" In '87 he painted "**Winter**" and "**No Tidings from the Sea**" for Her Majesty the Queen, and has since exhibited many other charming pictures at Burlington House. As a portrait painter he has a great reputation, and has committed to canvas the likenesses of many eminent men. Elected R.A. (1883).

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Holloway College, The Royal, founded in 1883 by the practical benevolence of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, is a handsome building situated at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, built in the style of the French Renaissance. Its object is to supply the best and most suitable education for women of the middle and upper-middle classes. See ed. '87.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M.D., LL.D., b. at Cambridge, Mass., August 29th, 1809, and graduated at Harvard University. Originally intended for the law, he ultimately attached himself to the medical profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, being successively appointed Professor of Anatomy both at Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Medical School. From an early age, however, he evinced a taste for poetry and general literature, and it is in his capacity as an author that he is best known in England. His most popular works are "**The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table**," "**The Professor at the Breakfast Table**," and "**The Poet at the Breakfast Table**," though he is a voluminous writer both in prose and verse, a poet of no mean order, and an able elocutionist, many of his best and happiest efforts having been delivered at public dinners. His recent visit to England created much enthusiasm, he being everywhere received with the greatest cordiality; whilst the University of Cambridge took the opportunity, on the 18th June, 1886, of conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Holmgren's Coloured Wools. See COLOUR BLINDNESS.

Holy Alliance, The, was an international treaty, formed directly and personally between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, whom all the European Powers joined, excepting only Great Britain, the Pope, and Turkey, to whom the treaty was naturally not offered for signature. Its object was to bind the subscribing powers together in brotherly love and charity as one Christian family, to regulate the government of the three great states representing Christianity and the Greek and Roman Churches by the spirit and genius of Christendom, and to unite them in a common union overstepping the differences of their religions, and recognising their fundamental mainspring.

Holyhead Harbour Improvements. In Dec. '87, it was stated that, in consequence of the

floating of the Manchester Ship Canal scheme, the London and North-Western Railway directors were seriously discussing the advisability of considerably improving their accommodation at the Holyhead harbour. By amply providing for the in-and-out Atlantic mail and other traffic at this point in North Wales, it is said that a saving in time of the four or five hours it would take for a vessel to pass from Holyhead to the Mersey would be effected, to say nothing of the subsequent journey to Manchester by the new canal. The whole time occupied by the mail run direct from Holyhead to London is only between six and seven hours, and it is locally considered that the harbour has never yet received proper attention as an ocean port.

Holy Thursday (otherwise called Ascension Day). The fortieth day after Christ's resurrection.

Home Arts Association, established about the beginning of 1885, having been previously at work in a small way under the title of "**The Cottage Arts Association**," founded and promoted by Mrs. Jebb. Its offices and studios are at 1, Langham Chambers, W.; and it has already seventy-three "centres" all over the country, from Whitechapel to Braemar. Lord Bournemouth is its president, and amongst its vice-presidents are many eminent artists, such as Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. G. F. Watts, and other philanthropists. Its immediate objects are to rouse the intelligence, educate the eye and train the hand, and at the same time to raise the standard of everyday life and ennoble the idea of *home*, by means of teaching to the poorer classes such arts and handicrafts as must be elevating and may be remunerative, from joinery and wood-carving to tile-painting, pottery, and *ébénisterie* work in brass and copper.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens (*q.v.*). Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office; reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and most civil knighthoods are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom peerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secretary may grant provisional orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines (see MINING AND COAL MINES REGULATION ACT); another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops (see FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS). The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the Burial Acts, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. The maintenance of peace and order within the kingdom, and the administration of justice, so far as the royal prerogative

is involved in it, are, however, his leading responsibilities. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), and in any part of the kingdom he may authorise the employment of the military forces of the Crown to suppress riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the **Director of Public Prosecutions** (*q.v.*). The control of the **prisons** (*q.v.*) and convict establishments, and the inspection of **reformatory** and industrial schools (*q.v.*) are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of **criminal lunatics** and insane prisoners. See LUNACY. He may recommend to the Crown the **remission of punishment** passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for **commutation of the death sentence**; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. See MINISTRY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Home Rule. The term applied to the movement for the restoration of self-government in Ireland, which was started by Mr. Isaac Butt, in Dublin, in 1870. The new movement, which in most respects had the same objects as the agitation of O'Connell for repeal of the Union, obtained at the general election of 1874, sixty members. The party was afterwards divided on policy, Mr. Parnell (*q.v.*) and Mr. Biggar advocating a more active course than Mr. Butt approved. Mr. Butt died in 1879, and Mr. Shaw was elected leader of the Home Rule party in his stead. After the general election of 1880, at which the party was largely augmented, Mr. Parnell was elected in place of Mr. Shaw. The election of 1885 still further strengthened the party, which was yet again increased at the election of 1886, the Home Rule party now numbering eighty-six. Home Rule has various meanings—different proposals being made at different periods and by different leaders: The plan of Mr. Butt was to allow a parliament in Dublin, and at the same time to have the Irish members summoned to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster whenever questions arose affecting the relations of Ireland with the Empire. Since then the members of Mr. Parnell's party have signified a preference for the model of the Colonies—viz., a parliament in Dublin and no representation in the Imperial Parliament and no share in Imperial taxation. Some members of the Home Rule party now declare in favour of absolute independence. The arguments for and against Home Rule are as follow:—(1) That the only practical method of governing Ireland peaceably is to allow her to manage her own affairs; (2) That self-government has answered in the Colonies, and would answer in Ireland, (3) That Home Rule in Ireland would leave the English Parliament free for English business; (4) That the relaxation of the legal union would draw closer the bonds of sentimental union; (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's Bill could be maintained. On the other side it is argued: (1) That the method of ruling Ireland by steady and just administration has

never yet been fairly tried; that there are now few Irish grievances to remedy; that the promised peace of Ireland left to herself is negatived by every indication of mutual class, religious, and race hatreds, and that the very mention of Home Rule made Ulster prepare for civil war. (2) That Home Rule is demanded merely that the weaker may be handed over to the stronger, and that the necessary interference of England at a later stage would involve the reconquest of Ireland. (3) That the self-governing Colonies were well affected towards England when granted Home Rule, whereas Ireland is disaffected. (4) That the English Parliament can find other ways of freeing itself from obstruction than the granting of Home Rule; and (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's scheme would either be so much waste paper or be made the subject of fresh agitations. Besides, it is pointed out that Ireland's place in the empire is one of diminishing significance. When Grattan's parliament was granted, the population of Ireland was about half as large as that of England and Wales, and the proportion was not much less than 1 to 2 of the rest of the United Kingdom in 1801. In 1841 it was still more than 8 to 10; but now it is barely 5 to 31, or less than 1 to 6. It is also urged that Irish disaffection is not of home growth, but is fostered and paid for by the American Irish. Since the great Irish famine, emigration has made these a potent factor in the world's politics; but emigration is lessening, the United States are growing, and in less than a generation the Irish Americans will be merged in the great body of American citizens. These are the Unionist reasons for patience and firmness. For schedule of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, introduced April 8th, '86, see *cd. '87*.

Homœopathy. A system of medicinal practice founded by Hahnemann, a German physician of last century, based on the theory of *similia similibus curantur* ("like cures like"). It spread rapidly into France (where Dr. H. died) and America, in which latter country it took firm root, and now possesses 14 colleges, 57 hospitals, and over 11,000 qualified practitioners. In England, however, its progress has been slow, and it has never won general professional recognition: In 1864 the **British Homœopathic Congress** first met; and last year its session at Liverpool was remarkable for the inauguration of a new **Homœopathic Hospital** there. The president for the year was Dr. A. C. Clifton, who defined Homœopathy in his address as consisting in (1) the proving of drugs on the healthy human organism in order to ascertain their physiological action; (2) their administration in cases of disease on the *similia* principle; (3) the single remedy; and (4) the minimum dose. The still strong prejudice against the system was shown in December last in a case before Mr. Justice Manisty, where an appointment of a medical man who practised in a homœopathic hospital to an office in a new general hospital was attempted to be quashed on that ground. His lordship, however, overruled the objection. A long controversy upon the subject, under the heading "*Odium Medicum*," took place in the columns of the *Times*, Lord Grimthorpe championing the cause of the Homœopaths.

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Hong Kong. (Signifying "Fragrant Streams")

in Chinese.) An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-eemoon pass. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and a small adjacent group, the **Lema Islands**, appertain to the colony. Total area 32 sq. m., pop. 180,000. Capital Victoria, a handsome city overlooking a magnificent harbour. Strong fortifications are now to be constructed.—Hong Kong is mountainous and picturesque. It was naturally unproductive, but considerable cultivation now gives it a rich appearance. During the season of the monsoon the climate is unhealthy.—Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are most abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is a mixed European, Sikh, and Chinese police, numbering 700. It is also the great emporium for European trade with China, and is a free port. For latest financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). The imports consist in chief of goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles. The exports are principally tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Hong Kong was formerly a resort for Chinese pirates. In 1841 it came into British hands by enforced cession from the Chinese Government. It was then inhospitable, and occupied only by a few Chinese. At first the attempt to make it a market failed, but of late years its prosperity has advanced to a marvellous degree. For Executive Council see **DIPLOMATIC**. Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies"; Dennys and Mayer's "China and Japan," etc.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, son and successor of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was b. at Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817. Educated at the High School and Univ. of Glasgow, where his father was Professor of Botany. M.D. of that Univ. '30. Assistant-surgeon to the Government expedition conducted by Sir James Clark Ross, '38, for investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in the Antarctic Seas, and on his return published a series of richly illustrated volumes on the **Flora of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Auckland Islands**. By his astronomical and botanical researches he subsequently added to the knowledge of the laws of the distribution of plants. He was appointed botanist to the **Geological Survey of Great Britain** in '46, and in '47 visited India, where he remained till 1851, having been kept prisoner for some time by the Rajah of Sikkim. On his return he published his **Himalaya Journals**, in which he gave an account of his successful botanical explorations in the East. In '55 he was appointed assistant-director of **Kew Gardens**, and became Director in '65. Made a tour in Syria for botanical purposes '70. President of the British Association at Norwich, '68, and in his address defended the Darwinian doctrine of Evolution, which at that time was denounced by the clerical party and by no means generally accepted by scientists. Accompanied by Mr. John Ball and Mr. Maw, Dr. Hooker made a journey into Morocco '71, to study its flora. He and his companions, during their explorations, climbed to the summit of the great Atlas mountain, a feat which no explorer had ever before accomplished. Elected President of the Royal Society ('73),

and '77 created K.C.S.I. In the same year he visited the United States, where he met with an enthusiastic welcome from all classes of scientists. Sir J. H. resigned the presidency of the Royal Society '78, and the directorship of Kew Gardens '85. Honours have been showered upon Sir Joseph by many universities and learned societies, both at home and abroad.

Hornby, Admiral Sir G. T. P., K.C.B., b. 1825. Entered the Royal Navy (1837). Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean during the crisis of the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78). Made a K.C.B. for the services he rendered by the fleet at Constantinople. President of the Royal Naval College (1881-82), and was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Is the principal naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates are granted. It is in union with the City and Guilds Institute, and publishes monthly the "**Horological Journal**," which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths.

Horse, Master of the. Has the management of the royal stables and bred horses, and authority over the officers and servants connected with them. In any state cavalcade he rides next behind the sovereign, leading a horse of state, and on some occasions he rides in the same carriage with the sovereign. He alone has the privilege of using horses belonging to the Crown. See **MINISTRY**.

Horseley, John Calcott, R.A., b. 1817, painted a picture in his youth which excited the admiration of Wilkie, and subsequently exhibited at the British Institution and the Academy. In 1843 his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank of £200. Other frescoes of his in the Palace of Westminster are entitled "Religion" and "Satan surprised at the Eai of Eve." Since then he has painted many admirable pictures and portraits, as well as an altar piece with figures of colossal size, entitled, "**The Healing Mercies of Christ**." The latter is in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Horsley was elected treasurer of the Royal Academy (1882).

Horse Racing. Though not so general in the classical ages as chariot racing, horse racing as usually understood formed an important part of the Grecian games, and Gibbon writes of the Scythians as being "consummate masters of the equestrian art." The Romans were also much attached to the sport, and the place where they ran or coursed their horses was termed *hippodromus*, or *hippodrome*. Authorities differ somewhat as to whether the horse was indigenous to Britain, and the probability is that it was first brought over to our shores from France. Races between full-aged horses (six years) are believed to have been encouraged by the **Anglo-Saxons**; and King John is said to have much favoured the pastime. Edward III. and Henry VIII. also devoted much attention to the subject, and the fame of the English thoroughbred gradually extended over the world. James I. made many efforts to improve the breed of running horses, and His Majesty purchased the first Arab sire ever imported into this country. This was the "**Markham**" Arabian, a small bay horse, described by an historian of that day as

the "equine father of the turf," and which realised £154, in those days a very considerable sum. Beyond all doubt the English racer is now the fleetest of all horses; and so extensively have foreign agents been draining our markets of recent years, that a Royal Commission, appointed in November '87, to inquire and report as to the best means of expending the annual Government grant of £5,000 in order to improve the breed of horses, more especially with a view to meeting the demand for cavalry remounts, state, in their report published in the *Gazette* of December 33rd, that "until some means are found of retaining in the country for the future such animals (sound sires), it is vain to expect any marked or permanent improvement in the direction needed." As a result of their labours the Commissioners recommended for '88 the distribution of the grant mentioned into premiums to sires selected at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Nottingham in February, conditionally on their travelling over specified districts at stated fees. The rules governing flat racing are framed by the Jockey Club, a body formed some time between the years 1750 and 1760, the present stewards of which are Lord Hastings, the Hon. A. W. Fitzwilliam, and the Right Hon. James Lowther. The remaining members number ninety, and include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Alington, Earl Cadogan, Lord Calthorpe, the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, Mr. W. G. Craven, Sir George Chetwynd, the Earl of Durham, Viscount Falkmouth, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Duke of St. Albans, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Westminster, General Owen Williams, and the Earl of Zetland; whilst amongst the honorary members are the Emperor of Russia, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Presidents of the French and American Jockey Clubs. All steeple-chasing and hurdle-racing events are governed by the Grand National Hunt Committee, which consists of Mr. H. T. Barclay, Col. Bulkeley, Mr. E. C. Burton, Col. Byrne, Sir George Chetwynd, Lord Coventry, Mr. W. G. Craven, the Hon. R. Carington, Lord Drogheda, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lieut. Col. Garratt, the Duke of Hamilton, Col. Harford, Lord Harrington, Lord Hastings, Hon. Cecil Howard, Mr. W. H. P. Jenkins, Sir F. Johnstone, the Marquis of Londonderry, Capt. Machell, Lord Manners, Capt. W. G. Middleton, the Duke of Montrose, Hon. F. C. Morgan, Mr. G. E. Paget, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Rossmore, Major Gilbert Sirling, Lord Suffolk, Sir W. Throckmorton, and Lord Yarborough. The rules of betting come under the direct supervision of the Committee of Tattersall's Subscription Rooms, the gentlemen composing this body being the Duke of Beaufort, Col. Baring, Lord Calthorpe, Sir George Chetwynd, Mr. Daniel Cooper, Col. Fludyer, Lord Gerard, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, the Earl of March, the Duke of Montrose, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. G. E. Paget, Mr. C. Perkins, Prince Soltykoff, Mr. E. Clay Ker Seymour, Major Gilbert Sirling, and the Earl of Zetland. The flat-racing season of '87 opened at Lincoln on March 21st, and closed at Manchester on November 26th. Newmarket is looked upon as the headquarters of the Turf, and the famous

Heath affords ample room for exercising the large number of thoroughbreds always in training in the vicinity. The list of winning owners for the year is headed by Mr. "Abington" with £20,324, Mr. Douglas Baird coming next with £16,619, Mr. "Manton" with £16,116, the Duke of Beaufort with £15,573, Mr. R. C. Vyner with £15,338, Lord Calthorpe with £13,327, Gen. Owen Williams with £11,734, Sir F. Johnstone with £11,173, and the Duke of Portland with £9,534; the Duke of Westminster, who in the previous year won £24,000 in stakes alone, being tenth, with the comparatively small total of £8,988. Altogether £416,322 was distributed in stakes over races run under Newmarket rules; and of 783 winners 312 were two-year-olds, 220 three-year-olds, and 251 four-year-olds or upwards; whilst the total number of horses which have run during the year is 2,045. Hampton is credited with leading honours as a sire, his progeny having won £31,779, as compared with £25,536 awarded to Hermit's, £20,986 to Springfield's, £17,886 to Isomys's, £13,731 to Speculum's, and £10,896 to Camallo's. C. Wood comes first in the list of winning jockeys, with 151 wins out of 570 mounts; and is followed by F. Watts with 110 wins and 451 rides, G. Barrett with 106 wins and 581 mounts, S. Loates with 81 wins, F. Barrett with 72, W. Robinson with 63, T. Cannon with 57, J. Fagan with 52, F. Rickaby with 45, and J. Woodburn with 42. As the tragic story of the death of F. Archer will always be associated with '86, so will the demise of George Fordham, an equally famous jockey, be linked with '87. The latter had retired from professional riding for some years, and after a short illness passed quietly away at his residence, the Villa Montrose, Slough, on Oct. 12th, in his 51st year. His sterling honesty and commendable reticence on all matters pertaining to his calling early brought his services into request, and at his death he bequeathed over £40,000 to his family. One of the most painful turf scandals of the year was furnished in the suspicious running of the Marquis of Ailesbury's Everitt at York; and the Stewards having interrogated E. Martin, the jockey, received the case to the Jockey Club. A searching investigation elicited from Martin the statement that he had ridden according to orders, and that on more than one occasion he had been instructed not to win. Eventually the Marquis of Ailesbury and his trainer were warned off Newmarket Heath; but the latter will, it is understood, appeal against this decision. At the annual dinner of the old-fashioned Gimcrack Club at York the Right Hon. James Lowther and Lord Durham spoke very strongly on the evils of jockey-gambling, and the latter gentleman also made some comments on the in-and-out running of animals located in a certain powerful stable. No name was mentioned, but the remarks were of so pointed a character that it was very generally understood who was alluded to. Hence no racing man was surprised to learn that Sir George Chetwynd challenged his lordship to prove his assertions, or give him "what satisfaction which every gentleman was entitled to when insulted." Lord Durham refused to do either, and admitted that his speech did refer to one of Sir George Chetwynd's horses. He declined to make any specific charge, or to confine himself to the case of Fullerton, which had already been inquired into by the

Jockey Club. His lordship, however, expressed himself as quite willing to incur the result of any inquiry conducted "with all the formalities and safeguards of a public tribunal." Correspondence ensued between the parties interested and the Jockey Club, the latter body being requested by Sir G. Chelwynd to undertake an inquiry, but they declined to do so until a reasonable time had been afforded him to bring an action at-law. In this position matters now remain. After the memorable feats of the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde in 1886, the performances of the three-year-olds in '87 seem comparatively tame, but the season will be long remembered for the brilliant handicap displays of *Bendigo* in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, and for the victory in the Derby of what in racing parlance is termed a "dark" horse. The *Two Thousand Guineas* (worth in reality £3,550), the first of the classic events of the year, and run over the Rowley Mile at Newmarket, fell to Mr. Douglas Baird's colt *Enterprise*, which started favourite at 2 to 1 against in a field of eight; Mr. Fenwick's *Phil* was second, and Mr. Perkins' *Eglamore* third. The sister race of *One Thousand Guineas* (worth £3,300), run over the same course three days later, was won by the Duke of Beaufort's *Reve d'Or* (starting at evens in a field of twelve), Mr. Perkins' *Porcelain* being second, and the Duke of Westminster's *Freedom* third. The Derby, the great race of the year, and which annually attracts between 400,000 and 600,000 visitors to Epsom Downs, a fine stretch of galloping ground, was established in 1780, the first winner being a well-formed chestnut colt named *Diomed*, belonging to Sir Charles Bunbury. The weights then carried were 8 st. by colts and 7 st. 11 lb. by fillies, and the distance was one mile; the imports are now fixed at 9 st. for colts and 8 st. 9 lb. for fillies, whilst the course is half a mile longer, the net value of the stake in *Diomed's* year was £850, whereas on the last anniversary, which was celebrated on May 25th, it amounted to £4,525. From this it will be seen that the conditions of the race have been materially changed since its institution by the Earl of Derby. So high a reputation had the *Baron* gained as a two-year-old, that his numerous admirers laid odds of 5 to 4 on him for *Blue Riband* honours in '87; but to their consternation he was easily beaten by four lengths by Mr. Abington's "*Merry Hampton*" (ridden by Watts, and whose starting price was 100 to 9 against), whilst two lengths in the rear of the favourite came Mr. Douglas' *Martley*. The remaining competitors finished in the following order:—*Aintree*, *Eiridsport*, *Savile*, *Blanchland*, *Consolidé*, *Grandison*, *Porcelain*, and the colt by Doncaster—*Shannon*. The list of *Oaks* winners is headed by *Bridget*, a filly which carried the colours of the same Earl of Derby who instituted the Derby Stakes a year later, and the only differences between the races are that the *Oaks* is restricted to fillies, which are apportioned 7 lb. more than in the Derby, and that whereas the latter is run on the Wednesday the former is decided on the Friday of the Epsom Summer Meeting. The heroine of the last Ladies' Day was *Reve d'Or*, who started at 11 to 8 on, and beat Mr. Valentine's *St. Helen*, the Duke of Westminster's *Freedom*, and six others, the value of the stakes credited to the Duke of Beaufort by this victory being £3,275. Between the Derby and *St. Leger*, *Merry Hampton* met with a series of

mishaps, and at one period it was thought he would be unable to take part in the race which in 1778 was named in honour of Lieut.-Gen. Anthony St. Leger, of Park Hill, although, as a matter of fact, the race had been instituted two years earlier. As in the Derby, the conditions regulating the contest so dear to the Yorkshireman's heart have varied, and it is now run over a distance of 1 m. 6 fur. 133 yds. on Doncaster Town Moor, and as a rule on the second Wednesday in September. The hero of the Derby, however, returned to public favour just as the hour for starting was reached, and was beaten only by Lord Rodney's *Kilwarlin*, who started at 4 to 1 and won a sensational race by half a length; third honours being accorded the Duchess of Montrose's *Timothy*, whilst behind the latter came *Phil*, *Savile*, *Scottish King*, *Eiridsport*, *Grandison*, and *Carrasco*. When the flag fell *Kilwarlin* refused to move, and his opponents had a start of fully a hundred yards prior to the son of *Arbitrator* and *Hasty Girl* being persuaded to try. Once off, however, he displayed a magnificent turn of speed, and eventually credited his fortunate owner with the stakes, which alone were worth £4,050. Later on rumours of objections were rife, but so far no protest has been officially lodged. With regard to the performances of our leading two-year-olds, those of *Friar's Balsam* stand out prominently, and his sequence of seven successes include the *New Stakes* (Ascot), *July Stakes* (Newmarket), *Richmond Stakes* (Goodwood), and the *Middle Park* and *Dewhurst Plates* (Newmarket); hence it is not surprising that he is now a strong favourite for Derby honours. This colt, a chestnut, by *Hermit*—*Flower* of Dorset, is the joint property of Sir F. Johnstone and Lord Alington, but being nominated by the former he will carry his colours in all important three-year-old engagements. Curiously enough, a large proportion of the year's stakes have been awarded to two-year-olds, their total being £160,394, as against £127,162 credited to three-year-olds, and £128,166 to four and upwards. The *Althorp Park Stakes* (Northampton) and the *Westminster Stakes* (Epsom) fell to the Duke of Portland's *Saltpetre*; the *Hyde Park Plate* (Epsom) to Mr. Ernest's *Van Diemen's Land*; the *Woodcote Stakes* (Epsom) to Baron de Rothschild's *Her Majesty*; the *Clearwell Stakes* (Newmarket) to the Duke of Hamilton's *Nina*; the *Chesterfield Stakes* (Newmarket), and the *Champagne Stakes* (Doncaster) to the Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire*; the *Astley Stakes* (Lewes) to Mr. Combe's *Simon Pure*; the *Champion Nursery* (Kempton Park), the *Criterion Nursery Handicap* (Newmarket), and the *Doveridge Stakes* (Derby) to the Duke of Westminster's *Orbit*; and the *Criterion Stakes* (Newmarket) to *Ossory*, an own brother to Ormonde, which will sufficiently indicate its ownership; whilst the prestige of the two-year-old section of thoroughbreds has also been well maintained by *Acme*, *Bartizan*, *Brooklyn*, *Belle Mahone*, *Crowberry*, *Galore*, *Gautby*, *Harpagon*, *Hazelhatch*, *Juggler*, *Mon Droit*, *Minster Bell*, *Patchouli*, *Sandal*, *Seabreeze*, *Satiety*, *Saucy Lass*, *Senanur*, and *Volcano*; but the most valuable two-year-old prize ever run for was the *Whitcomb Plate* at Manchester, which was worth £4,725, and was won by Mr. Douglas Baird's *Brian-rook*, who started at 100 to 6 in a field of 19, and won by a neck from Lord Zetland's colt by *Isomy*—*Ellangowan* (since named *Caerlaverock*), whilst

a head in the rear of the latter came Ayrshire. Several races in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee were also decided at various places in the course of the season; and that at Manchester was awarded to Mr. Cooper's Luminary, that at Kempton Park to Mr. Barclay's Bendigo, that at Ascot to Mr. Vyner's Minting, that at High Gosforth Park to Mr. Melville's Horton, that at Leicester to Mr. Homfray's Kinsky, that at Sandown Park to Mr. T. Cannon's Humewood, that at Brighton to Lord Alington's The Shrew, that at Stockton to Mr. Pickersgill's Greenshank, and that at Ayr to Mr. Gardner's Sorzano, whilst the Imperial Cup at Newmarket was won by Ormonde. Of the other important flat-races of the year, taken in the order of their decision, the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by the Duchess of Montrose's Oberon (who started at odds of 50 to 1 agst.), the Earl Spencer Plate by the late Baron de Hirsch's Guadiana (100 to 7 agst.), the Great Northamptonshire Stakes by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Middlethorpe (4 to 1 agst.), the Leicestershire Spring Handicap by Mr. Homfray's Kinsky (20 to 1 agst.), the Nottingham Spring Handicap by Mr. Vyner's Gloriation (20 to 1 agst.), the Crawford and Babraham Plates at Newmarket by Sir George Chetwynd's Fullerton (5 to 1 and 2 to 1 agst. respectively), the Newmarket Handicap by Mr. Hammond's Eurasian (4 to 1 agst.), the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom by the Duke of Beaufort's The Cob (13 to 8 agst.), and in the City and Suburban, at the same gathering, Mr. Wardle's Merry Duchess, a 100 to 8 chance, defeated Lord Edward Somerset's Carlton by a length, subsequent punning showing this to have been one of the most remarkable races of the season. The Princess of Wales' Handicap at Sandown Park was awarded to Mr. Fenwick's Southhill (8 to 1 agst.), the Chester Trades' Cup to Carlton (9 to 4 agst.), the Great Cheshire Handicap to Kinsky (evens), the Queen's Cup at Kempton Park to Mr. Brodrick Cloete's Beaulieu (7 to 1 agst.), the Payne Stakes at Newmarket to Capt. Bowling's Carrasco (6 to 1 agst.), the Somersetshire Stakes to Mr. A. W. Merry's colt by Bertram or Wisdom—Enigma (4 to 1 agst.), the Doncaster Spring Handicap to Mr. T. Price's True Blue II. (100 to 8 agst.), the Epsom Grand Prize to the Duchess of Montrose's Eiridsford (9 to 4 agst.), the Salford Borough Handicap to Mr. W. Blake's Exmoor (7 to 1 agst.), and the Manchester Cup to Lord Edward Somerset's Carlton (10 to 1 agst.). At Royal Ascot the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde showed that he still retained his marvellous speed by defeating Kilwarlin in the Rous Memorial Stakes (4 to 1 on), and Minting, Bendigo, and Phil in the Hardwicke Stakes (5 to 4 on); Eurasian was credited with the Ascot Stakes (100 to 12 agst.) and Alexandra Plate (7 to 2 agst.); the Prince of Wales' Stakes, the Royal Hunt Cup, the Coronation Stakes, and the Derby Stakes, were respectively credited to Claymore (100 to 12 agst.), Gay Hermit (5 to 1 agst.), Heloise (4 to 1 agst.), and Timothy (2 to 1 agst.), all four animals being the property of the Duchess of Montrose. The Gold Cup was won by Mr. Douglas Baird's Bird of Freedom (10 to 1 agst.), Lord Calthorpe's Florentine (4 to 1 agst.) was victorious in the St. James' Palace Stakes, and Lord Aylesbury's now notorious Everitt (100 to 8 agst.) easily defeated 16 opponents in the Wokingham Stakes. At the Derby Summer Meeting Mr. C. Archer's Stourfield (3 to 1 agst.) secured the Walbeck Cup, and Gloriation (8 to 1 agst.) was victorious in the Doveridge

Handicap. At Gosforth Park the North Derby was won by Mr. Douglas Baird's Salisbury (2 to 1 agst.), the Northumberland Plate by Mr. Blake's Exmoor (100 to 30 agst.), the Seaton Delaval Plate by Mr. Hall's Friday (5 to 2 agst.), and the Newcastle Handicap by Mr. W. Stevenson's Londonderry (6 to 5 agst.). The Sixtieth Liverpool Cup was won by Mr. F. Anson's Oaster (85 to 40 agst.), the Molynaux Cup by Mr. Renfrew's Thunderstorm (100 to 30 agst.), and the Kempton Park July Handicap by Mr. Childwick's Harpenden (2 to 1 agst.). At the Leicester Summer Meeting, Timothy won the Midland Derby Stakes (3 to 1 agst.), and Mr. Bedford's Repeater II. the Zetland Stakes (20 to 1 agst.); and at Goodwood Mr. Mackenzie's Upset, a 25 to 1 chance, secured the Stewards' Cup, Sir Tatton Sykes' Cardinal Mai was first in the Levant Stakes (9 to 4 agst.), the Sussex Stakes fell to Réve d'Or (9 to 4 on), the Goodwood Cup to the Duke of Westminster's Savile (3 to 1 agst.), the Goodwood Stakes to Lord Edward Somerset's Carlton (9 to 4 agst.), and the Nassau Stakes to Mr. Douglas Baird's Maize (100 to 8 agst.). Mr. Merry's Abu Klea won the Brighton Stakes (10 to 1 agst.), the Duke of Hamilton's Jacob was successful in the Lewes Handicap (4 to 1 agst.), and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Cactus, another 4 to 1 chance, defeated all opponents in the Great International Breeders' Stakes for 3-year-olds at Kempton Park. The Great Northern Leger at Redcar was won by Lord Zetland's Scottish King (4 to 1 on), the Great Ebor Handicap by Mr. Brydges-Williams' Silence (15 to 1 agst.), the Yorkshire Oaks by Réve d'Or (4 to 1 on), the Glen Plate at Leicester by Mr. Sherwood's Bessie (7 to 1 agst.), the Foveril of the Peak Plate at Derby by Harpenden (2 to 1 agst.), and at the same meeting Gloriation secured the Breeders' St. Leger Stakes (3 to 1 agst.). Mr. Lambert's Nora (10 to 1 agst.) defeated a large field in the Hartington Plate. Merry Duchess (7 to 1 agst.) won the Great Yorkshire Handicap, General Owen Williams' Lisbon (100 to 8 agst.) was successful in the Portland Plate (Doncaster), the Great Eastern Railway Handicap was awarded to Mr. Benholm's Braw Lass (100 to 30 agst.), and the Newmarket October Handicap to Mr. Valentine's St. Helen (100 to 30 agst.). The Cesarewitch Stakes, run for at Newmarket over a distance of 2 miles 2 fur. 28 yards, evokes more speculation, perhaps, than any handicap throughout the season, and of the twenty-three competitors taking part in the race of Oct. 17th last Lord Rodney's Humewood, 3 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb., who started at 41 to 1, won by a length and a half from Bendigo, aged, 9 st. 7 lb., Carlton, 4 yrs., 9 st. 2 lb., being third. The Cambridge Stakes was decided a fortnight later, over a course of a mile and 240 yards, at Newmarket, and Gloriation, 3 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (40 to 1 agst.), defeated Bendigo, aged, 9 st. 13 lb., by half a length. Quicksand, 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lb., and seventeen others. The performances of Bendigo were exceptionally meritorious, and on the Thursday following the Cesarewitch he won the Champion Stakes, starting at 3 to 1 on, in a canter. The Duke of Westminster's St. Mirin compensated for various disappointments by winning the Liverpool Autumn Cup (11 to 2 agst.). Gay Hermit (7 to 4 agst.) won the Great Lancashire Handicap, Thunderstorm (100 to 8 agst.) was successful in the Derby Cup, and Carlton brought an exceptionally interesting season to a close with a highly meritorious victory in the Manchester

November Handicap, for which he started at 20 to 1, and carried 9 st. 12 lb., a head in the rear of the heavy weight being Mr. Gardner's Sorrento, whilst Mr. A. Taylor's Stourhead finished third, well in advance of seventeen opponents. As considerable interest is always shown by English sportsmen in the *Grand Prix de Paris*, the *Prix du Jockey Club* (the French Derby), and the *Prix de Diane* (the French Oaks), it may be added that the two first-mentioned events were credited to M. Aumont by the aid respectively of Ténébreuse and Monarque, and that the *Prix de Diane* was won by M. Euphrussi's Bayarde. The *Grand National Steeplechase*, the chief event of the cross-country season, is run for over a course of about 4 miles 1,000 yards, at Aintree, a short distance from Liverpool, and on the last anniversary Mr. E. Jay's Gamecock, a 20 to 1 chance, won by three lengths from Baron Schröder's Savoyard, the late Lord Wolverton's Johany Longtail being third, well in advance of thirteen others.—In London there are two sporting daily papers: the *Sportman*, Editor, Mr. A. Allison, and the *Sporting Life*, (with which is now incorporated *Bull's Life*), Editor, Mr. C. Blake; whilst the article signed "Vigilant" in the former is written by Mr. H. Smurthwaite; the *Sporting Chronicle* is published daily at Manchester, and the leading weekly journal devoted to sport is the *Field*, Editor, Mr. Walsh ("Stonehenge").

Hospital Sunday Fund. For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district. The practice is now pretty general in this country. The *Metropolitan Hospital Home Fund* was started in 1873, by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*. The following table shows the amount of the collections and the number of congregations contributing:—

Denomination	No. of congregations	Amount
Church of England	908	£28,365 15 2
Congregationalists	125	2,080 2 0
Jews	29	964 19 7
Baptists	88	1,038 18 7
Wesleyans	111	1,008 15 8
Presbyterians	36	960 12 9
Roman Catholics	75	476 4 0
Unitarians	12	265 13 11
Society of Friends	14	175 1 0
Greek Church	1	84 6 0
Swedenborgians	7	69 19 3
German Lutherans	7	94 15 6
Methodists (United Free)	17	25 17 9
Church of Scotland	3	111 7 9
Methodists (Primitive)	13	22 5 6
Calvinists	1	25 10 6
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	5	27 2 0
Catholic Apostolic	8	77 1 7
Free Church of England	1	5 18 7
Methodists (New Connexion)	1	0 16 0
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	1	4 2 9
Various	5	306 19 1
Totals	1,538	£36,391 18 11

There is also a day set apart for collection in

aid of Hospitals, and Dispensaries under the auspices of the *Saturday Hospital Fund*. Consult, in reference to hospitals generally, the *Hospital* (weekly).

Horses. The Breed of. Parliament last session voted a grant of £5,000, which is intended to be an annual charge on the Exchequer, for promoting improvement in the breed of horses, and appointed a commission to inquire into the best means by which the bounty may be expended. The Commissioners are: The Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Coventry, Master of the Buckhounds; Baron Ribblesdale; Mr. Henry Chaplin; Major-Gen. Frederick George Ravenhill; Mr. Jacob Wilson, representative of the Royal Agricultural Society; Mr. John Gilmour, representative of the Highland and Agricultural Society; and Mr. John Bowen Jones, representative of the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

House, Adjournment of the. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

House of Deputies, The Austro-Hungarian. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, '85. This Act, based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1884, amends three distinct groups of statutes, namely, the Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867; the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882; and the Artisans' and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882. See ed. '87.

Hova. The ruling race of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

Howells, William Dean, the eminent American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profession, and in '71 was appointed editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '80. His poems, sketches, and stories, which are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. H. was American consul at Vienna '61-69.

Huddleston, Sir John Walter, was b. in 1817, and married Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1839), Q.C. (1857), but he failed repeatedly in his attempts to get into Parliament. Probably no man at the bar, in his time, except Mr. Hawkins, had so large a practice at Nisi Prius. Mr. Huddleston was created a justice of the Common Pleas (1875), then a baron of the Exchequer, and, finally, judge of the High Court. He is, however, still known in legal circles as "Baron" Huddleston.

Hudson Bay. An inland sea of the Dominion of Canada, nearly as large as the Mediterranean, communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait. Navigation difficult, owing to numerous sandbanks, rocks, islets, and floating ice. Closed by ice seven months of the year. A project is on foot to connect Port Nelson, on the western shore, with Winnipeg and elsewhere by rail, and a small portion of this line has been built. Communication at present open in summer by canoe to Lake Winnipeg. Hudson, the discoverer, was set adrift in the Bay with his son and others, in an open boat, by his mutinous crew, and was lost. The Hudson Bay Company, chartered in the seventeenth century, held the whole of British North America under the name of Rupert's

Land, exclusive of Ontario, Quebec, and other eastern provinces of Canada, until 1855, when British Columbia was colonized, and until 1867, when the Dominion was formed. It was and is wholly a fur-trading company, and its settlements were only forts and stations for hunters and Indian traders. The Company is now assigned, in liquidation of its claims, one-twentieth of the new lands in the North-West, as they are surveyed.

Hudson Bay Railway. This scheme, or more properly speaking, the Hudson Bay and Winnipeg Railway, is, to some extent, an adaptation of the old trade route of the Hudson Bay Company to modern requirements, and is of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the Colonies, especially in regard to the great Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. The project is to connect Regina, the centre of the fertile belt on the west, and Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on the east, with Port Nelson in Hudson Bay, from which point to Liverpool the distance is not more than 2,966 geographical miles. Both the places named are on the existing Canadian Pacific line, and this fact alone is of importance in connection with a scheme for opening up the shortest possible route to England. To put it another way: starting from Port Nelson, the line of railway will follow the Hudson Bay Company's old route to Lake Winnipeg, and by the western side of the lake to the capital; at Grand Rapids, a western fork will be extended to Regina; the whole work being divided into three sections.—Port Nelson to Grand Rapids, 400 miles; Grand Rapids to Winnipeg, 250, and Grand Rapids to Regina, 300, or in all 950 miles. Beyond the construction of large timber trestle bridges for the river gorges, the face of the country does not appear to offer any great engineering difficulties, and the savings in railway traffic on the way to Liverpool have been estimated in favour of the new line as follows:—From Winnipeg over the Montreal route, 775 miles; over New York route, 1,129; over Halifax route, 1,618; from Regina over the Montreal route, 1,081; over New York route, 1,435; over Halifax route, 1,924. As above stated, the distance; from Port Nelson to Liverpool is 2,966 miles; from Montreal *via* Bottle Island it is 2,787, or by Cape Race 2,990; and from New York it is 3,100. As to the navigation, it is asserted, on Government authority, that the straits are open for ocean steamships four, and sometimes six, months in the year, and that the harbour at Nelson river is never closed with ice. The Provincial Government of Manitoba has given a guarantee on behalf of the line, and the Dominion Government has reserved 8,400,000 acres of Crown lands adjoining the line as a subsidy. It may be remarked that the old Hudson Bay Company have used the "old trade route" for over two centuries and a half, of late years the appearance of railways modifying the sea portion of it, and that the fisheries of the Bay offer ample means for development. Sir J. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., and Mr. W. Shelford, are the consulting engineers to the railway company. During 87 the permanent way was laid for the first 40 miles, the line having been surveyed further north, while the country was explored for 100 miles. To the south of Winnipeg a connection was partly constructed with the Red River Valley Rail-

way, where (see CANADIAN PACIFIC) political considerations interfered with certain railway developments.

Hudson River Tunnel. In June 87 it was reported that, after a lapse of 44 years, the works at this tunnel had been reopened. It was understood that, although four headings were being worked simultaneously, the chief endeavour was to complete and open the north tunnel, which was then about one-third finished. Compressed air was being used to keep the heading free from water, the heading being excavated as fast as the sheathing and masonry could be put in. It was added that all the financial stumbling-blocks had been removed.
Hue. Capital of Annam (*q.v.*).

Huggins, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Ph.D. (Leyden), b. in London, Feb. 7th, 1824. Educated at the City of London School. Became early attached to the science of astronomy. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and applied himself with much assiduity to the study of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence, at Upper Tulse Hill, and occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. His object being to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. In conjunction with Dr. W. A. Miller he made some important discoveries with regard to the heavenly bodies, and for these researches Dr. Huggins received (Nov. 1866) one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded Dr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins continued his prismatic researches with a more powerful spectroscope with most important results, and in 1886 he again received a medal from the Royal Society. His labours have also received recognition from foreign societies. Dr. Huggins was President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1876-78).

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., a leading and popular Methodist divine, b. 1847. Educated at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton, where he is at present stationed. Has been secretary to the Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference; is a member of the Legal Conference; vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance; editor of the *Methodist Times* (1885). Has taken a prominent part in promoting the new mission to the West End, and is an earnest advocate of the proposed reunion of the various branches of the Methodist Church.

Hughes, Thomas, b. 1823. Educated at Rugby and Oxford. Called to the bar (1846). An advanced Liberal, he sat for Lambeth (1865-68), M.P. for Frome (1868-74), Q.C. (1869). In 1870 he made a tour in the United States. He is well known as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," which, appearing first in 1857, went through several editions. A French version of this work appeared in Paris in 1875. Mr. Hughes wrote "The Scouring of the White Horse," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and many other books and pamphlets. Appointed a

County Court judge (1882). Mr. Hughes some time since founded an English colony in the Western States of America, but the experiment is said to be not so completely successful as its author could desire.

Humbert IV., King of Italy; b. 1844; is the eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel, whom he succeeded on the throne (January 1878). Prince Humbert, along with his father, took an active part in the war of independence, and displayed no less energy in his efforts to unite Italy. He co-operated in the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and both in Naples and Palermo he enjoys a well-deserved popularity. He has been invested with the Order of the Garter, and received the investiture at the hands of the Duke of Abercorn. In 1868 his Majesty married the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, his cousin, and the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. His eldest son, who bears the title of Prince of Naples, was born in 1869.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hunt, William Holman, the well-known painter of religious and mystical subjects, was born 1827. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and "The Awakening Conscience," of 1854, founded the subject of a series of letters by Mr. Ruskin to the *Times*. Mr. Hunt subsequently painted "The Scapegoat" and "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," the latter of which attracted great notice when exhibited (1860). The largest of his works, "The Shadow of Death," occupied the artist during a four years' residence in Palestine, and was finished in 1873. "The Triumph of the Innocents," by some considered his masterpiece, was last year reproduced in photogravure and published by the Fine Art Society. Mr. Holman Hunt is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy. He has recently been elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Hurricanes. See METEOROLOGY.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., the foremost of living English biologists, b. May 4th, 1825, at Ealing. Educated at Ealing School (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital. He served as assistant-surgeon on H.M.S. *Victory* and *Rattlesnake*, during the cruise of which latter vessel he made important observations on oceanic hydrozoa. In 1852 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; 1855, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and also Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution; 1858, Croonian Lecturer at the Royal Society; 1862, President of the Biological Section of the British Association; 1870, President of the Association itself for the year, and member of the London School Board; 1872, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; 1873, Secretary of the Royal Society; 1878, LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; 1879, LL.D. Cambridge; 1883, *Read Lecturer* at Cambridge, and President of the Royal Society. In October 1884, he left England on account of ill health. In 1885

he resigned his official duties, which included the Inspectorship of Fisheries and the presidency of the Royal Society. His works, and noting papers to scientific and general periodicals, are: 1853, Translation, with Busk, of Kolliker's "Histology"; 1857, Translation of "Von Siebold on Tapeworms"; 1858, "Educational Value of Natural History Sciences"; 1859, "Oceanic Hydrozoa"; 1863, "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature, and Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature"; 1864, "Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Classification of Animals"; 1866, *Elementary Physiology*; 1869, Introduction to the Classification of Animals"; 1870, "Lay Sermons"; 1871, "Manual of Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals"; 1873, "Critiques and Addresses"; 1875, "Elementary Biology," with Martin; 1877, "Physiography," "American Addresses," and "Anatomy of Invertebrate"; 1880, "Crayfish"; 1881, "Science and Culture," and other Essays. Professor Huxley is as well known and as notable a teacher and lecturer as he is a distinguished experimenter and writer.

Hybrids. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Hyderabad. For Resident, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Hydrophobia, Law of. The local authority may, if a mad dog or dog suspected of being mad, is found within its jurisdiction, make an order placing such restrictions as it thinks proper upon all dogs not being under the control of any person. This order may be for such time as it thinks proper, and may extend through the whole of its jurisdiction or any part of it. The local authority is to publish due notice of the order. Any person disobeying it makes himself liable to a fine of 20s., recoverable on summary conviction. The local authority referred to is either the town council, the local board, the improvement commissioners, or in places where none of these is to be found, the justices in petty sessions. (For detailed particulars of the recent prevalence of hydrophobia and its treatment, see our edition of 1886.)

Hygrometer. See METEOROLOGY.

Hypnotism (synon. Braidism). During the hypnotic state portions of the brain only are involved in sleep, whilst others can be called into activity by the impression of a dominant idea communicated to it by the operator; and it is thus capable of receiving sensorial impressions which become arrested before conversion into conscious ideas, so that no recollection of what has happened during the sleep remains. The special senses retain their activity; the psychomotor centres can control complicated movements; muscular power may be heightened, whilst the muscular sense (analgesia) may be lowered. The countenance is at first expressionless, but on any action being performed animation returns. Illusions and hallucinations can be produced which are purely subjective and devoid of any external correlative. The phenomena of Hypnotism have recently received attention from Teulon, Charcot, Ch. Richet (Heidenhain), and others.

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Ibsen, Henrik. Norwegian dramatist and poet; b. March 20th, '38, at Skien. The childhood of his "Peer Gynt" is said to be largely autobiographical. In '56 he produced his first play, "Udøilna"; and in '57 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '62 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of director of the *Norake Theatre* at Christiania, which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. In '63 he went abroad, returning afterwards to Norway for a time. He now resides in Germany and Italy. Most of his works are translated into German, and some into English.

Iceland. A large island in the North Sea belonging to Denmark. Area 39,756 sq. m., pop. 72,445. Capital *Reykjavik*. It is wholly volcanic, with active craters, steam-holes, boiling-springs, &c. Lying just outside the Arctic Circle, climate is severe. Glaciers cover the mountains, icebergs often blockade the northern coasts, but south and west influenced by Gulf Stream. There are no trees, corn cannot be grown; the only mineral of value is sulphur, and it is not plentiful. But the pasturage is excellent, and ponies, cattle, and sheep thrive. Exports are wool, dried fish, seal-skins and oil, whale-oil and balcen, eider-down, bird-skins, and pomes. Manufactures domestic. A Danish governor (*Stiftamtmand*) presides over administration, but the people elect an *Althing* for legislation. Commerce restricted and in Danish hands. People very poor: a kindly, simple, cheerful race, but lacking energy, and sometimes incurring distress through improvidence. They are remarkable for good education, and there is a college at *Reykjavik*. Iceland was colonised by Norsemen in 874, and for three centuries was a flourishing republic. It then passed under the Norwegian crown; and in 1380 was transferred to Denmark. Its literature is famous. Consult *Baring Gould's* "Iceland," *Lock's* "Home of the Eddas," &c.

"Ich Dien." Two stories are current as to the origin of this phrase. (1) Edward I. when he presented Edward, his infant son, to the Welsh chieftains in Carnarvon Castle pronounced the words, *Eich dyn—behold the man.* (2) *King John*, of Bohemia, wore the motto at the battle of Cressy, where he was slain by the Black Prince (1346), who assumed the words.

Idiot's Act, 86. See *ed. '87*.
Ignatieff, General Nicholas Paulovitch. Russian general and diplomatist, b. in 1832. His father, Count Paul Ignatieff, took a prominent part in facilitating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne. Paulovitch Ignatieff studied in the Corps des Pages, and became an officer in the Imperial Guard. When the Crimean war was declared, he belonged first to the staff of Count Berg at Revel, and afterwards at Finland. When the war concluded, he became military attaché in the Russian Embassy to the Court of St. James. In 1885 Ignatieff was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander II., and obtained the rank of colonel. He was sent on a mission to Khiva and Bokhara, and afterwards despatched to Peking as a minister plenipotentiary. He obtained from the Chinese Government the cession

of the Province of *Ussuri*. He came back to St. Petersburg, and was placed at the head of the *Asiatic Department* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He filled the office of Representative of the Russian Court at Constantinople (1864-78). From 1878 to 1882 General Ignatieff was the Russian Minister of the Interior, and subsequently Governor-General of Irkutsk and Commander-in-chief of the troops of the Government, which post he now holds. He is also a Senator, a President of the Academy, and a Member of the Council of the Empire.

Ilbert Bill. A measure proposed by the government of Lord Ripon in India, in order to extend the jurisdiction of native judges in criminal offences over Europeans. It took its name from Mr. C. P. Ilbert, the legal member of Council who had charge of the Bill. The Ilbert Bill in an amended form was passed in '84. See *ed. '87*.

Illiterate Voters. According to a parliamentary paper issued in '87, 80,145 persons voted as illiterates at the last general election, the total number of votes polled being 2,969,381. In England and Wales the illiterate voters numbered 38,587; in Scotland, 4,836; and in Ireland, 36,722.

Ilston, W. A. See *CYCLING*.
Illuminants. See *ed. '86*; also *LIGHTING*, and *ELECTRICITY ON SHIPBOARD*.

"Illustrated London News." established 1842, published weekly (6d.), contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon subjects of current events and interest, with explanatory letterpress. Mr. G. A. Sala (*q.v.*), under the well-known *nom de plume* of "G. A. S.," was a contributor for some years. A list of wills of peers deceased, and an obituary, form interesting features of the paper, which has a large circulation.

Impeachments and Trial of Peers. Impeachment is a method of trial which has usually been reserved for great public offences, and has not been resorted to since 1805. The proceedings are commenced by a member of the House of Commons preferring a charge of high treason or of certain high crimes and misdemeanours, and moving that the person accused be impeached; and the Commons, if they think a *prima facie* case is made out, vote for the impeachment of the party and depute certain of their number to go to the bar of the House of Lords to exhibit their charges, promising to appear and make them good at a time to be fixed by the peers. The articles of impeachment are in due course drawn up by a committee and delivered to the Lords, and the accused sends a written answer. On the appointed day certain numbers of the Commons, acting in the name of the House as counsel for the prosecution, or managers, call evidence and address their lordships. The accused may thereupon reply by counsel and bring forward his proofs of vindication. The question is then solemnly put by the president of the assembly whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, on which each peer rises, and laying his hand on his breast replies either "guilty" or "not guilty" "upon my honour." The numbers are cast up, and the verdict is the decision of the majority. If the accused be found guilty, judgment is pronounced on a subsequent day. A peer charged at common law, with any mis-

demeanour is tried like a commoner; but any peer, whether a lord of parliament or not, accused of treason, or felony, or misprision of either, is tried by his peers, and it has been held by high authorities that he cannot waive his privilege to be so tried. The indictment is regularly removed by writ of *certiorari*—during the session to the House of Peers, or strictly speaking to the court of our lady the Queen in Parliament, but in the recess to the court of the Lord High Steward, which during the sittings of Parliament has no existence. The Lord High Steward (*q.v.*), or the Lord High Chancellor (*q.v.*), may preside at an impeachment unless the offence alleged is treason by a peer when the president must be the former; and he too alone can preside at the trial of a peer, whether it take place in the court of the Queen in Parliament or in his own court. All lords of Parliament are summoned to the trial of a peer, but the bishops retire before the question is put. The court of the Lord High Steward is composed of the temporal lords only. In the one court the peers are judges of both law and fact; in the other they are jurors upon the facts, and the Lord High Steward is properly the judge upon matters of law. These state trials have usually taken place in Westminster Hall, which has been specially fitted up for the occasion.

Imperial Federation. The question of how best to consolidate, or federate the British Empire had been studied by a few Englishmen for some years previously, but it was not until '84 that a private committee consulted public men of both the great political parties, and upon their advice called together a conference of all who were known to accept the principle of Imperial Federation. This conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 25th in that year, under the presidency of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, supported by eminent colonial and other officials and influential supporters of the scheme. Many others wrote approving the objects of the gathering. Resolutions were adopted affirming that some form of federation was essential; and at the adjourned conference, held in the following November, it was resolved to form the Imperial Federation League, whose object should be to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire; that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs; and that any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organised defence of common rights. The League was duly constituted, Mr. Forster being appointed chairman of a strong executive committee, which office he held until his death. The League has made rapid progress, branches having been formed in a number of provincial towns, and also in several of the colonies. The movement so far has been supported by men who differ greatly on other questions; it has been approved by a very large section of the English press, and the League has now an organ of its own, published monthly, entitled "*Imperial Federation*." A conference of the Imperial Federation League, held in July '86, was opened by the Earl of Rosebery, then Foreign Secretary, who had been elected to succeed Mr. Forster as Chairman of the League. It was attended by delegates

from branches of the Imperial Federation League in all parts of the Empire; and papers of importance, followed by discussion, were read by Professor Seeley, Sir Alexander Galt, K.C.M.G., Captain Colomb, M.P., and others. The Conference was followed by a banquet, presided over by Lord Rosebery, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Wolseley, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Dunraven, the High Commissioner for Canada the Agents-General for other Colonies, and the Earl of Wemyss. On the 11th of August a large and influential deputation from the League waited upon Lord Salisbury at the Colonial Office, the Premier being accompanied by Mr. Edward Stanhope, Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Brassey, who introduced the deputation, stated that the League then included 74 Members of Parliament, of all shades of political opinion, and several distinguished Governors and ex-Governors of the Colonies. The Prime Minister was urged to call a Conference, or to appoint a Royal Commission, to be composed of accredited representatives of the United Kingdom and of each of the self-governing Colonies, for the purpose of suggesting some practical means whereby concerted action may be taken (1) for placing upon a satisfactory basis the defence of the ports and the commerce of the Empire in time of war, (2) for promoting direct intercourse, commercial, postal, and telegraphic, between the several countries of the Empire in time of peace, and any other means for securing the closer federation or union of all parts of the Empire. Lord Salisbury stated in reply that it would be difficult to overrate the importance of the deputation, and of the cause which it had in hand. He further promised that the statement laid before him should be carefully considered by the Cabinet. In the Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament (Sept. 25th, '86) there occurred this paragraph: "I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which, in an increasing degree, is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects, and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer, in every practicable way, the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorised communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments, with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest." The Imperial Conference, thus summoned at the instance of the Imperial Federation League, met April 4th, '87, under the presidency of Sir Henry Holland, who had succeeded Mr. Stanhope as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Members of the Conference were:—Rt. Hon. Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.; Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; Earl Cadogan; Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.; Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.; Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P.; Earl of Onslow; Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., M.P. Newfoundland: Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G. (Premier); Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. Canada: Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of Ontario); Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. New South Wales: Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G. (late Premier);

Sir Robert Wisdom, K.C.M.G. (formerly Attorney-Gen.); Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-Gen.). **Tasmania:** Mr. John Stokell Dodds (late Attorney-Gen.); Mr. Ayle Douglas (Agent-Gen.). **Cape of Good Hope:** Sir Thomas Uppington, K.C.M.G. (Attorney-Gen.); Mr. Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-Gen.). **South Australia:** Sir John W. Downer, K.C.M.G. (Premier); Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-Gen.). **New Zealand:** Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-Gen.); Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G. (Speaker of the Legislative Council). **Victoria:** Mr. Alfred Deakin (Chief Secretary); Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Defence); Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G. (Agent-Gen.); Mr. James Service (late Premier). **Queensland:** Sir Samuel Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (Premier); Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (Agent-Gen.). **Western Australia:** Mr. John Forrest, C.M.G. (Commissioner of Crown Lands); Mr. Septimus Bart. **Natal:** Mr. John Robinson. The proceedings were opened by a speech from the Marquess of Salisbury, who, in alluding to the fact that this was the first meeting of the Empire in council, said: "This meeting, we are all sensible, is the beginning of a state of things which will have great results in the future. It will be the parent of a long progeniture, and distant councils in the Empire may in some far-off time look back to the meeting in this room as the root from which all their greatness and all their beneficence have sprung." Speaking of Imperial Federation, he said: "These are great aspirations. I do not cast any kind of slur upon them in calling them aspirations; on the contrary, these sentimental aspirations are not separated by so deep a chasm from any actual practical undertaking as some people may think. They are hazy enough, doubtful enough now, but they are the nebulous matter that in the course of ages, in the course of much less than ages, will cool down and condense into a material from which very practical and business-like results may very likely come." After pointing out the difficulties opposed by the different fiscal policies of the various parts of the Empire to a Customs Union, which however he "did not believe to be impossible in the nature of things," he stated that among purposes of mutual defence was the business which the Empire had now before it, warning the Conference that "where there is liability to any attack, attack will come. The Colonies—the English Colonies—occupy some of the fairest and most desirable portions of the earth's surface. The desire for colonial and foreign possessions is increasing among the nations of Europe." He concluded his address as follows: "What we desire is that all parts of the Empire should be equally safe, prosperous, and glorious, and for that end we desire that all should take their fair and legitimate part in a task of which all ought to be proud. It is not merely in furnishing money; it is also in furnishing men. I hope that some past experience may give us ground for the anticipation, as time goes on, more and more, that those who are in the Colonies will take personal part in the defence of the Empire in all its portions, and will join even more fully than they have joined before in serving under the standards of the Queen. I have now only to repeat with how much pleasure we see this meeting, which indicates the drawing

closer and closer of those bonds which have been happily created by a common origin, a common history, and a common allegiance. We hope that the connection may become more and more true, and real, and that we may, by our organisation, by our agreement, present to the world the spectacle of a vast empire founded not upon force or upon subjection, but upon a hearty sympathy and a resolute co-operation in attaining all those high objects of human endeavour which are open to an Empire like this." **Earl Granville**, as a Liberal Colonial Secretary, said: "In pursuance of proposals made last summer from influential quarters, Mr. Stanhope assembled this Conference, the result of which he hoped 'may be not only to retain but greatly to increase the links of steel and of silk which bind the different portions of this great Empire together.' The Premier of Newfoundland 'ventured to predict that if the grand project of Imperial Federation ever became a reality, the Conference would prove to have been the school from which the finished project emerged.' **Sir Alexander Campbell**, who represented the Dominion of Canada, strongly commended the selection of subjects for discussion which were those put forward by the League. "A good understanding on these subjects would," he said, "pave the way to another and closer union . . . It would step by step unite all into one grand union for the consolidation, defence, and prosperity of the Empire." **Sir Patrick Jennings**, late Premier of New South Wales, said that "the points set down for discussion were ten parts, the sum of which was Imperial Federation," and expressed a wish to confer "in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and with a desire to do what was best for the whole Empire." **Mr. Stokell Dodds**, representing **Tasmania**, considered "that the subjects set down for discussion, though very important, sank into comparative insignificance when compared with the higher result of bringing the Colonies closer to the Mother Country," and spoke of "the work of which they were now possibly laying the foundation—the foundation of a united Empire." **Sir Thomas Uppington**, Attorney-General of the **Cape of Good Hope**, after announcing that he was specially authorised to thank Mr. Stanhope for calling the Conference together, asserted on behalf of himself and his colleagues "that they were going into that Conference heart and soul to do business in a businesslike way." **Sir John W. Downer**, Premier, spoke of the strong loyalty of **South Australia** to the Throne, and thanked Her Majesty on behalf of his fellow-colonists for having summoned the Conference. They would bear in mind that all individual interests must be subordinated to the welfare of the Empire generally, and to the preservation of its unity." **Sir Francis Dillon Bell**, Agent-Gen. for **New Zealand**, having impressed upon the Conference "that their duty lay in assisting, and not in embarrassing Her Majesty's Government," by adding to the tremendous care that already weighs upon it." **Mr. Alfred Deakin**, Chief Secretary of **Victoria**, said: "The people of **Victoria** were anxious for a settled Colonial policy, and repudiated any distinction between Colonial and Imperial interests." The Premier of **Queensland**, **Sir Samuel Griffith**, assured the Conference that "in no Colony was Mr. Stanhope's invitation more warmly received

than in Queensland. It was taking a new step in the history of the Empire." Important results have followed from the Conference. (1) An arrangement by which the *Australasian Colonies* shall in future contribute to the support of that part of the *Royal Navy* which protects the *Australasian shores*. (2) Another arrangement by which the same Colonies take a share in the expense of administering the *British territory of New Guinea*. These arrangements carry with them the right of the Colonies to a considerable voice in the disposition of the fleet, and the administration of New Guinea, which however remain in the hands of the Imperial Government as heretofore. (3) An agreement with the Government of the *Cape of Good Hope* by which the erection of the necessary works for the protection of *Table Bay* shall be undertaken by the Colonial Government, the Imperial Government supplying the armament, *Simon's Bay* remaining entirely in the hands of the latter. In addition to these results connected with the first object of the Conference, the following matters were discussed:—Postal and Telegraphic Communications, arrangements for an Imperial Census in 1891, Foreign Sugar Bounties, Patent Laws, Merchandise and Trade Marks, Marriage Laws, and the enforcement of Colonial Judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy. An understanding was also arrived at upon the *New Hebrides Question*, and has since been carried into effect, by which the neutrality of these islands will be preserved by placing them under a Joint Anglo-French Naval Commission. The Conference was favourable to the establishment of an *Imperial Penny Post*, but considered that the cost would be at present too great. The establishment of a line of *Mail Steamers* crossing the *Pacific* from *Vancouver*, and of a submarine cable from the same place to *Australia*, were also discussed. The *Trans-Pacific* line of steamers in connection with the *Canadian Pacific Railway (q.v.)* has since been subsidised jointly by the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada. This was the first occasion in the history of the Empire on which its accredited representatives had met in conference upon its affairs. At the close of the Conference its members expressed themselves as strongly sensible of the value of such meetings, its spokesman, Sir Samuel Griffith, saying, "I think we may look forward to seeing this sort of informal Council of the Empire develop until it becomes a legislative body, and that indeed meetings such as this will before long be recognised as part of the general governing machinery of the Empire." The *St. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain*, speaking at Belfast, Oct. 12th, '87, said: "The arrangement between our Colonies and ourselves is essentially a temporary one. It cannot remain as it is. Either, as I hope may be the case, it will in the future be strengthened by ties of Federation, or it will be loosened altogether." The *Earl of Rosebery*, speaking at Edinburgh, Nov. 17th, '87, said: "If I were to tell you what is the real foundation of all my politics, party or otherwise, I should find that it lies in Imperial Federation—in that closer union of the Empire which, in the closer union of all other communities at this moment, is absolutely and essentially required, not merely for our predominance, but for our future existence." In that sense it enters into no party politics, while party politics have no part in the scheme itself. Of the work done by the

League he said: "I am astonished not merely at the progress that the idea of Imperial Federation has made in this country, but at the practical steps which the League has been able to effect. Last year, on the fall of the late Government, the Imperial Federation League presented a Memorial to the present Prime Minister, urging that a Conference should be called with regard to various Colonial questions, of which the main one was the defence of the Empire; and the present Government, to their infinite credit, to their lifelong credit, agreed to that proposition, and they summoned that Conference. That Conference took place, and I think that no one who has studied the voluminous Report which they have issued would fail to see that not merely were the actual and immediate results of that Conference very great, but as a movement onward towards Imperial Federation it was infinitely greater. No one can say how far we have gone in that direction till there has been time calmly to look on the results of that Conference, and to see how far they have taken us." The London offices of the *Imperial Federation League* are at 43, St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, S.W., where its numerous publications can be obtained. Secretary, A. H. Loring. Organ, *Imperial Federation* (monthly).

Imperialists, French. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperialists, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. This Institute, which is to stand for all time as a record of Her Majesty's jubilee, has been taking shape for more than two years. (For history of the origin of the Institute see ed. '87.) The objects of the Institute have been sketched out by the Committee as follows:—The Institute is to find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee, and will comprise, 1st, conference rooms and a grand hall common to all sections; andly, the Colonial and Indian section, which will serve "to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition"; and 3rdly, of the United Kingdom section, the design of which will be "to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign, and the present condition, of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country." These first definitions as to the objects of the two sections are vague; but the Committee proceed to elaborate them. The space to be allotted to each is to be fairly equal; thus, the United Kingdom will be placed in possession of a space as large as that of all the Colonies put together. To attain the object of the Colonial section, the following arrangements will be made:—"1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and in connection with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom. 2. A hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India. 3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms. 4. The incorpo-

ration in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union. 4. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian art. It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful.—We have given this in the words of the Committee; and also the following outline of what the United Kingdom section, it is proposed, shall contain:—"1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom, and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating thereto. 2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison; together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural works. 3. A library for industrial, commercial, and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and as far as possible of the United States and other countries. 4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map room for geographical and geological reference. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of a kindred nature. 5. The promotion in affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the City of London and in the commercial centres of the provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable in particular localities. 6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science, and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education. Space should also be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries, or of the special industries carried on in great provincial centres." The Government of the Institute will be "a new body, entirely independent of any existing organisation, in which the Colonies will be fairly represented (the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agent-Generals for New South Wales and New Zealand have been added to the Prince of Wales' Committee), and each Colony will have special charge of its own particular department. After some considerable negotiations it was determined that the site of the Institute should be the southern portion of the now vacant land on which the recent

exhibitions were held; and there appears a special fitness in the site when we bear in mind that this property belongs to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of '51, and was originally acquired out of the profits of that first great display in which the Prince Consort took so deep an interest. Throughout the whole of '87 the Organising Committees (Offices, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.) have been inviting and receiving subscriptions; and both the Queen and the Prince of Wales have specially marked their interest in the Institute by subscribing. For some time the Colonies held aloof; but first the Indian Princess subscribed handsomely, then the Canadian Dominion voted £50,000, and more recently a number of Australasian and other Colonies have come forward. Altogether, it is now understood that about £450,000 is "in sight," to which the United Kingdom has contributed about £250,000, India over £100,000, and the Colonies nearly a similar amount. On July 4th, '87, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the building in person. The occasion was taken advantage of for a very imposing ceremony. A pavilion was erected in the grounds capable of holding 10,000 persons; and this was crowded with people, whose gay uniforms and costumes made a beautiful spectacle. The spot selected for the stone, which is of Colonial granite, is where the Central Avenue of the late Exhibitions was placed, near the entrance to what was Old London; and the building is to face southward upon a new roadway, which will run through from Exhibition Road and Queen's Gate, near where the main Indian Court was situated in '86. The design selected is that by Mr. Colcutt, who is the architect. A great quadrangular tower with a domed roof rises from the centre of the building, there being smaller towers of similar design at each end, and graceful turrets break the outline of the roof. The style is Renaissance, and the main front will be 650 ft., with an elevation of 80 ft. The entrance hall, and the two halls at either end, stand prominently forward from the main building, and the entrance is approached by a handsome and broad flight of steps, flanked by pedestals, on which four lions are at rest. Groups of figures and friezes adorn the entire front, where, too, balustraded balconies add to the architectural effect. The figure of Britannia stands forward in strong relief, and the whole ornamentation is elaborate. The front is to be constructed of stone, and other portions of brickwork. The interior is divided into four floors. On the ground floor are arranged three great exhibition galleries surrounding four quadrangles, which could be covered in with glass if desired; and ascending to the principal floor by the grand staircase, 58 ft. wide, we reach the Reception Hall, 128 ft. by 60 ft., to be surrounded in panels by appropriate paintings and friezes. On this floor are the secretary, librarian, reading rooms, and intelligence offices, where mercantile matters can be arranged. The Conference Hall is situated in the left wing, while the upper floors are assigned to various institutions and societies, to emigration offices, refreshments, sample rooms, laboratories, committee rooms, and so on. The estimated cost of erection is £250,000. The contract for the foundations has already been let. Organising Sec., Sir Frederick Abel, who issued an official memorandum in October last by command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The, was instituted January 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. The ladies of this order, as at present appointed, include the daughters and daughters-in-law of the Queen, numerous native Indian Princesses, and the wives or other female relatives of the above-mentioned officials—the latest additions being the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Reay, Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscountess Cross, and H.H. Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar.

Income Tax, Rate of, 1842-87. £100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, *6d.* in the £; '54, *10d.*; '55-6, *12d.*; '59, *6d.*; '61-2, *6d.* £150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, *7d.*; '54, *1s. 2d.*; '55-6, *1s. 4d.*; '58, *6d.*; '59, *61-2, 9d.*; '60, *10d.* Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £50 on Incomes under £200: '63, *7d.*; '64, '68, '71, *6d.*; '65-6, '70, *4d.*; '67, *6d.* Abatement extended to £50 on Incomes under £300: '72, *4d.*; '73, *3d.*; '74, *2d.* Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatements to £150 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, *3d.*; '78-9, '81, '83-4, *6d.*; '80, '84, *6d.*; '82, *6d.*; '85-6, *8d.*; '87, *7d.*

Incorporated Law Society, The. Before the year 1825 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies. In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." A committee was formed to give effect to the prospectus, and raised in the form of shares the capital necessary to provide a building and everything else necessary for the Institution. The deed of settlement was completed in February 1827, and a royal charter was obtained in December 1831. In 1845 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in 1872. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present exceed 4,500. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 30,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character

and of having served in articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in 1833, and in 1836 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. It also investigates cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors, and, where necessary, takes measures for the punishment of offenders. It exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the profession in such matters as scales of payment, right of audience, &c. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of 1881. The improved standing of solicitors is in part due to the exertions of the Society. Sec., F. W. Williamson, Office, Chancery Lane. Consult the Calendar of the Incorporated Law Society.

Incorporated Society of Authors, established in 1884 by Sir F. Pollock, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of Lord Tennyson. Its object is to maintain authors' interests, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways offer them assistance, particularly to the inexperienced. Also to further the establishment of an International Copyright Union, and to secure the adhesion of the American Government thereto; and to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. The Society has during the year '87 issued a new manifesto, urging its claims to the support of every author in the three kingdoms and the colonies. In Dec. '87 the *Société des Gens de Lettres*—a society with similar objects in Paris, founded by Louis Desnoyers—attained its jubilee. An attempt made in England by the first Lord Lytton and Carlyle to imitate our neighbours failed. Hon. Sec., A. G. Ross, B.A.; Sec., Jas. S. Little. Office, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Independents. See CONGREGATIONALISM.

Independents, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Index Society, The. Founded in December '87, amongst the Librarians of the Metropolis, to form a library of indexes, and to index rare and important works.

India. A dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, which are all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-58), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. The more powerful native chiefs continue to exercise every function of government within their own dominions, but their external relations are subject to the control of a British Resident. In other words, they have no international independence. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "Empress of India." *Kaisari-i-Hind.* The Parliament of the United Kingdom

is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a Secretary of State for India, together with a Council (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in whom is vested the authority of the Crown. In England, every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice, he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank. In India, the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes, the council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. One of these is the Commander-in-chief; another must have legal qualifications; another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works; the rest are usually experienced members of the civil service. For purposes of legislation, this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the supreme government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the work of administration, India is divided into eight or more provinces. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab) are under a Lieutenant-Governor; and Bengal and the North-Western Provinces each have legislative councils. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burmah, and Assam) are under a Chief Commissioner. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the High Courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. The total area of India, including the outlying province of Lower Burmah (but not the recent acquisition of Upper Burmah), and the settlement of Aden in Arabia (which is

subordinate to Bombay), amounts to 1,378,044 square miles; and the total population, according to the census of 1881, numbers 233,982,595 persons, showing an average of 184 persons per square mile. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 868,314 square miles, with a population of 126,790,853 persons. Of the larger total, 187,937,438 are Hindus by religion, 50,121,505 Mohammedans, 3,418,895 Buddhists (almost all in Burmah), 1,862,625 Christians (of whom less than 100,000 are Europeans), and 85,397 are Parsees (almost all in Bombay). In the official year ending March 1886, the total revenue of India amounted to £74,464,197, of which £22,592,371 was derived from the land (being in the nature of rent); £6,345,128 from the salt tax, £8,942,515 from opium (really paid by the Chinese consumer of the drug), while £14,272,362 represents gross profits from public works—railways and canals. The total expenditure was £77,265,923, showing a deficit of £2,801,726. The chief items were: army, £20,097,779; civil departments, £12,243,689; interest on debt, £4,330,861; public works (including working expenses and interest and all capital not borrowed), £21,836,875. The total amount of debt bearing interest was £174,524,101, of which £73,806,621 bears interest in gold payable in England, and £99,703,682 bears interest in silver payable in India, while £91,844,601 represents capital expended on remunerative public works. The railways of India have been constructed directly by the State, or by private companies to which the State guarantees interest. In the calendar year 1885, the total number of miles open was 12,207; the total capital outlay, £161,917,840; the total net receipts, £9,126,331, showing an average return of 5.64 per cent. In the year ending March 1886 the total value of the merchandise imported into India amounted to £51,811,580, and of the merchandise exported to £83,827,840, showing an excess of £32,016,260 in the exports. The net importation of treasure was £14,389,963, thus reducing the true excess of exports to £17,626,297, which may be taken roughly to represent the tribute of India to England for cost of administration and interest on capital invested. The chief items among the imports were: cotton goods, £24,282,628; metals, £4,767,060; machinery, £991,553; railway plant, £2,018,065. Among the exports: raw cotton, £10,782,021; opium, £10,735,518; oil seeds, £9,975,129; rice, £9,247,126; wheat, £8,005,331; hides, £5,334,003; raw jute, £4,355,362; cotton manufactures, £5,090,528; tea, £4,397,177; indigo, £3,783,160. In 1886-87, the established strength of the army was 69,329 Europeans and 125,957 natives; total, 195,286 officers and men. The total number of schools and colleges was 122,725, attended by 3,339,061 pupils, of whom only 213,428 were girls; the total expenditure on education was £2,424,396, of which £805,020 was defrayed by the State. Since Lord Dufferin succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy in 1884, the external affairs of India have attracted more attention than its domestic administration. The delimitation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan has been at last peacefully accomplished, in co-operation with Russia; and the Afghan Amir seems to be more firmly established than ever on his throne. The railway now runs to the important military station of Quetta, in Beluchistan, while the telegraph has been extended through the dreaded Khyber Pass. In the last month of

1887, the Viceroy in person held a further or official reception at Peshawur, which was attended by many chieftains from beyond the frontier who had never before recognised British allegiance. At the other end of the Himalayan chain the recently acquired province of Upper Burmah has been very slowly settling down into submission. The real difficulties only began after regular military operations ceased and King Theebaw had been deported to India, in December 1885. During the two years that have since elapsed, numerous bands of dacoits or bandits have maintained a constant guerilla warfare, sheltered by their native jungles and hills, and by the insubrious climate during great part of the year. The military expenditure thus caused, together with the continual decline in the gold value of the rupee, has seriously embarrassed the Indian Exchequer. In India proper, the most important event of the year 1887 has been the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, which took place on Feb. 16th and 17th—a date arbitrarily fixed as falling within the cold season. Europeans and natives joined in the festivities which then took place in every town throughout the country; and, in accordance with Oriental custom, a great number of prisoners were released from gaol. India sent large subscriptions to the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*), and also provided many local memorials of the event, chiefly in the form of institutions for technical education. It may also be mentioned here that the presence of Indian princes and Indian soldiers was a notable feature in the celebration of the Jubilee in this country. The loyalty of the Indian princes has been yet more recently shown by the munificent offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the greatest Mohammedan in the country, of £600,000 towards the defence of the Imperial frontier. During the first week of 1888 the third annual assembly of the Indian Congress was held at Madras, and was more largely attended than either of the two preceding meetings by both Mohammedans and Eurasians. The principal resolutions adopted were for the introduction of a representative element into the legislative councils, and for the larger employment of natives in the higher departments of the administration.

India and Ceylon Ship Canal. In Feb. '87 it was stated that a long-talked-of scheme of cutting a ship canal through the Island of Ramisseram had received the sanction and support of the Indian Government. The island in question lies between Ceylon and the Indian mainland, and the idea is to clear a channel through rock and reef which will allow of the passage of ocean-going ships, which have now to make a detour of 300 or 400 miles. A channel for light-draught vessels is already kept open at the point where originally Ramisseram joined the mainland. Furthermore, it is part of the scheme to improve the Palk Straits, to the north of the proposed channel. It was added that Sir John Coode had approved of the engineering designs, and that contracts had been let. On April 28th what was described as the "South India Ship Canal, Port and Coal Station Co., Limited," was registered, with a capital of £1,000,000, the subscribers including Lord Napier and Etterick, Gen. Sir J. Stokes, Gen. Sir F. P. Haines, Admiral Sir G. H. Richards, Sir E. Reed, M.P., Mr. J. Seagar Montefiore, etc.

Indian Association (National). Established in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association attempts to carry out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; promoting the employment of medical women in India; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. Organ of the I. A., *The Indian Magazine* (monthly). There are several branches of the Association in India. Hon. Sec. in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Appointments in the Indian Civil Service are highly prized, and can only be obtained at the expense of much labour and energy. Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held once a year in London. The candidates who have successfully completed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held, applications for admission to which must be made before the 1st of April. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a university training; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £150 per annum to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at a university; and as a further incentive, an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after remaining a third year at the university, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the executive or the judicial branch of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. A covenanted civil servant in India commences with a salary of 4,800 rupees a year, and the number of such civilians is about a thousand at the present time. The members of the Statutory Civil Service of India are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments; but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian or an officer of the staff corps, can be appointed to a post with a salary exceeding 400 rupees a month without the approval of the Indian Government, from which rule a few departments are excepted. The Public Works Department is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill (*q.v.*), from the corps of Royal Engineers, and as regards

natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The commencing salary of appointments in this department is 4,500 rupees a year; in the Telegraph Department, recruited much in the same manner, it is 3,000 rupees a year, which is also the commencing salary in the Forest Department. Examinations for the Medical Service are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living.

Indian Delegates were sent ('85) from the Presidencies of India by the natives to acquaint the English public with what were deemed to be Indian grievances. Of these gentlemen Mr. Manomohun Ghose (*q.v.*) was one. See ed. '86.

Industrial Schools Act '86. See ed. '87.

Industrial Villages. The idea of combining village settlements the cultivation of the soil by allotment holders, peasant proprietors, and co-operative farming, with handicraft workshops and home industries, has grown out of the facts described in another article (see **HOUSING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES**). The object of the Society formed to promote these village settlements is: (1) To prevent the continual influx of the agricultural population into the large towns, whither they drift chiefly in search of that employment which is becoming continually more scarce in rural districts, but partly also in the desire for some relief from the monotony of country life. (2) To offer such of the working population in the towns as may desire it an escape from the misery, disease, and immorality caused by the overcrowding in the great centres of population. The means proposed are the directing capital and labour (1) to the purchase and cultivation of the soil under provisions for preventing the recurrence of those evils which have caused the present decay of agriculture in England, and overcrowding in towns, and which sometimes beset peasant cultivation abroad; (2) to the establishment of handicraft industries in the centre of those agricultural operations as a supplemental and alternative means of livelihood to agricultural employment, or *vice versa*; and (3) to the supply of means for that rational recreation, mental and moral improvement, and social intercourse, without which neither individuals nor communities can prosper. The Society above named mentions three modes of effecting its purpose: (1) The employment of suitable means for bringing capitalists, investors, manufacturers, land-owners, and workmen together for united action and their common benefit; (2) the formation of a limited liability company, or co-operative society, to raise funds for making advances to reliable and enterprising manufacturers, artisans, and contractors; (3) the raising a benevolent fund, to be vested in trustees, for the same purpose. Plans for securing local representative self-government in each village, with all other arrangements necessary for the health and happiness the mental and moral improvement of a well-ordered community, are detailed in the publications of the Society. Offices: 12, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Infusoria. A class of the lowest sub-kingdom (*Protozoa*) of the animal kingdom. First discovered, in 1677, by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek. The Infusoria comprise all the one-celled *Protozoa* with a distinct cell-wall, and within that a contractile cortical region, inclosing proto-

plasm (*q.v.*), in which there is a nucleus and nucleolus. See ed. '86, and consult W. S. Kent's "Manual of Infusoria," Batschelli's "Protozoa," in Brehm's "Classen- und Ordnungen des Thierreichs."

Inglis, Rt. Hon. John, son of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the old Greyfriars Ch., Edin.; was b. 1850. Educated at Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74, hon. D.C.L. '79). Was Lord-Advocate for Scotland in Lord Derby's first and second Administrations. Sat for Stamford in '82. Appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in the same year and in the following year was sworn of the Privy Council. In '87 he was elevated to the highest legal position in Scotland—viz., that of Lord Justice General. Lord I., while at the bar, was one of the most powerful of Scotch advocates, and consummated his reputation as a successful pleader by his defence of the prisoner in the celebrated *Madeline Smith Case*. His Lordship is Chancellor of the Univ. of Edinburgh.

Inhambane. A port and town of the Portuguese territory of Moçambique, in East Africa, between Delagoa and Soala. During 1886 some native tribes in the neighbourhood, incensed by the imposition of heavy taxes upon them, took up arms, defeated the Portuguese native levies, and marched on Inhambane in great strength, but were at length induced to retire and disperse.

Inner Temple. See **INNS OF COURT**.

Inns of Court. The original institution of the Inns of Court nowhere precisely appears, but it is certain that they are not corporations, and have no constitution by charters from the Crown. They are voluntary societies, which for ages have submitted to government analogous to that of seminaries of learning (Lord Mansfield *v.* Gray's Inn, 1760, 1 Doug. 354). The word *Inn* or *Hostel*, which is used to describe these and similar societies, originally meant the grand mansion of a prince or nobleman, the hospice of a holy order, or the chambers of some municipal body; the modern meaning only dating back to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Law Schools for the teaching of Canon Law existed many years before the establishment of the Inns, and were closely connected with the clergy; these were restrained by Henry III. Owing to the Common Pleas being fixed at Westminster, law students seem gradually to have collected together in London for the study of law. Four of the Inns thus formed came to be known as the **Greater Inns** or **Inns of Court**, and to one of these a student must now belong before being called to the bar—viz., **Inner Temple**, **Middle Temple**, **Lincoln's Inn**, and **Gray's Inn**. They were placed under a system of government in the reign of Philip and Mary, and from that time may be considered public institutions. A Commission to inquire into their condition was appointed in 1854. Besides these four there were several other Inns, known mostly as **Inns of Chancery**; they became preparatory or subsidiary to the Inns of Court, and always remained private institutions or clubs. At the beginning of this century there were eight of these in existence. The **Serjeants' Inns** were the Inns of the serjeants-at-law (*q.v.*) and of the judges. **Inner** and **Middle Temple**. The name of these two Inns arises from the fact that the property they hold belonged at one time to the Knights Templar. This religious military order moved from its home in Holborn

(Southampton Street) to the land now held by the Temples, situated between Fleet Street and the river. This took place in the twelfth century, the round portion of the Temple Church being dedicated in 1185. The Order of Knights Templar was suppressed in 1310, and the property was seized by Edward II., who bestowed it on Thomas Earl of Lancaster. After passing into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke and Hugh le Despenser it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward III. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, which order demised it to certain students from Thavie's Inn, Holborn, for £10 a year. In the reign of Richard II., owing to the great number of students, the members divided into two bodies—Inner and Middle—and both remained tenants of the Knights Hospitallers till the suppression of that order by Henry VIII. They then held by lease from the Crown till James I. granted a charter to them. The Inner Temple adopted the arms of the Knights Templar, modifying the horse with two riders (emblematic of the poverty of the knights) into a Pegasus. The Middle Temple adopted the arms of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (the lamb and the flag). The existing records of the Middle and Inner Temple date back to 1301 and 1306 respectively. The Treasurers for 1888 are—Middle Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; Inner Temple, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D. **Lincoln's Inn:** This Inn bears the name of a famous Earl of Lincoln, who, in the time of Edward II., had his mansion there or thereabouts, and is of later date than the Temples. The property is situated west of Chancery Lane, and came into the hands of the lawyers before the time of Henry VII., in whose reign it was sold to the benchers by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. A portion of the property is also on the ruins of a religious house, known as Black Friars House. The Inn is mostly composed of members of the Chancery Bar, and until the Royal Courts of Justice were opened the Vice-Chancellors sat in the Inn. The Treasurer for the year 1888 is the Hon. Mr. Justice Kay. **Gray's Inn,** the smallest of the four Inns of Court, consists of the old Manor of Portpole, which belonged at one time to the family of de Grays. It was in the possession of the lawyers in the reign of Edward III. The priors and monks of Shene owned the property till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., when it was seized by the Crown, to whom a rent of £6 13s. 4d. was afterwards paid. The Treasurer for 1887 was H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Master George Francis acted as Deputy-Treasurer; the treasurer for the present year is not yet appointed, but the next in rotation is Hugh Shield, Q.C. Besides the four Inns of Court, there are connected with the Temples **Olford's Inn,** the most ancient Inn, situate at the north side of Fleet Street, adjoining the Church of St. Dunstan. **New Inn** (1300), between Wych Street and Clement's Inn, leased from the Middle Temple. **St. Clement's Inn** (Edward IV.), west of the New Law Courts, formerly a monastery, connected with Lincoln's Inn. **Furness's Inn,** which was purchased by them in Edward VI.'s reign, and connected with Gray's Inn. **Staple Inn** (Henry V.): Originally a hostelry for wool merchants, became an Inn of Chancery in the time of Henry V., and a dependency of Gray's Inn after Henry VIII.

In this quiet spot Dr. Johnson resided on leaving Gough Square, and here he wrote "Rasselas." The Hall was built in 1631, and the other buildings are old. It was sold in Nov. 1886 to the Prudential Life Office, and has now become the home of the Institute of Actuaries.

Inoculation. A term usually applied to the mode of transmission of disease whereby the "*materies morbi*" enters the body through the channel of a wound in the skin or mucous membrane. It may be accidental, as from the bite of a dog; or intentional, as a prophylactic against a severe form of disease, from which it is intended to act as a protective—e.g., vaccination against small-pox. See ed. 86.

Insanity. Disorder of brain, or of the disorder of mind; most frequent between the ages of 25 and 40 years, during which period the brain develops most. The principal predisposing causes are poverty, drink, consanguinity, unusual excess, hereditary predisposition, etc. Insanity is also produced by exciting causes, as religious or political excitement, domestic troubles, etc. See ed. 86.

Insects injurious to Agriculture. A large and still increasing class, each new pest swelling the number by those which find in it their food. The most prominent of the British species, perhaps, are the aphid, or "green blight," in its various forms, the turnip-lea beetle, several of the wireworms, or grubs of the *Elatér* beetles, the daddy-longlegs, and two or three of the saw-flies. Some little idea of the mischief wrought by these insects may be gained from the fact that, even so long ago as the year 1825, the first-named occasioned a loss to the revenue of nearly £450,000, owing to its ravages in the hop-grounds, while the turnip-flea, in the year 1786, caused damage to the extent of £100,000 in Devonshire alone. See also Hessian Fly.

Instinct. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Insurance. Accident. The business of this branch is carried on by twenty-four Companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death, or on total or partial permanent disablement. "The Railway Passengers' Co." was the first established, which was in 1849. The aggregate premiums in 1886 of 21 of the Companies who issued reports were £685,929, and the amount of claims they paid was £360,574. This part of insurance business is greatly increasing. Three other Companies have been formed to insure live stock in case of total loss or accidental injury, and also to provide compensation in the event of loss or partial injury to carriages and other road vehicles. The greater number of Accident Insurance Companies also transact employers' liability insurance and the insurance of workmen by collective policies against accidents for which the employers are not liable. **Health insurance** was only commenced in 1885, and is effected by two Companies alone—viz., the "Health Insurance Association" (London), and the "Sickness and Accident Association" (Edinburgh). They were established to answer a great requirement of the middle classes—which is, after the manner of the ordinary Benefit Societies, to pay weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. These Companies also combine accident with health insurance.

Up to December 1886 the "Sickness and Accident Company" issued 2,600 policies.—**Fidelity Guarantee.** Numerous Companies have been established for insuring the honesty of employés in the exercise of their vocations by policies of insurance. Many objections exist against the guarantees of private bondsmen for this purpose; and an immense and rapidly increasing number of employers prefer policies of insurance, to secure themselves against loss by the dishonesty of their servants. An insurance policy will be granted in favour of any person having a good character. The premium varies according to his responsibility, nature of employment, supervision, and remuneration. The lowest is 5s. and the highest about 60s. per cent. Clerks and cashiers are generally charged from 10s. to 30s., while travellers and collectors on small salary and commission are rated at £2 to £3 per cent. A new method of guarantee has recently been started for insuring staffs of clerks. By this system Guarantee Companies issue a collective policy which covers loss from a staff of employés of any number beyond five, so that their employer will be secured against loss by embezzlement on the part of this staff to the amount contracted for, on each of its members. By this arrangement the troublesome one of individual contracts is dispensed with. The policies of the larger Companies are accepted by various departments of the Government, Courts of Justice, the Corporation of London, and Railway Companies, etc. Ten Companies transact fidelity guarantee business, the first of which, the "Guarantee Society," started in 1840. In addition to these Companies who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a Society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by Bank employés. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employés to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former.—**Hail Storm insurance** is carried on by four Companies, the "Royal Farmers," established in 1840, being the oldest. Insurances are effected of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and green crops against loss by hail storms at a fixed sum per acre; and crown, plate, and sheet glass at a certain sum per cent. All the Companies are in a good financial position, and do a large business.—**Plate Glass insurance** was commenced in 1833 by the Plate Glass Insurance Company. The business is now transacted by 21 Companies, which insure plate and other glass against breakages from every cause except against fire. One of these Companies has paid more than £105,000 for replacing broken glass.—**Steam Boiler insurance** began by the establishment of the "Manchester Steam Users' Association" in 1854, and is transacted by 11 Companies. This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers' liability risk under the recent statute to all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies. The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1,000, according to its condition, required pressure and locality. For Fire and Life Insurance see respective headings.

Inter-colonial Conference. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION, NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND.

Interlocking System. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

International Copyright. Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilized countries. An important step in this direction was taken by the conference upon international copyright held at Berne in September 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any state which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. Conferences for its revision are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country Acts of Parliament have been passed in 1844, 1852, 1875 and 1886, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the foreign author in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting

there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An Order in Council issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of 1886 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign states. The question of an International Copyright Treaty between England and America has been much discussed and agitated about during the past few years, on both sides of the Atlantic. In England the Incorporated Society of Authors (*q.v.*) have kept the question prominently before the public, and the American Copyright League have been similarly occupied.

International Language. See "VOLAPÜK."

International Railway Congress. See RAILWAYS.

International Sculling Sweepstakes. See AQUATICS.

International Telegraphy. The results of the International Conference held at Berlin in 1885 took practical effect on the 1st of July, 1886. Previous conferences were held at Paris in 1865, Rome, 1872, St. Petersburg, 1875, and London in 1879. At the last-mentioned conference the whole of the regulations and tariffs affecting the traffic on international telegraph lines was revised, and one very important change which resulted from that conference was the substitution of a word rate for the then existing twenty-word rate. For some time previously a word rate had been applied with much success to what is known as the extra-European system, and it was probably that fruitful experience which led the London Telegraph Conference of 1879 to adopt a general word-rate for the European system. The business transacted at the Berlin Conference of 1885 consisted mainly in revising and modifying the existing regulations; but some important reductions were also made in the rates to several countries, of which the following are a few examples:—Russia, from *9d.* to *6½d.*; Spain, from *6d.* to *4½d.*; Italy, from *5d.* to *4½d.*; India, from *4s. 7d.* to *4s.*; China, from *10s.* to *8s. 9d.*; Australia, from *10s. 8d.* to *9s. 4d.* Under the new convention the names of both the office and country are now counted in the address as one word each, whatever their length, provided they are written by the sender in the recognised official way. The charges for repeating a telegram from office to office during transmission have been reduced to the payment of an additional quarter-rate instead of a half-rate as formerly. The charges for any words omitted during the transmission of an extra-European telegram will be refunded. Another important alteration resulting from the Berlin Conference, which it is right should be generally known, is that if the sender of a European telegram prepaies a reply, and the reply form is not used by the addressee, the amount prepaid for the reply is not now refunded, as was formerly the case. Many other new regulations respecting foreign

telegrams were agreed upon at the Berlin Conference, but they are not of sufficient importance to call for special mention here.

Intervention of Peers in Parliamentary Elections. On Feb. 4th, '87, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of peers or prelates in Parliamentary elections, and to report whether any, and if so, what alterations are advisable therein. The Sessional Order referred to declares it to be a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons for any lord of Parliament, or other peer or prelate, not being a peer of Ireland elected to serve, or standing as a candidate, for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in a Parliamentary election; or for any Lord Lieutenant of a county to avail himself of any authority derived from his commission to influence any election of an M.P. The Committee reported, on Feb. 18th that the Sessional Order referred to appeared to be a declaration by the House of its privilege, as well as of that which was, in the opinion of that House, the common law of the land; that such declaration was first made in the year 1641, and since the year 1700 had been renewed annually in almost identical terms; that, as far as the Committee had ascertained, this declaration of the common law had never been controverted by the House of Lords or by any judicial tribunal; that the Sessional Order had been recognised by the Courts as a declaration of the law; and that, although a rescission of the Order would not alter the common law, it would be calculated to give rise to a mistaken idea, either that the law had been incorrectly stated, or that it was obsolete. The Committee recommended that the Sessional Order should be continued.

Intestacy. See WILL AND CODICIL.

Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, '86. This Act provides that every holder of a licence who knowingly sells, or allows any person to sell, any description of intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of thirteen years for consumption on the premises by any person under such age, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s. for the first and 40s. for the second or any subsequent offence. The procedure under the Act is to follow the Licensing Acts of 1872 and 1874. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Ireland and Scotland Tunnel. This is a scheme which has the advantage, in some minds, of settling a great political difficulty, besides bringing about the ordinary material advantages supposed and expected to arise from a great engineering work. The proposal is to construct a tunnel from Portpatrick, in Scotland, to Donaghadee in Ireland, an undersea distance of over a score of miles, at a cost of six or seven millions sterling. A modification of the original suggestion was made during the year 1886, by proposing a railway tunnel; and it was reported in July of that year that Mr. Douglas, engineer to the Board of Irish Lights, was engaged in taking soundings with the view of reporting on the subject. The following figures in reference to this semi-political matter will be interesting: cost of tunnel £5,000,000; land approaches £1,000,000; greatest depth of water midway, 780 feet, and the roof of the tunnel would have to be 200 feet below that; the deep-sea portion would be 2½ miles. The distance in miles by

the proposed new tunnel route would be,—Belfast to London, 300 miles; Belfast to Glasgow, 121 miles; Belfast to Manchester, 244 miles; Belfast to Hull, 296 miles. Belfast would be nearer to Glasgow for all practical purposes than Aberdeen is now, and Belfast would be almost as near to London by rail as is Glasgow itself. The distance by land from Moville to London by the proposed new route—450 miles—will be just 20 miles less than in the present journey from London to Queenstown *via* Holyhead. The gain in time by the new route will be much greater, as 56 miles of the existing Holyhead route is a sea voyage, whereas with a tunnel the American traveller and the mails with bags could be landed at Lough Foyle and reach London about eleven hours afterwards by an uninterrupted railway journey; and no American liner would land its mails or passengers at Queenstown, when by taking them to Lough Foyle it would insure their delivery at a much earlier hour in Scotland, Lancashire and London. About the time above mentioned a stone weighing 6 or 7 cwt. was forwarded to London as a sample of the rock strata to be penetrated. It was taken from near the water's edge on the Irish side. No further steps seem to have been taken with regard to this project during 37.

Ireland. An island lying to the west of England and Scotland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, and on the south, west, and north by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest meridional length 223 m.; breadth about 120 m.; area, 32,510 sq. m., or 20,813,271 acres. Pop. (in 1881) 5,174,836. Till the middle of the eighteenth century the industry was almost exclusively pastoral, and at the present time the crops chiefly grown are hay, oats, and potatoes, with flax for the supply of a not too prosperous linen industry, the other principal manufactures being porter, whiskey, and butter.—**History and Political Retrospect.** The ancient history of Ireland is said to begin with a conquest by two Milesian princes from Spain, about 1300 B.C. With the 171 *tribes* of this race, of whom all but twenty came to violent ends, or their numerous and mutually murderous successors during the first ten centuries of the Christian era, we need not concern ourselves. At this epoch, however, the name of *Brian Boromh*, or *Boru*, stands out conspicuously as that of the hero who finally defeated the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday 1014, and for ever put an end to the Scandinavian incursions. Here we retrospect a little to note that, with the rise of Christianity in Ireland—preached by St. Patrick in 432—came a considerable proficiency in literature and in the architectural and decorative arts, both in stone and metal, and in illumination. The Book of Kells, still extant, is the most exquisite manuscript illumination in the world. But, at the close of the eighth century, the Scandinavian invaders began to ravage the country, with such effect that, by the year 866, the sovereign power was in the hands of a Norwegian chief. Dublin itself was originally a Danish settlement. As we have seen, the foreign yoke was in the end thrown off, but the ancient Irish civilisation had almost disappeared in the struggle. For all political purposes Irish history begins with the Norman Conquest, commenced by FitzStephen and Strongbow in 1169, and completed by the submission of the princes to Henry II., at Waterford, in

1177. The wonderful race who had overrun northern France, who carried their arms to Italy and Sicily, and subsequently established a kingdom at Jerusalem; maintained in Ireland their predominance through the Middle Ages, whilst developing there, as elsewhere, by the side of their pride of race, a local patriotism which made them *Hiberniores ipsis Hibernis*. The Normans may be said to have established in Ireland a government equal in vigour and not unlike to that of the British in India, "subject to occasional and partial rebellion, but always renewing its strength." Under many of the Plantagenet kings the central Government was weak, and often disorganised. Internal troubles during the later years of Henry III., Welsh and Scottish matters under the first two Edwards, the French wars of Edward III., followed by the Black Death and the Jacquerie; the full occupation of Henry IV. in England, the foreign wars of Henry V., the loss of France under Henry VI., and the subsequent Wars of the Roses,—all these things tended to paralyse the central Government, and wars and tumults in Ireland were the necessary consequence; but there was no organised rising of the Irish race against English rule. Irish incursions within the Pale were common enough, but the object was cattle-lifting rather than political conquest. With the establishment of the Tudor dynasty came a different state of affairs. After having defeated Warwick and disposed of the Ludd Lambert Simmel, and Perkin Warbeck, Henry VII. set himself to the reorganisation of Irish government. The war by which that object was to be gained was not a war of English against Irish, but of English against English. Kildare, on the part of the king, fought Clancarrig; and at the decisive battle of Knockton, near Galway, the stronger Irish force was on the side of the loyal lord deputy. Under the strong administration of Kildare, the Irish Government was wholly reorganised before the death of Henry VII. [We defer the notice of the famous "Poynning's law," which belongs to this reign, till we come to treat of the Irish parliament.] Henry VIII. had reigned some twenty-five years before he was called upon to subdue the great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds—the last before the disturbing influence of the Reformation and Spanish intrigue. The constitutional Reformation under Henry—the formal repudiation of papal supremacy exacted on oath from all the bishops—was resisted in only one or two Irish sees, and was of course accepted by all bishops appointed under Edward VI.; and indeed, even in Mary's reign, the oath of Henry VIII. was not repealed till 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, c. 8—an Act which, curiously enough, whilst annulling the anti-papal work of Henry, confirmed the suppression of the monasteries and established the lay possessors of church lands and property in their holdings. By the same Act the prerogatives of the Crown in the election, consecration, and institution of bishops are maintained, together with the episcopal renunciation of title derived from the pope. These were the best terms that Cardinal Pole could, after three years of Mary's reign, obtain from the Irish parliament. Of course, upon Mary's death, an oath similar to that imposed by her father was restored. As to the reformed doctrines, the Act (Irish) above alluded to asserts the prevalence of "false and erroneous doctrine" spread abroad, and further testimony is afforded by the revival of laws for the punish-

ment of heretics. But at this time, according to the best evidence attainable, religion in Ireland was at such a low ebb that neither the Reformation nor the counter-Reformation was likely to make much way. Under Elizabeth and James I., Irish disaffection found an ally in the papacy and in Spain. From the latter came supplies of men, money, and bishops,—the last-mentioned in greater profusion than the former, for, as a participator in *Desmond's rebellion* (1584) says, *Creatio episcoporum jam, nisi mittatur classis, nedum est inutilis sed nociva.*" By the time that James I. had reigned half a dozen years, repeated rebellions and consequent forfeitures had thrown into the hands of the Crown more than half a million acres of ground in the province of Ulster. On these lands the king, having previously removed the Irish from their strongholds in the district, settled as many English and Scottish Protestants as chose to go there. The descendants of these settlers have ever since formed the nucleus of the loyal population. Had the policy thus applied to one province been applied to the whole of Ireland, the result—irrespective of the justice of the proceeding—might have been beneficial; but the plantation of Ulster alone, whilst it has secured England a garrison, has, by intensifying race hatreds and religious antipathies, provided that a garrison shall long be needed. The reply to this step was massacre and rebellion, and such a loosening of the English hold on the country that its reconquest under Cromwell became a necessity. Again, however, the fruits of victory were lost when, under James II., Ireland was pitted against England in a dynastic quarrel. The battle of the *Boynes* decided the fate of both England and Ireland; but for the Irish it meant the passing of penal laws, based on the assumption that every Roman Catholic must, by virtue of his allegiance, be a traitor in heart if not in fact. From this point, however, in spite of many backward slips, the movement of Ireland has on the whole been forwards. The later years of the eighteenth century brought an era of religious and commercial freedom; and though the experiment of free parliamentary government was a disastrous failure, grievances have been removed—like those that were real and those that were sentimental—prosperity has been encouraged, education promoted, and every concession made to local and race feeling that is compatible with the peace of the country or the preservation of the Empire. These matters of the discussion of the day will, however, be better treated in the sketch of parliamentary and commercial history.

The Irish Parliament. The Irish parliament came into being in 1295, just thirty years after that of England; but the addition of borough representatives to those of the counties was made in 1341. During the Plantagenet times its powers were certainly not greater than those of the English parliament, and we may pass on at once to the tenth year of Henry VII., when the famous *Poyning's Acts* were passed, which regulated the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature till 1782. In 1495, Sir Edward Poyning, being lord-deputy (the king himself was "lord"), the Irish parliament enacted that henceforth no parliament should be summoned until the whole programme for the session had been drawn up by the chief governor and council and submitted to the king. This included not only the subject but also the de-

tailed drafts of the bills proposed. That when the king in council had considered, approved or altered the said proposals, and certified them back under the royal seal, the Irish parliament might be summoned to discuss, receive, or reject those and no others. This really reserved nothing but the power of vetoing cut-and-dried bills. Later on there grew up a customary relaxation of this law, and a sitting parliament was allowed to present "heads of bills" to the king for his approval. This secured one free preliminary discussion of them. A second *Poyning's law* was that all laws "lately" made in England should apply to Ireland, and this was interpreted to make all English statutes binding. Throughout the seventeenth century the Irish legislature protested against this usurpation, and it was not an uncommon device of the Irish parliament, then and later on, to reject the English Acts and re-enact them with slight alterations, when the authorities, though by no means satisfied, accepted the substantial concession. A still further subjugation of Irish authority occurred in 1719, when the English House of Lords overrode a decision of the Irish Peers on an appeal from the Dublin Exchequer Court. The sharp contest that ensued ended in the passing of an English Act by which the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish Peers was utterly repudiated. This, despite the protest of the elder Pitt, was carried by 140 against 83. In this prostrate condition the Irish parliament strove hard to retain the only power to which they had any pretensions left—the power of the purse—but in the end they were worsted in every dispute but one. By persistency and a threat of withholding supplies, they obtained the royal assent to an Act establishing septennial parliaments instead of those extending over the whole reign. But another state of things was near. The increased taxation accompanying the American war, and the embargo laid upon Irish supplies to the West Indies, produced much exasperation and distress, while the Catholic Relief Act of 1778 once more gave unity to the Irish people. In 1780, when sixty thousand Volunteers enrolled themselves, the Government could not refuse them arms to defend their homes against the French; and it was then that *Grafton* was able to exclaim, "I will never be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags"; and the Irish House of Commons resolved that "the King's most excellent Majesty and the Lords and Commons of Ireland are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." On the fall of Lord North, in 1782, the short-lived *Rockingham Ministry* repealed the Act annulling the jurisdiction of the Irish Peers, and the next year established the Irish courts and parliament in the same position in Ireland that their counterparts occupied in England. At another time, and under changed circumstances, the experiment of two legislatures under one Crown might have succeeded. But the Irish had found the additional strength which the Catholic Relief Act and the arming of the Volunteers had given them; they had before their eyes the example of the successful revolt of the American Colonies; and the concession of much only made them long for more. Upon people so disposed came the example of the French Revolution, and the advantages it seemed to offer them. Although the desire for further Catholic

emancipation was no doubt in-itself genuine enough, this was soon seen to be desired only as a means to an end; and when secret negotiations with the French Directory seemed to promise a shorter road to independence they were entered into, and rebellion and massacre were timed to coincide with a French invasion in 1798. The abortive invasion and the bloody revolt cost Ireland 100,000 lives, and England 20,000, and upon peace being restored the Union had become a political necessity. It was Pitt's idea that with the Union he could safely grant the Catholic Emancipation, which alone would pacify the Irish, and which could not be granted except on the condition of Union. In this he was thwarted, and Ireland had to wait nearly thirty years till the concession was granted as the alternative of reconquest. Since the Union, but more especially since Catholic emancipation and the last two Reform Bills, the parliamentary history of Ireland has consisted in the formation and organisation of a **Repeal Party** in the House of Commons. The creation of such a party, acting upon the party system of English government, has had most pernicious effects in both countries. Even when what was called the Irish vote was comparatively small, it might decide a critical division, and was bought by concessions, the effect of which was neutralised by coercive measures whenever Irish disaffection so provoked the English constituencies that to tamper with it became politically dangerous. In this way England's Irish policy has for the last half-century alternated between severity and surrender, with the result that we have now presented to us the largest demand of all; and Mr. Gladstone has staked his political existence upon compliance with it. The political machinery which gave force to the demand was provided by Mr. Gladstone himself in the **Reform Act of 1885**, by which Ireland retained an excessive representation, and electoral power was thrown into the hands of the classes most disaffected. Returned to Parliament at the head of eighty-six supporters, unanimous in their demand for **Home Rule (q.v.)**—which means Repeal, or as near a measure to that as can be had—and ready to give their support to any leader who will aid them in getting it, Mr. Parnell soon found an ally in Mr. Gladstone, who recently (1886) brought forward two measures to secure this object. The first gave Ireland a parliament free to legislate on all Irish subjects, but restricted from legislation concerning the Crown, war or peace, the army and navy, foreign affairs, trade and navigation, and other minor matters. There were also provisions intended to secure religious freedom and unjust taxation. It was also provided that the revenue of Ireland should be paid over to an English receiver, who should hand back the balance after deducting Ireland's share of Imperial burdens. The second Bill—to be read as one with the first—provided a scheme for buying out the landlords and handing over their estates to the tenants, whose payment of reduced rents should go to repay the purchase money and interest. The Irish party accepted the scheme so far as to vote for it, but did not conceal the fact that they objected to the restrictive provisions, and did not regard the measure as final. A section of the **Liberal Party**, believing in the finality, and relying on the restrictive safeguards, also supported the bills. The Conservatives and a considerable

number of Liberals (**Liberal Unionists**) combined to defeat the project by 341 against 311; and on a dissolution this verdict was confirmed by the country. The situation at present (January 18th, '88) is that Mr. Gladstone, with 105 followers, is allied with Mr. Parnell and 85 followers to carry the above scheme, the Government, with 313 supporters, and the Unionist Liberals, numbering 76, are united to oppose it, and to wear Ireland from the agitation on which the demand rests. It is not our function to pronounce on the merits of the dispute. (See article **HOME RULE**).—The political history of Ireland during the past year ('87) has been marked by various noteworthy incidents. The year opened with the determination of the Irish party to make the government of Ireland impossible, while the Gladstonian Liberals co-operated to make "Ireland stop the way." In these circumstances the Government determined to frame a **Crimes Act (q.v.)**, giving them exceptional powers in dealing with Irish crime. In order to pass this they had to take greater powers (and use them freely) for repressing parliamentary obstruction. Notwithstanding all opposition the bill was carried (q.v.), as was also a bill for preventing evictions, and for reducing rents where they were maintained by harsh landlords at an inequitable rate. Armed with these two statutes the Government proceeded to suppress the **National League (q.v.)** in various districts, and to deal peremptorily with its adherents. During the autumn months **Mr. O'Brien, M.P.**, was sentenced (Oct. 31st) to three months imprisonment for inciting his fellow-countrymen to disobey the law. At a meeting at **Michels-town** on Sept. 9th the police fired on the people, and a man was killed and several of the police injured by stones. The riot began in an endeavour of the police to post a Government shorthand writer in a position for hearing the speeches. On Oct. 27th **Mr. Wilfrid Blunt** was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for resisting the police in holding a proclaimed meeting (sentence confirmed on appeal Jan. 7th, '88). A controversy respecting an alleged conversation between Mr. Blunt and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, on the subject of the treatment of Irish political prisoners, is at present attracting attention. The **Lord Mayor of Dublin** was imprisoned for publishing reports of proclaimed meetings, and similar severity was exercised in other quarters. Meanwhile the material prosperity of the country continued in spite of its disturbed state, and although prices remained low crops were good. The **potato crop** was said to be the most abundant for more than forty years.—**The Land Question.** After all, however, it is urged, the great question in Ireland is the Land Question and that of the condition of the people. Here, too, a brief retrospect may be interesting and useful. For present purposes it would be useless to go back beyond the reign of **James I.** In 1696 Ireland exported 449 tons of iron, 557 tons of lumber, 400,000 barrel staves and 25,000 pipe staves. The country was not yet cleared of its woods, and the exports of lumber continued for forty years longer. Agricultural produce and fish were also exported, and some coarse manufactures flourished. This prosperity was checked by the civil wars, but revived at the Restoration, and in 1685 the export trade amounted to £358,077, of which England took about half. Of this £350,000

was for agricultural produce, including some wollen goods; linen (yarn and cloth) appears for the first time, and figures for £78,000. "Manufactured iron" stood at £1,116. Imports the same year amounted to £336,000. By 1681 exports had risen to £583,000, and imports to £433,000. The wars of the Revolution utterly paralysed Irish trade, and it was not till 1697 that these figures were again reached. But the next year, after the peace of Ryswick, exports rose to close on £1,000,000, and imports to £576,000. Then began the policy of restrictions on Irish trade, and for a time the figures were kept down, but by 1715 had risen to £1,250,000 exports, and £882,000 imports. Varying from time to time from political causes, but rising on the whole, in 1772 the imports and exports stood respectively at £2,415,000 and £3,302,000. During the ten years that England was weakened and embarrassed by the American War, Ireland recovered her freedom of trade. By a series of statutes, tobacco was allowed to be grown and imported in Britain; bounties were given on the importation of hemp; woollens and glass were allowed to be imported from Ireland; and free trade with America, the West Indies and Africa, was conceded; the Turkey trade was opened to Ireland, and the exportation of gold and silver to that country was permitted. By these means, in spite of war, the Irish trade held its own, and after the peace with America largely increased. At the present day, now that the population of the country is again about what it was at the time of the Union, the exports of cattle, sheep, and pigs to Great Britain alone are worth at least £12,000,000 annually, whilst the value of the fish sent to us is close upon £1,000,000, and likely to increase. But while these and other figures might be quoted to show the comparative progress in wealth made during the century, they do not touch the real grievance that has been at the bottom of Irish discontent and has given strength to every anti-English agitation. No doubt that grievance was in the first instance the evil of *absentee landlords* (*q.v.*)—often men who neither by birth nor sympathies were Irish, but who drew from the Irish tenants the means of enjoying in England the comforts and civilisation which they must have missed had they done their duty by their estates. If they had contented themselves with their rents less harm might have been done; but they encumbered their property with mortgages, while the agents they employed farmed their rents for a lump sum, and served their own profit out of the unlucky occupier. Doubtless the Union, by centralising the Government in England, aggravated the evil which perpetual disturbances had encouraged; but during the *Continental Wars* the high prices of produce kept the Irish farmer alive though rents were going up. The battle of Waterloo and the *Peace* brought a sudden collapse, and soon we begin to hear of starvation, default, evictions and outrages. The "*Threshers*" of 1806 developed into the *Whiteboys* or *Rockites* of 1820, or took the more constitutional form of the Catholic Association, to be duly suppressed by Peel's Police and Peace Preservation Acts. Catholic emancipation (1829) removed a stigma, but brought no food to hungry people; and soon the weary round of suffering, outrage, and repression was repeated. At length the Government set to work to grapple with the real evil, and the

Devon Commission was issued in 1844, and reported early in 1845. Before this report could be acted upon came the potato blight and the famine of 1845 and 1846, during which time by death and emigration the Irish population was diminished by more than 1,000,000. The total in 1841 had been 8,175,124; in 1851 it was 6,515,794. There can be no doubt that, though not perhaps more than the land could support, the Irish population had been, and probably still is, greater than could be supported by the existing state of industry. At any rate, since the relief afforded by emigration has been discovered, the Irish have not been slow to avail themselves of it, as the present diminishing population of less than 5,000,000 sufficiently shows. It is also significant that for the last thirty years every Irish disturbance has been of foreign origin. Soon after the famine an Act was passed for the relief of *encumbered estates* by compulsory sale. This tended to clear away a number of landlords who could never have done anything but hang uselessly on the land; but they were not succeeded, by men who put capital into the land. On the contrary, estates were largely bought by men who merely looked upon the purchase money as an investment on which, without further trouble to themselves, the rents would be a good return. They too were absentees, and the last state of the tenant was worse than the first. The gradual drain of population did something to mitigate the lot of those who were left, but the agitation for tenant-right increased rather than diminished, and growing discontent prepared the soil for the Fenian movement of 1865 to 1870 (*q.v.*). To this movement belongs the credit of having stirred up Mr. Gladstone to devote himself to the Irish question. The disestablishment of the Irish Church put the priesthood on his side; and his Land Bill of 1870 gave the tenant some guarantees against capricious disturbance, and compensation for his unexhausted improvements, and had fair provisions to enable tenants to become proprietors. Had it been followed by a long series of good years it might have done much; but the years from 1877-1880 were bad, and disaffection, promoted before from America, revived. The Irish parliamentary party were now much stronger, and Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1881 was accordingly more drastic. It established a Land Commission to revise rents and fix them for fifteen years and to this fixity of tenure added freedom of sale. The extent to which tenant rights have since increased in value is a reasonable measure of the freedom with which rents have been reduced. A subsequent measure, known as *Lord Ashbourne's Act*, passed by the Conservatives, to advance money to tenants anxious to buy their estates, has been largely taken advantage of, and already loans to the amount of £848,000 have been granted, while twice that amount has been sanctioned, and applications for as much again have been made. Enterprise and capital are the chief things wanting, in the opinion of many to restore prosperity.

Ireland. Government of. The head of the executive is the Lord Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried

on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals, and he may by and with the advice of his Council issue proclamations under the *Original Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act 1867 (q.v.)*. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds court, drawing-rooms, levees, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more *Lords Justices*, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The *Chief Secretary* to the Lord Lieutenant, or *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a *Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, which office was created in 1882, a *Permanent Under-Secretary* (Sir J. West Ridgeway; salary £4500), and other officials. There is a separate *Local Government Board for Ireland*; a *Board of National Education*, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc.

IRISH MINISTRY.

Ireland, Royal Commission on Material Resources of. This Commission was proposed before, but appointed after, the close of the parliamentary session, its object being to ascertain the direction which public effort should take, and the objects on which State money might most advantageously be expended so as to develop the industrial and general resources of the country. To three questions the attention of the Commissioners was specifically called by the terms of the reference. The first in point of order has relation to the construction of new or the improvement of existing harbours, to facilitate and encourage the prosecution of deep-sea fishing—a source of wealth to the development of which the utmost importance is attached. In 1885 an Act was passed giving £250,000 to Ireland for the purpose of building and improving harbours to meet the requirements of the fishing population. This money appears, according to official accounts, to have been spent upon harbours too small to accommodate the boats in which the deep-sea fishing is prosecuted. Larger and suitable harbours might, it is thought, be constructed at a comparatively small cost, and into that subject the Commission are diligently examining. The connection of these harbours, by tram or rail, with the lines communicating with the great markets, is likewise being considered. The second question referred to the Commission—and the one they

have considered first on account of its demanding importance and urgency—has reference to the completion of the arterial drainage of Ireland. It is estimated that the work may be completed for a sum not exceeding £750,000; and provided the results of the inquiries of the Commission established the accuracy of this estimate, the Government propose to ask, in the present session, the legislative sanction necessary to begin and finish the work. The point referred to the Commission was in regard to the facilities for the interchange of traffic afforded by the railway companies, and the rates charged for the conveyance of passengers. It is the opinion of the Government that if Parliament could facilitate or compel the amalgamation of some of the smaller Irish lines, obtaining for the people a better service of trains, cheaper rates, and reduced fares, the industrial and commercial resources of Ireland would be enormously developed.

Irish Land, Royal Commission on. This Commission was appointed on Sept. 21st, 1886, to inquire into the operation of the *Irish Land Act 1881*, and the *Land Purchase (Ireland) Act 1885*; and likewise to ascertain whether any and what combinations existed, directed against the payment of rent, and, if so, how far non-payment was due to financial inability of tenants, arising from a succession of bad seasons, and the enormous fall in the price of stock and agricultural produce, and how far to other causes. As originally constituted the Commission was composed of *Earl Grey* (Chairman), the *Earl of Milford*, *Sir James Caird*, *Judge Nelligan*, Recorder of Derry, and *Mr. George Petrol*. Subsequently, however, *Mr. Petrol* retired, and his place was taken by *Mr. Thomas Knite*, a tenant farmer of Ballaghy, co. Armagh. The work of the commission—which was a roving one, and visited various parts of Ireland, taking evidence on the spot—was performed with remarkable rapidity, the evidence being concluded and the report published early in the last session of Parliament. An interesting part of the evidence taken was that submitted by *Gen. Sir Redvers Buller*, whom the Government had sent on a special mission to maintain order in Ireland. The General admitted that many of the tenants were unable to pay the rents demanded of them, and that but for the action of the Land League nothing would have been done to relieve them. The working of the *Land Act of 1881* was only inquired into in so far as it related to the *Act of 1885*, which has not been taken advantage of to the extent expected. The existing system of *dual ownership* in Ireland has been emphatically condemned by the leaders of both the great political parties in the State, and one of the functions of the Commission was to ascertain—as a final solution of the agrarian difficulty—whether any and what speedy steps can be taken to substitute a large peasant proprietary. It is not contemplated to give easier terms in the matter of loans and advances, than are sanctioned by the *Act of 1883*, the terms of which are liberal to the tenant; but the Government are of opinion that the operation of the *Act* familiarly known as *Lord Ashbourne's Act*, may be expedited and extended by means of the local authorities. To this course the subject the Commissioners were particularly invited to address themselves. Another subject remitted to the consideration of the Commissioners was the position of *leaseholders*.

When the Act of 1881 was passing through Parliament a most determined effort was made by the Irish members to induce the Government and the House of Commons to extend the benefit of the measure to tenants holding under-leases; but the Ministry refused, and the House of Commons supported them in their refusal. The principal, and indeed the controlling objection, which dictated the decision, was founded upon the impolicy and impropriety of Parliament annulling at one stroke contracts freely and solemnly entered into. Since 1881, however, the case of the leaseholders has excited a continued and growing measure of sympathy and of interest, until now in high quarters the belief has arisen, that from the leaseholders cannot longer be justly withheld the advantages which the Act confers. A recommendation favouring their inclusion was one result of the Commission. Complaints having been made as to the fair rents fixed by the Sub-Commissioners, the Government consented—"it being possible that the Commissioners, not being infallible, might have been wrong"—to include the matter in the reference to the Commission, though some difficulty subsequently arose on the point, and was never satisfactorily cleared up.

Irish Nationalist Party. See **POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).**

Irish Peers. See **PÉERAGE.**

Iron and Steel. Generally speaking iron is employed in three different forms—namely, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. Cast iron is a hard and comparatively brittle substance of crystalline character, which can be fused at a high temperature and moulded. Wrought or malleable iron is soft and tenacious, its structure being fibrous. Steel forms an intermediate link between ordinary cast and malleable iron, and unites within certain limits the properties of both. Steel is produced in a variety of ways, but the methods now adopted in most countries for producing steel, especially in large quantities, are the **Bessemer**, the **Siemens-Martin**, and the **Thomas-Gilchrist** processes, which are named in the order of their invention. By the latter process, steel is successfully produced from iron obtained from inferior ores of the more highly phosphuretted kind, which could not be converted into good steel by either of the other methods. The production of steel by this process from phosphoric pig-iron continues steadily to increase. During the twelve months ending Oct. 31, '87, the total make of this steel was 1,702,252 tons, of which England contributed 364,526 tons; Germany, Luxembourg, and Austria, 1,102,496 tons; France, 174,271 tons; Belgium and other countries, 60,959 tons. The total make during the year shows an increase of 388,621 tons, or 30 per cent. over that of the preceding twelve months, which amounted to 1,313,631 tons. Early in Oct. it was stated that Messrs. B. H. Thwaite, of Liverpool, and A. Stewart, of Bradford, had invented a new process of steel making, which, while combining the best features of both the Bessemer and Siemens-Martin, was designed to be an improvement all round. It is called the "Rapid," and is particularly applicable to small foundries. The pig is melted in a "Rapid" cupola, collected in a receiver, from which it is run into a vertical converter, and then drawn off in a ladle. In the converter it is blasted by the cupola blower. When in the ladle the latter is raised and rapidly revolved;

stirrers mix the metal, which is then ready for the moulds. The time of conversion is said to be one-third that of the ordinary open-hearth process. There are a great variety of iron ores, and their geological distribution is very unequal, their maximum development, however, appearing to be in the older rocks. Deposits of iron of one kind or other occur all over the known world and they are worked wherever there is fuel at hand or within a convenient paying distance. The production of all classes of pig iron in the United Kingdom, '87, has been estimated at 8,800,000 tons, as compared with about a million tons in '37. In reviewing the condition of the iron and steel industries of '87 there is no denying that there has been a substantial improvement, which has, of course, been chiefly the case with steel, but manufactured iron towards the end of the year shared in the growing prosperity. At the close of the twelvemonth, indeed, what with a prospective reduction in the American tariff, and a heavy ship-building demand, prospects seemed exceedingly promising. Canada during the year, however, showed a disposition to go in exactly the opposite direction, and so did Russia. The following are the returns of the Scottish ironmasters, through their secretary, Dr. A. B. McGilgor, a special effort being made to obtain full figures up to the last week of the year. Make of pig iron from Christmas, Christmas, 932,240 tons in '87, against 935,801 '86; average number of furnaces in blast 80.6 '83, and at present 85; pig in makers' stores 285,332, against 342,718 tons; shipments, foreign 285,990, against 228,204 tons; coastwise 122,111, against 147,596 tons; and by rail to England 8,170, against 9,950 tons; deliveries to foundries 128,912, against 123,186 tons; to malleable iron and steel works 346,822, against 299,599 tons. These shipments and deliveries include those from the warrant stores, the stock in which at the way, increased during the year by 102,475 tons. The development in the steel industries will be observed in the above figures. It may be added, that of foreign countries the United States took 78,000 tons of pig in '87, against 51,000 in '86; Italy 64,000, against 30,000 tons; Canada 23,000, against 28,000 tons; and Australia 16,500, against 20,000 tons. The highest price of G.M.B. for '87 was 47s. 8d., against 44s. 5d. and the lowest price 38s. 5d., against 37s. 11d. In Cleveland the total production of pig-iron in 1887 amounted to 2,508,184 tons, or 104,000 tons more than in '86; and the progress of the manufacture of steel in this quarter may be seen in the fact that not more than 1,315,995 tons of this was ordinary iron. At the end of '87 there were 5 furnaces in blast, an increase of 10 on the year, and 43 of these were blowing for steel making purposes. The largest quantity shipped at Philadelphia was: to Scotland 354,431 tons, an increase of 9,000 in '86. The policy of restricting the output by 20 per cent. from the September quarter '86, caused the price of G.M.B. No. 3, at the beginning of '87, to be 34s. 3d.; but it rapidly rose, and, indeed, this may be taken as the average price the year through, with a further improvement promised at the end. As to the stocks of ordinary pig-iron, they amounted at the close of '87 to 637,682 tons, or 1763 decrease on the year. As to manufactured iron and steel combined, the statistics show that 5,830 tons were shipped in '87, as against 429,460 tons the previous year, the increase having been gradual but sure over the past ten years. This is especially the case in the foreign shipments,

which in '87 were 389,287 tons, or almost three-quarters of the entire total, and this has grown from 54,713 tons in '78. The home total has not grown much in that period—viz., from 112,790 tons to 152,533 tons. No disputes of serious consequence occurred in the district during the year. At the commencement the blast furnaces gave some trouble, but on receiving a concession and being granted a sliding scale of wages they were satisfied. In the Black Country, while the price of £7 for marked bars remained the same throughout the year, a lively business was done in sheets, and then in pigs, higher figures being obtainable. The first quarterly meetings of '88 were looked forward to with special interest by the bar makers, who began to find themselves between the upper and the nether millstones. The tube makers of Staffordshire, Scotland, and Germany, formed themselves into a trade combination in April, which still existed at the end of '87. At an influential meeting of the local ironmasters at Birmingham, early in Dec., it was agreed to continue to support the Wages Board, which was recommended, however, to revise its constitution. In Lancashire (the Manchester district) the business of '87 was quiet, but with many variations in prices. In Jan. local brands of pig-iron rose in value to the extent of 2s. and 3s. per ton, but there was no improvement in the demand. The advance was gradually lost, and, with the exception of a slight rally in May, trade continued in a depressed condition until July. In that month several heavy orders were secured, and led to renewed activity, only, however, to be followed again by a further period of depression. Owing to the stiffness of Lancashire makers, who refused to accept less than 38s. 6d. per ton, a large proportion of the trade was thrown into the hands of Lincolnshire producers. This lasted until Nov., when an active demand once more set in, buyers being anxious to profit by the extreme cheapness of iron. This caused a falling of prices, and purchasing continued to be active until nearly the close of the year; the current quotations are much on a level with those at the beginning of '87. The engineering trade has not been, from the employers' point of view, in a satisfactory state during the year. The county, too, was the scene of the disastrous strike of engineers at Bolton for an improved wages list, which began in May and terminated in Oct., a compromise being agreed to. On Jan. 17th it was reported that Mr. Pope, Q.O., who was appointed umpire to arbitrate between masters and men concerning the dispute, had decided against the demand of the men for a return of the 2s. weekly taken from them in '86. Mr. Pope considered that the state of trade did not warrant the step being taken. In the Furness district, being the home of the hematite ore, of course the development of the steel industry proved very beneficial. Sheffield district had not much to complain of during the year in the shape of orders for the local steel specialities; but the year closed better than at any time, because makers of tires, axles, springs, etc., have been able to reckon for the enhanced price of hematite, and their order books are full. As to the continued battle between plates and projectiles, the makers of the latter claim what may prove a temporary victory. During the year, it may be interesting to add, successful experiments have been made at home and abroad with pulverized slag from

the basic converter (see BASIC SLAG), which is said to be a good fertiliser. The present year ('88) will be marked by the first visit of the Iron and Steel Institute to America. The exports of iron and steel (except machinery) to foreign and colonial countries during '87 amounted to 4,146,907 tons, in value £25,000,336; against in '86 a tonnage of 3,888,494, in value £21,817,790. Of machinery and millwork the Board of Trade return the values at £11,145,745 in '87, and £10,136,839 in '86. Of iron rails there were in '87 exported 11,418 tons, value £69,928; against, in '86, a tonnage of 13,718, in value £80,405. Steel rails in '87 were exported to the extent of 755,707 tons, in value £3,316,216; against in '86 a tonnage of 513,412, in value £2,408,328.

Ironclads. See NAVY, THE BRITISH.

Irredentists. Members of the "Italia Irredenta" (Unrede Italy), a political organisation promoted in Italy in 1878. The organisation aims at freeing all Italians from foreign rule, and at reuniting to the Italian kingdom all those portions of former Italy which have passed under foreign domination. The "Italia Irredenta" is especially directed against Austria, the chief sphere of its agitation being the South Tyrol (Trient) and Trieste.

Irrigation, or Aquaculture. The watering of land by artificial means. Its purpose is to supply the deficiency of rain water and provide sufficient moisture in the soil for the support or accelerating the growth of vegetation, or to deposit on the land fertilising matters which are conveyed by the water. In Colorado, Egypt, India, the system is much employed. Sewage irrigation generally consists of flooding with large quantities of sewage a number of successive breadths of land. The greatest luxuriance of growth known to English agriculture is obtained by sewage irrigation. A cutting of ten to twenty tons of succulent forage is obtained as the result of about a month or five weeks' growth. The sewer is run on the land at the rate of 400 tons per acre, equal to a thickness of four inches; the sewage being drawn on a few hours twice in the growth of a single crop or cutting. Drainage, tillage, and sub-soiling accompany this system, when the land is laid up dry. Warping, or sifting, is the repeated flooding of low-lying tidal or river lands, fulfilling the double purpose of fertilising the land and raising the surface of low swampy ground. See ed. '86.

Irving, Henry. The "stage name" of Mr. John Henry Brodrib, the famous actor. Born at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838. Educated by Dr. Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street, London. After developing a talent for the stage as an amateur, he appeared at the Sunderland theatre in 1856, and at Edinburgh early in 1857, remaining in that city for two and a half years. Appearing at the Princess's Theatre, London, in September 1859, he stayed there for about three months. In April 1860 Mr. Irving proceeded to Glasgow, where he played till the end of the ensuing September; subsequently going to the Manchester Theatre Royal, the engagement in this instance continuing till April 1865. From Jan. 1866 to July of that year Mr. Irving was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and then returned to Manchester. A London engagement followed at the St. James's Theatre, where he played in various characters. In December 1867 he was engaged at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre (now converted into a

manufactory), and at various other houses, till in the spring of 1870 he made a great success as *Dickens* in the well-known comedy of the "Two Roses" at the Vaudeville Theatre, which he sustained for about a twelvemonth. In November 1871 Mr. Irving made his first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre, which in future will always be associated with his name. His first great effort here was in "The Bells," a thrilling piece, in which his peculiar talents shone with undoubted effect. At this theatre, under Mrs. Bateman's management, Mr. Irving scored a series of remarkable successes subsequently, in "Charles L." and "Eugene Aram" (by Mr. Willis), "Richard III." and "Hamlet"—his Shakesperian revival being a red-letter day in the history of the drama (1874). His pronounced claim as an English tragedian was further emphasized in September 1875 by the production of "Macbeth," and "Othello" (1876), and then followed an artistic and interesting study in the Philip of the Poet Laureate's "Queen Mary." A triumphal tour was next undertaken in England, Scotland, and at Dublin, "Hamlet" being played in the latter city before the Duke of Connaught and the Viceroy. At the Lyceum, in 1877, "Richard III." was produced, and then the curious piece "The Lyons Mail," in which Mr. Irving "doubled" in *Duboseq* and *Lesurqu*. This was followed by the poetical drama "Vanderdecken." In the December of that year Mr. Irving took over the Lyceum from Mrs. Bateman, and revived "Hamlet." Since this time that theatre has been looked upon as the home in England of high dramatic art, and both as actor and manager Mr. Irving has spared neither pains nor expense in his representations he has undertaken. In "Othello" he for one season alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with Mr. Edwin Booth, the American tragedian; and to exhibit the scope of his peculiar genius he at one time played "The Bells," with an adaptation of one of Dickens's well-known characters, "Jingle," as after-piece. Mr. Tennyson's later piece, "The Oop," was also produced at the Lyceum (1881), the stage mountings of the ancient surroundings being perfect. In July 1883 Mr. Irving was accorded a public banquet at St. James's Hall, Lord Coleridge presiding over a brilliant company, previous to his first visit, with Miss Ellen Terry (q.v.) and the rest of the now far-famed Lyceum Company, to the United States. The experiences of this little band of artistes in America were unprecedented: as in the case of Mr. Charles Dickens's first visit, speculators bought up all the tickets, and admission to the theatres could only be obtained at "famine" prices. A second visit to that country was made in 1884; and the latter end of 1885 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "Faust." Mr. Irving taking the part of Mephistopheles, which in his hands appeared to be a new creation. On June 26th, 1886, Mr. Irving lectured in the new University Examination Schools at Oxford, by invitation of the Vice-Chancellor (Prof. Jowett), who was present with a large and distinguished gathering, about 1,400 in number, who gave the lecturer a hearty reception. At the close of the lecture, which was of the nature of a critical history of dramatic art, Mr. Irving was presented with an address on behalf of the undergraduates, and also a handsomely bound volume of Fleay's "Life of Shakspeare and his Works."

On July 24th Mr. Irving and the Lyceum Company played "The Bells" and "Raising the Wind" for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. The prices were doubled, but the theatre was packed, the net gain to the Fund amounting to £700; the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. On July 31st, the 188th performance of "Faust," the Lyceum was closed for a six weeks' recess, and Mr. Irving went for a pleasure trip to America, returning early in September, when *Faust* was reproduced. On Nov. 15th Mr. Irving introduced a new scene—the *Witches' Kitchen*—into *Faust*. In the summer of '87 Mr. Irving started with Miss Terry and the Lyceum Company on an American tour, and is now playing with great success in the large cities of the United States.

Islam. See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Isle of France. Old French name for Mauritius (q.v.).

Isle of Man. Native name Mannin, Roman *Mona*. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area 220 sq. m., pop. 34,000.—Divisions are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. Capital *Castletown*, largest town, Douglas (15,700).—Physical aspect, mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc.—Government is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald hill.—Industries are farming, fishing, mining (lead, copper, iron, tin, manganese, and reception of tourists. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Railways, 5 miles.—The Manx people are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. The island has had many sovereigns—Druids, Scots, Welsh, Norwegians, Normans, English. The last kings were the Dukes of Athole, who sold their revenues in 1765, but did not give up entire rights till 1825, since when only has Man been an actual dependency of the British Crown. Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," introduction.

Isle of Pines or Pinos. An island south of Cuba (q.v.), and politically a part of it.

Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, was born at Cairo in 1830. He is the father of the present Khedive, Tewfik Pasha. He ascended the throne of Egypt January 18th, 1869. Previously educated at Paris. Under his reign the negotiations with M. de Lesseps for the construction of the Suez Canal took place. In 1869 he visited many of the capitals of Europe, and invited many sovereigns to be present at the inauguration of that great engineering work. In 1873 he obtained from the Sultan a firman giving autonomy to Egypt, and assigning to his family the khedivate of Egypt. In 1875 he sold to the Government of England, through the agency of Lord Beaconsfield, his shares in the Suez Canal for the sum of £4,000,000. But Ismail Pasha had, in consequence of his extravagance, brought the Egyptian finances into so bad a condition towards the end of 1875, that Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., and Colonel Stokes, R.E., were sent by the English Government to report on the financial position. In 1876, Mr. Goschen, for the English, and M. Joubert for the French bondholders, were dispatched on a similar mission. From these proceedings the Dual Control had its origin. In June 1879 Ismail

Pasha was deposed by virtue of a firman from the Sultan, obtained at the solicitation of his England and France, by which Tewfik, his son, was raised to the throne. Ismail Pasha made, in March 1886, a claim against the Egyptian Government for £5,000,000. The claim is at the present time (Jan. '88) under consideration, and Mr. Marriott has been deputed by the English Government to render his assistance for the solution of the difficulty.

Italian Dependencies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ASSAB, and MASSOWAH.

Italian Exhibition, London, '88. Following upon the American exhibition will be one to illustrate the arts, manufactures, and products of Italy. Like its predecessor, the venture is not officially connected with the Government of the country from which it emanates, but is the outcome of private enterprise. Besides the usual features of an exhibition it is intended in this to enact events and reproduce scenes identified with the early history, civilisation, and progress of Italy. The games and sports of the Roman arena will be revived, and there will be representations of the Colosseum at Rome, of a mediæval castle and street, and of the carnival of Venice. The I. E. will be held at Earl's Court, and will be opened in May, for a period of about six months.

Italian Political Parties and Parliament.

The legislative authority of Italy rests with the King and two chambers, the **Senate and Chamber of Deputies**. The former (unlimited in number) is composed of princes of the royal house, after attaining their majority, and of members nominated for life by the king. The **Chamber of Deputies** (Camera dei Deputati) is elected by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years, and contains 503 members, or one to every 57,000 of the population. For electoral purposes Italy is divided into 135 districts, which again are sub-divided. One-eighth of the inscribed electors must vote to render an election valid. The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on May 23rd, 1886, a dissolution having been decreed by the king on April 27th. His appeal to the country was necessitated by the inability of the Opposition to form a ministry after a virtual defeat of the Government on March 5th on its budget. The result of the general election was to give the ministry a majority of about 60. The past year saw one or two reductions of this majority on critical divisions, and notably in that which followed the demand of the Government, after the disaster at Dogali, in January '87, for a further vote of credit for the military operations against the Abyssinians, when the Government only obtained a majority of 33. The Count di Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, thereupon resigned his portfolio, and the remaining members of the ministry followed his example. At the request of the King, however, Signor Depretis reconstructed his cabinet, four of the ministers, including the Count di Robilant and Signor Ricotti, the Minister of War, retiring, and being replaced by others. Among these latter were Signori Crispi and Zanardelli, both prominent members of the Pentarchist Left, who received respectively the portfolios of the Interior and of Justice. The division of parties in the Chamber is somewhat singular. The majority and the bulk of the minority alike profess Liberal principles, the one being known as the **Ministerial Left**, and the other

as the **Opposition Left**, or **Pentarchists**, led by Signor Cairoli (*q.v.*); other prominent members of the party are Signori Nicotera and Baccarini. There is also little difference in their political programmes. Forming part of the Opposition are some minor groups of varying tendencies, including a knot of **advanced Republicans**, or **Socialists**, and the so-called **Moderates**. There is little or no union in the Opposition, and it is this that has constituted the chief strength of the Ministerial Left, which has, after successfully surviving some nine or ten ministerial crises, been uninterruptedly in power for twelve years, a result in large measure due to the skillful leadership of the late Signor Depretis. On the death of this late Signor Depretis, on July 26th, '87, the ministry underwent no change. As a matter of form its resignation was tendered, but was withdrawn at the request of the King, Signor Crispi taking over the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since his advent to power, Signor Crispi has disappointed the anticipations of friend and foe alike. Although an old Garibaldian, a Republican, and a professed friend of France, Signor Crispi has, especially since he became Premier, been the loyal and devoted servant of the monarchy, and so far from disturbing Italy's relations with Austria and Germany, as the **Irredentists** (*q.v.*) fondly hoped, it has remained for him to definitively cement the alliance of the Central European powers. In spite of parliamentary differences, however, on one point Opposition and Ministerialists are alike united—namely, in the desire to maintain the present Savy dynasty, which they regard as the key-stone of Italian unity.

Italy A kingdom governed by Humbert I., second constitutional King, assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of royal nominees of eminence, paying taxes to an annual amount of £120), and Chamber of Deputies, elected by all citizens over twenty-one who can read and write, and pay annual taxes amounting to 16s. 8d. Population about 30,000,000; area 114,410 square miles. Revenue (1887-88) about £65,000,000; expenditure, £66,600,000; national debt £450,000,000. (For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN.**) The Pope is the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world, and enjoys the dignity of a reigning prince. He is selected by a two-thirds vote, taken by ballot, of the College of Cardinals, which consists of seventy members and acts as his Council of State. Temporal power taken away in 1870, but he retained his sovereign rights, his guards, palaces, etc., free from taxes and from the jurisdiction of the common law of the land. In 1870 Italy was ruled by Victor Emmanuel, with the exception of the so-called **Patrimony of St. Peter**, the freedom of which was guaranteed by the "September Convention" between France and Italy. Pope Pius IX. summoned Ecumenical Council at Rome: doctrine of Papal infallibility promulgated; session interrupted by Franco-German war. After Sedan Victor Emmanuel declared himself released from September Convention, and occupied Rome and its territory. The Assembly voted Rome to be the capital on Dec. 3th, and on Dec. 31st the King made his public entry. (For history to '86 see ed. '87.) During the whole of '87 the relations of Italy and Abyssinia have been a serious trouble and anxiety to the Government at Rome. At the opening of the year an attack

was made on Massowah by the Abyssinians which was repulsed, but soon after a battle was fought which ended disastrously for the Italians. The effect on the Government was fatal, as it was forced to resign (January), though the new ministry determined to send out reinforcements to vindicate the honour of the army. There has been ever since intermittent skirmishes in the neighbourhood, but no engagement of great importance. A well-meant attempt on the part of the British Government to mediate between the two Powers proved a failure. The mission returned in hot haste to Massowah towards the close of the year, bringing also reports of the advance of the Abyssinians in great force towards the coast. These reports are believed to be much exaggerated, as they represent the Abyssinians to be marching in three bodies, numbering in all over 100,000 men. Whatever may be the strength of King John's Army, however, no solution of the difficulty is believed to be possible except by war, and accordingly troops are now (Jan. '88) being despatched to reinforce the army at Massowah. So far as her relations to the European Powers are concerned, the most remarkable episode in the life of Italy during the past year has been her admission to the Austro-German Alliance. This was the result of the visit of Signor Crispi, the premier, to Prince Bismarck in October last. The terms of the triple compact have of course never been published, but so far as Italy is concerned they are believed to embrace an invasion of South-western France in certain contingencies, with an army of at least 200,000 men; and in the event of a successful issue of

the war, Italy would be rewarded with Nice and Savoy, and probably with Tripoli. This "League of Peace" is also said to embrace the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and that this object has been secured by the adhesion of England under certain eventualities to the Triple Alliance; this is a result, however, which has never received any official confirmation. Among domestic events of the past year may be mentioned the disastrous earthquakes early in the year in the Riviera district, resulting in great loss of life and property, and a similar calamity at the end of the year in Calabria. In December last the Finance Minister made his annual statement, which shows a deficit of 133,000,000 lire, principally due to military requirements at home, or in connection with the occupation army in Eastern Africa. The relations between the Government and the Vatican have recently become somewhat strained in consequence of the dismissal by the Italian Government of the Duke of Torlonia (Mayor of Rome) for paying an official visit to His Holiness, and the speech of the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee (p.v.). Some friction has been caused with France by the illegal action of the Italian consul at Florence in respect of a French subject (Hussein Pasha). Signor Crispi has since, it is reported (Jan. 20), given satisfactory assurances to the French Government.

Ivory Coast. A portion of Guinea, between Grain and Gold Coasts. The stations of Grand Bassam, Assinie, and Kutenou were reoccupied by France (1884). The coast is low and sandy and the climate inimical.

J

Jamaica (Ind. *Cha-maika*, "Isle of Springs"). A West Indian island lying south of Cuba, and a British colony. Area 4,193 sq. m., pop. 580,804. Divided into three counties—Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony. Capital Kingston (pop. 40,000), with Spanish Town of next importance. Port Royal is the principal port. A mountain chain traverses the island, rising to 7,360 feet, and there is an extensive plain on the south. There are many streams, some navigable by boats. The coast affords numerous good harbours. Soil very fertile, but climate, except in the highlands, unhealthy for Europeans. The precious metals have been found, and, together with copper, cobalt, tin, lead, etc., are believed to exist in quantity. The products are sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, pimento, logwood, cacao, ginger, etc.—The island is ruled by a Governor, with a Privy Council and a partly elective Legislative Council. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Besides local industry, Jamaica is an emporium of West Indian trade. One of the black West Indian regiments is ordinarily stationed here. Nine-tenths of the population are black and coloured. The colony has retrogressed, but is now recovering. It was taken from the original Spanish owners in 1655, and has since, in spite of some vicissitudes, remained a British possession. Consult Bates's

"South and Central America and West Indies" and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being the Rev. Henry James, himself a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular, his latest, "*Princess Casamassima*," (1887), fully sustaining his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. J. has been for many years a resident in England.

James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P., P.C., son of Mr. Philip Turner James, of Hereford, was b. at Hereford, 1828. Educated at Cheltenham; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple (1850-51); called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1852). Nominated to ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer (1867); appointed Q.C. (1869). Was Solicitor-General (1873), in which year he was knighted; of Attorney-General (1873-74), reappointed (1880-81). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Taunton (1860-85), Bury (1885). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1868, Sir Henry James refused to join it, though he offered the Lord Chancellorship, because he could not follow Mr. Gladstone upon the Home Rule question. Since then Sir Henry has been one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party, and perhaps there is no man

whose political reputation has increased more rapidly. It is understood that he refused high legal office offered him by Lord Salisbury in 1886, preferring to remain in the sphere of active politics.

Jamestown. Capital and port, St. Helena (*q.v.*).
Jam Manufacture. See **FRUIT FARMING.**

Japan. An empire adjacent to China, from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea, formed of the archipelago of Nippon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Hondo, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4,000 rocky islets. Its area is about 160,000 sq. miles, with $\frac{1}{4}$ pop. not much under 40,000,000. Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660; but the legendary period comes down to a time much nearer our own than the well-authenticated annals of the Middle Kingdom during the last 2,000 years. The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito, and he was born in 1852. During the earlier part of his career he passed his existence in the seclusion of the palace of Kioto, to which the Mikados had been kept confined for 250 years by their ambitious ministers, the Shoguns. The Mikados had been indisputably supreme up to the twelfth century. Then the baronial system came into force, and in 1603 the most powerful feudal family, that of the Tokugawa, seized the reins of power, with the designation of Shogun, a title corresponding to viceroy or prime minister. The Shogun incurred the jealousy of the other "daimios" or barons, and when he assumed the title of Tycoon for the purpose of concluding treaties with foreign powers, he strengthened the party which had been formed for recalling the Mikado from his place of confinement to assume the charge of the government of his country. The deaths of the old Mikado and Shogun in 1866 simplified the solution of the difficulty, and towards the end of 1867 the new Shogun resigned his title and office to Mutsu Hito in person at Kioto. The question was not settled without a recourse to arms, as the powerful daimio Satsuma provoked hostilities. The result remained undisturbed so far as the Shogun was concerned, but the Mikado was a mere puppet in the hands of Satsuma and the other barons. During nine years (that is, until 1877) affairs went on in this manner; but in that year a fresh struggle for power commenced between the Mikado and the Satsuma family. This war is known as the Satsuma rebellion, in which the Mikado put in the field 65,000 troops against the 40,000 men of the rebels. It has been computed that more than 13,000 men were killed and more than 20,000 wounded before the authority of the Mikado was fully established. The present constitution of Japan therefore dates from 1878, with the death of Iwano, the most capable of all the Satsuma leaders. Shimadzu Saburo, ex-Prince of Satsuma, died January 6th, '88. In 1881 a Sanji-in, or council of state, was formed for the purpose of framing bills and criticising the acts of the executive. Some important changes in the principles and personnel of the Government were made by Imperial notification (Dec. 29th, 1885), abolishing the Council of State, and creating a new Court council and a new cabinet, the new ministers of state occupying more responsible and better-defined positions than previously. The chief post in the new

cabinet is held by Count Ito, the President, Inouye, previously Minister for Foreign Affairs, having resigned in '87. These changes will prepare the way for the new constitution, to come into force in 1890, when the first Japanese Parliament will be inaugurated.—The trade of Japan is valued at £13,000,000, of which the exports exceed the imports by nearly £2,000,000. Most of the imports come from England, while the United States, China, and France take most of the exports. Yokohama is the principal port of trade. The coal fields of Yesso, which are estimated to be capable of producing an immense quantity of coal, are only partially worked; and it is believed that there still remain unutilised 48,000,000 acres capable of cultivation. The most valuable crop is silk, of which £9,000,000 sterling worth are used at home, and the other £2,000,000 worth are sent abroad. The revenue and expenditure in '87-'88 are estimated at £15,285,673 and £15,257,320 respectively, but they will probably be more; whereas the national debt is £66,832,806. (For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, AND NAVIES, FOREIGN.**) The Japanese are undoubtedly a very intelligent and progressive people, but the condition of their finances and a certain restlessness in their disposition, which influences their foreign policy, renders their future more uncertain than their intelligence and the natural wealth of their country would render probable. They have been styled "the French of Asia," and the comparison is true from more than one point of view. The recent revision of the foreign treaties provides for the waiving of the ex-territorial rights after a fixed period, and on Japan showing that her courts of justice are efficiently conducted. Interesting exhibitions of Japanese art, the best and fullest of their kind, are to be held during the present year (see *Times*, Jan. 16). For Ministry see **DIPLOMACY.**

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. With Madura Island, area, 50,848 sq. m.; pop. 20,931,654. Divided into 22 Residencies. Capital **Batavia** (250,000), a large and important seaport. Other chief towns Samarang, Sourabaya, Proboling. Mountains traverse the interior, with many active volcanoes. Climate tropical and enervating. Flora and fauna rich, mainly as in **Borneo** (*q.v.*). Coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc., chiefly cultivated for export. Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. The mode of government is called the "culture system," and is based on officially directed labour. The army numbers about 15,000 Europeans and 15,000 natives, associated together. The colonial navy consists of 60 vessels, manned by 1,330 men. There are 560 miles of railroad. The total revenue of the Dutch Indies, 1887, was £11,073,748; expenditure, £11,477,339; total annual export about £20,000,000. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Enforced cultivation insures provision for the large population. People are, Europeans, 38,000; Chinese, 214,000; Arabs and Orientals, 14,000; Javanese Malays, 20,600,000. See **BORNEO**, etc. Consult Money's "Java" and Wallace's "Malay Archipelago."

Jebb, Rd. Claverhouse, LL.D., the eminent Greek scholar, was b. in Dundee 1841. Educated at St. Columba's Coll., co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London and Trin. Coll.,

Camp, where he graduated Senior Classic '6a. Public Orator of his Univ. '69, Professor of Greek in the Univ. of Glasgow '75, hon. LL.D. Edin. and Harvard Univ., and has received from the King of Greece the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services in promoting the study of both classical and modern Greek. Amongst the most important of his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." Dr. J. has for some time past been engaged in editing the *Complete Works of Sophocles*. It is mainly through his efforts that a British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies has recently been established at Athens.

Jenner, Sir Wm. Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., b. at Chatham 1815. Educated at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children; Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll., and is Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William J. also attended the Prince Consort in his last illness. His eminence as a physician is chiefly based upon his discovery of the difference which differentiates typhus from typhoid fever. President of the Royal College of Physicians '81.

Jerryandering—derived from Gerry, the surname of a Governor of Massachusetts; a member of Congress from 1776 to 1784, and Vice-President 1812; first applied to such division of a district as gave political advantage to one over another.

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

"Jerusalem," The. The Jerusalem Exchange, situate in Cowper's Court, Cornhill, originated in the Old Jerusalem Coffee House, so well known in the time of the "Honourable East India Co." In those days the officers and captains of the "Company" congregated to compare notes of their adventures with the French and Dutch, while merchants and shippers endeavoured to gain commercial information from those lately returned from the East. But since the development of telegraphy all this is changed. Still merchants and shippers trading with India, China, and Australia continue to meet every day at 4 p.m. to transact business and arrange freights, although without the romance of the old days. See ed. '86.

"Jess" (Smith, Elder). In some respects "Jess" is the strongest story Mr. Rider Haggard has written; in other respects it is the weakest, for he has allowed his Anti-Boer feeling to overmaster him. The heroine, Jess, however, is a very fine creation, of which Mr. H. may well be proud. A curious controversy arose out of a somewhat extraordinary use of some lines of poetry which Mr. H. makes Jess write on the night that she slays the villain of the tale. From the manner in which the verses are introduced readers would certainly infer, if they thought anything about the matter, that they were Mr. H.'s own composition. Some lynx-eyed person discovered that the lines were not original, and a controversy on the subject of plagiarism arose in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The poetry was very

far from being original, for it kept turning up in all kinds of books in all parts of the world. Mr. H.'s explanation, however, was reasonable enough, and satisfied most people of his *bona fides*. "Some years ago," he said, "a lady friend at the Cape sent him the lines. He thought highly of them and believed them to be her own. Writing a South African story, it occurred to him to introduce them in a scene where they could be effectively employed, without the remotest intention of suggesting that he was their author," for, as he added, he couldn't write verse. A certain sort of carelessness was all of which Mr. H. could fairly be accused.

Jews. The number of Jews in the various countries of Europe at the date of the last census in each (about 1880-1) was as follows:—Russia, 4,008,639; Austria-Hungary, 1,643,703; Germany, 561,612; Roumania, 260,000; Turkey (about) 100,000; Holland, 81,693; France, 76,000; England, 65,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7,373; Scandinavia, 6,973; Servia, 3,492; Greece, 2,652; Iberian Peninsula, 2,102. Total in Europe, 6,879,238. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 200,000; Africa, 200,500; the Americas, 250,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date (1887). Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 100, Sutherland Gardens, W.), to remove. Even in western Europe much of the feeling of ill-will which led to earlier restrictions still remains, and has led of late years to a recrudescence of mediæval intolerance, which has given rise to the so-called "Jewish Question." The chief country in which anti-Semitism still exists is Roumania, which, though enfranchised by the Treaty of Berlin on condition of free trade, its Jews, still evades fulfilment of its treaty obligations. See D. F. Schloss, "Persecution of Jews in Roumania" (Nutt). In England full emancipation was granted to Jews in 1858, and no ill-feeling exists against them. English Jews number some 65,000, of whom 50,000 live in London, three-quarters of them in the East end, chiefly recruited from Russia. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (33, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal Provincial congregations: the most important are those of Liverpool (2), Manchester (4), Birmingham, London, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. To the spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *havras* or minor convales, gregations, while eleven of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.) Ministers for these are mostly trained at Jews College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library

specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the *Beth Din*, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. N. M. Adler, whose son, Dr. H. Adler, now acts as his delegate. His mandates are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked rapprochement of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (Sephardim) in London, whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (Ashkenazim). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some special enactments connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other legislation likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (36, Finsbury Circus). During the past year (87) the events with which the Jewish community has been principally concerned are the persecutions in Russia and the distinction conferred upon Baron Rothschild of Vienna, who has been declared *hofjähig* (see AUSTRIA-HUNGARY). There are two Jewish weeklies, of which the more important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.). Consult J. Loeb's article *Juifs*, in St. Martin's "Dictionnaire de Géographie"; I. Davis, *Jews, Modern*, in "Encyclopedia Britannica"; on the literature of the *Judenhetze*, J. Jacobs, "The Jewish Question," 1875-84 (Trübner); on their social and vital statistics, J. Jacobs ("Studies in Jewish Statistics" (*Jewish Chronicle* Office)).

See "Jezreelites," or the "New and Latter House of Israel." This new sect (whose headquarters are at Gillingham, Kent) was founded by James Jerishom Jezreel (d. 1885), his real name being James White. He gave himself out to be the messenger of God, and claimed to have received direct revelations, which are contained in "The Flying Roll." They hold that Christ died only for the salvation of those souls who have lived since Moses. He did not die for the salvation of the body, therefore not for Adam and those before Moses, who paid their penalty by death. For the salvation of the soul the Gospel is sufficient; for the salvation of the body the Law must be added by the 144,000 sealed (Rev. vii. 5-8); therefore every member of the New and Latter House of Israel adds the Law to the Gospel. After the rebellion in heaven it was necessary to prove the just spirits, and to give those who did not withstand Satan an opportunity to repent. This is accomplished by the spirits receiving human bodies and souls. The just spirits who withstood Satan are now upon this earth, destined for natural immortal bodies, and will constitute the 144,000, twice told, who will receive Christ when He comes to reign 1,000 years. Every member of the House of Jezreel chooses to be one of the immortal number. The Jezreelites who die will be recognised and conversed with by the 144,000 alone. To them a higher state of spiritual bliss is awarded

than to Gentile Christians, who have the spirits which did not withstand Satan in heaven, but not being rebellious, they oftentimes were not cast out. (See further ed. '87.) A disturbance took place last summer in connection with a certain Noah Drew. The sect is stated to be diminishing in numbers. A monthly periodical, *The Messenger of Wisdom*, is published at Gillingham. There has been, however, a schism in the sect since the death of the leader, some refusing to believe any longer in the promised immortality. The widow of the late prophet has, we understand, excommunicated these members.

Jingoes. A term first applied to the extreme Tory party in 1878, when the question of a war with Russia was on the tapis, but since frequently and derisively used by the Radicals to denote those who are in favour of any foreign policy that they consider aggressive.

Joachim,* Joseph, distinguished violinist, by birth a Hungarian, was b. near Presburg, 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in 1843, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in 1844, and has since annually visited us. Herr J. has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In 1869 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. in '77. Herr J. in '87 visited Paris, and had an enthusiastic reception.

Jockey Club. See HORSE RACING.

Johanna. One of the Comoro Islands (q.v.).

Johannes II., the present ruler (Negus) of Abyssinia (q.v.), was by English influence placed on the throne after the overthrow of King Theodore by Lord Napier at Magdala (1868). Owing to the occupation of Massowah by Italy, the relations between the two countries have become of late strained, if not hostile, and though England has endeavoured to act as a mediator, she has not been very successful.

Joint Stock Companies. A Parliamentary return has recently been issued, giving the names, objects or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of registration, number of persons who signed the memorandum of association, total number of shares taken up by such subscribers, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies formed since the 1st day of January, 1886, to the 31st day of December, 1886, inclusive, distinguishing whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; of the total number having their registered office in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office; and of the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Hansard and Son, 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, price 1s. 7d. The following table

shows the progress of the joint stock company movement during the last four years."

DATE.	TOTAL.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
April 1884 . . .	8,692	£475,551,294
April 1885 . . .	9,344	494,909,862
April 1886 . . .	9,471	* 529,637,684
April 1887 . . .	10,894	597,508,692

Jones, Henry Arthur. one of the foremost dramatists of the day, was born at Grandborough, Bucks, Sept. 20th, 1851. He was engaged for some time in the Bradford trade, but having a strong bent towards the drama—which was encouraged by the successful production of *A Clerical Error* at the Court Theatre on Oct. 13th, 1879—he retired from business in '81 and took to writing for the stage. Among Mr. J.'s best-known pieces are *The Silver King* (joint authorship), produced at the Princess's Theatre on Nov. 16th, '82; *Chatterton* at the Princess's in May, '84; *Saints and Sinners* at the Vaudeville on Sept. 25th, '84; *Hoodman Blind* at the Princess's on Aug. 18th, '85; *The Lord Harry* at the Princess's on Feb. 18th, '86; *The Noble Vagabond* at the Princess's on Dec. 22nd, '86; *Hard Hit* at the Haymarket on Jan. 17th, '87; *Heart of Hearts* at the Vaudeville on Nov. 3rd, '87. Mr. J. has written chiefly drama and melodrama, and his plays are conspicuous for their fine literary quality and the skill with which they are constructed.

Journalism. New. See NEW JOURNALISM.
Journalists, The National Association of, is the present outcome of a movement of organisation amongst British journalists for the advancement and protection of their professional interests. The movement first took shape at a conference held at Birmingham in Oct. '84. The constitution drawn up '86 states that "the objects of the Association are to secure the advancement of all branches of journalism; to obtain for journalists, as journalists, formal and definite professional standing; and to promote and serve in every possible way the interests of the profession of the Press." The N. A. J. having increased very considerably in numbers, proposals are being discussed with the object of converting it into an incorporated institute. Amongst the questions dealt with by the N. A. J. in '87 were the exclusion of reporters from coroners' and magistrates' courts, the scale of remuneration for shorthand writers in bankruptcy courts, the arrest of journalists at the Trafalgar Square demonstrations, and the law of libel as affecting journalists. A special committee has reported favourably, from the point of view of the Association, upon Sir Algernon Borthwick's Newspaper Libel Bill (promoted by the committee of newspaper proprietors and managers), and is watching the progress of that bill in Parliament. The business of the N. A. J. is conducted by a president, eight vice-presidents, officers, and district representatives, forming the central executive body. Each district is managed by a district committee and officers, and many of the districts are divided into subdistricts. The central executive holds movable meetings

in the principal towns. Annually a general conference of members and delegates is held. This conference also is movable, being held this year ('88) at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., is President at the beginning of '88, his term of office expiring on Feb. 25th; Hon. Sec., Mr. B. T. Barton, Bolton; Hon. Treas., Mr. J. F. Andrews, London; Counsel, Mr. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., LL.D.; Gen. Sec., Mr. Herbert Cornish; Central Office, 231, Temple Chambers, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Jovis, M. See BALLOONING.

Jowett, Rev. Professor B., D.D., b. at Camberwell 1817. Became Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford (1835), Fellow (1838); appointed Regius Professor of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston (1855). Was member of a commission for taking into consideration mode of admission by examination to writings in Civil Service of India. Professor Jowett has written commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles, and an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture in "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol College. He published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," 1871; second edition (5 vols.) 1876; also a "Translation of Thucydides with Notes and Essay," 1880 (2 vols.); and a "Translation of Aristotle's Politics, with Notes and Essay," 1885 (2 vols.). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Leyden (1875), LL.D. University of Edinburgh (1884), and University of Dublin (1886). Dr. J.'s term of office as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University expired last year, when he was succeeded by Dr. Bellamy.

Jubilee Coinage. See COINAGE.

Jubilee Medals. See COINAGE.

Jubilee, Queen Victoria's. The year '87 will ever be memorable in the annals of the country as that in which England and all her colonies and dependencies celebrated the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Only three other English monarchs have occupied the throne for such a protracted period, but none of the three jubilee celebrations equalled in interest or importance that of last summer. To give a bare list of the different forms in which the occasion was celebrated at home and abroad would occupy more space than we could afford. The addresses to the Queen from corporations and public bodies alone would fill a bulky volume. Even to name the gifts sent to Her Majesty by crowned heads, by Indian magnates of every grade, by uncrowned princes and princesses, and by the representatives of great cities, would fill the pages of a considerable catalogue. Though the Jubilee, according to the calendars, did not begin till June 21st, there were many celebrations of it long before that date. Perhaps the first Jubilee event of importance may be reckoned the opening of the *People's Palace* (q.v.) in the East of London (May 14th), by the Queen in person. Her Majesty came from Windsor expressly for the occasion, and drove from Paddington to Whitechapel through miles of thoroughfares filled by a loyal populace. She was met at Holborn Bars by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir R. Carden, Alderman de Keyser, and several officials, whence, after receiving and replying to an address, she drove to the Palace. Here the Prince and Princess of Wales joined the Royal party. Her Majesty was received by the Beaumont Trustees and others interested in this important undertaking. At

the conclusion of the proceedings the Queen drove back to Paddington, reaching Windsor at eight in the evening. About a week after this (on Sunday, May 22nd) the House of Commons attended a Special Jubilee Service in St. Margaret's, Westminster. Four hundred members were present, together with as many ladies, some sixty members of the Peers, and all the officials of the House. The members had previously assembled in the House, and marched in procession to St. Margaret's, headed by the Speaker, their approach to the church being heralded by the buglers of the Westminster Rifle Corps. The service comprised the singing of the National Anthem, with two additional verses. Then followed the singing of a new hymn, written by the Bishop of Ripon, who also preached the special sermon. Tuesday (May 24th) was the Queen's birthday, and the occasion was celebrated by more brilliant illuminations than usual, by the customary ministerial dinners, and by fashionable parties all over the West End. The event, however, which overshadowed all the public celebrations was the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey (June 21st), and the processions from and to Buckingham Palace. No such pageant as that which filled up Constitution Hill, along Piccadilly, and down Whitehall to the old Abbey, was ever seen in London before. The people had begun to fill the streets as early as four o'clock, and every thoroughfare through which the procession passed was gay with flags, floral devices, and appropriate mottoes of every description, which looked all the brighter under unclouded skies. The first procession left Buckingham Palace about eleven o'clock, and consisted of the Indian Princes, conspicuous among them being the Maharajah Holkar, Maharajah and Maharanee of Kuch Behar, and the Rao of Kutch, each of them resplendent in rare and costly gems. In this procession, too, was the Queen of Hawaii, with her attendants in cloth of gold. The rear of the procession was brought up by carriages in which were many members of European royal families. The second procession was almost exclusively composed of foreign sovereigns and princes and their suites, including the King of Denmark, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Infante Don Antonio of Spain, Prince Ludwig of Baden, the Crown Prince of Greece, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and many other notabilities, occupying in all fifteen carriages. The Queen's procession was of course the most remarkable of all. The first five carriages were filled with lords and ladies-in-waiting. In the sixth were the Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, Princess Margaret of Prussia, and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh. In the seventh were the Princess Victoria of Prussia, Princess Sophia of Prussia, Princess Louise of Battenburg, and Princess Irene of Hesse. In another carriage were the three daughters of the Prince of Wales, and in another the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise, and Princess Christian. In the Queen's carriage were Her Majesty, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty had a personal escort of nine grandsons and grandsons-in-law, six sons-in-law, including the Crown Prince of Germany,

Prince Christian, and the Marquis of Lorne; and three sons—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught. Throughout the entire route Her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Every window and balcony were filled, and all along the line of procession platforms, erected by eager speculators, were crowded with loyal subjects. Westminster Abbey had been almost gutted to make room for the 10,000 people who had tickets of admission, and from end to end was one blaze of colour. There were 500 peers and peeresses, nearly all the members of the House of Commons except the Parnellites, provincial mayors, civic functionaries, generals, admirals, and diplomatists, militia, volunteer, and yeomanry officers, ecclesiastics, famous artists, actors, and men of letters, colonial magnates, swarthy-hued men from the remotest ends of the earth,—all assembled to do honour to the Queen. A dais or *haut pas* directly under the lantern had been reserved for the Queen and the royal party. In front of this was the historic coronation chair, covered with cloth of gold, and inclosing the famous grey stone on which the Scottish kings, and after them the sovereigns of England, including her Majesty, had been crowned. On this chair the Queen, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, sat during the service, which was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. Special prayers were offered for her Majesty, and the Prayers for Grace and Unity. After the benediction, and when the prescribed ceremonial was finished, the Queen embraced all the members of her family present, after which the procession re-formed and returned again, amid loud plaudits, to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Metropolis was brilliantly illuminated. All the public buildings—the Bank, Mansion House, Royal Exchange, and the Government Offices, mansions of the nobility, and newspaper offices—were ablaze with light, as were also many warehouses, shops, and private dwellings. The streets were filled with countless multitudes, the last of whom were still on foot at dawn on Wednesday. The most admirable order everywhere prevailed. Perhaps the most remarkable gift to the Queen was that of the women of England, amounting to nearly £80,000, a portion of which will be expended in erecting a statue to the late Prince Consort at Windsor, and the balance the Queen has intimated her intention of devoting to charitable purposes specially associated with women. The presentation of this offering was made at Buckingham Palace on the 22nd June. There were in all about 3,000,000 subscribers—1,600,414 in England, 346,217 in Scotland, 149,346 in Ireland, and 128,438 in Wales. Women in other parts of the empire also contributed (see QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS). A children's fête, at which some 50,000 Board School children were present, was given on the 22nd in Hyde Park, at which the Queen appeared on her way to Windsor in the afternoon. On the 23rd of June a review at Aldershot took place. The 60,000 troops included 3,500 cavalry, 1,800 artillery, and 102 guns; two days later 23,000 volunteers passed in review before her at Buckingham Palace, and on July 23rd there was a grand naval review at Spithead, in which every species of fighting craft from ironclads to torpedoes took part. On the 14th of July the Queen laid the foundation stone of the

Imperial Institute (*q.v.*), which is to be erected between the Natural History Museum and the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington. There were 11,000 spectators present, including many royal and distinguished persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered up prayers for the success of the Institute, and "Rule Britannia" was sung as the Queen was led to her carriage by the Prince of Wales. In connection with the Jubilee a number of new peers (*q.v.*), baronets (*q.v.*), and knights (*q.v.*) were elected, among the latter being twelve provincial mayors. The 21st of June was kept as a holiday all over England. Every large city in the Empire—from Glasgow and Manchester to Bombay and Melbourne—celebrated the Jubilee with banquets, illuminations, and rejoicings of every kind, and forwarded to Her Majesty expressions of love and loyalty. Such widespread and unanimous demonstrations of loyalty have perhaps never been witnessed before. See QUEEN'S JUBILEE, ed. '87, for detailed history of H.M.'s reign.

Jubilee Yacht Race. See YACHTING.
Juby, Cape. The North African Company (British), have recently established themselves here. In his evidence before the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B., Chief of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, referring to the enterprise of this Company, expressed the opinion that Her Majesty's Government should grant the directors the same privileges that have been granted by Royal Charter to the North Borneo Company; "or," he added "if it was thought better, I would make it (Cape Juby) a British possession, and part of one of the Settlements on the West Coast of Africa."

Judge-Advocate-General is the legal adviser of the Government on military questions, and reviews the sentences of courts martial, recommending whether they should be confirmed or rejected. He is always a member of the Privy Council. There are three permanent officials in the department—viz., one legal and two military deputy judge-advocates-general.

Judicial Separation. It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which released the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but did not enable either of them to marry again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, a decree might thenceforward be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards. Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother, have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree. Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who complains of it. From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separation continues, the wife is considered as a *feme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire; and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her

separate use. But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (*q.v.*). The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper. Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her, the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a reversal of the decree. The separation, moreover, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation.

Julian Period, The. Rather a measure of time than a true era, consisting of 7,980 years, which the sun, moon, and earth will take to come into precisely the same positions with regard to each other.

Juries.—COMMON. The qualification of a common juror is as follows:—He must be between twenty-one and sixty years of age, and he must either have freehold or copyhold estate to the value of £10 a year, or leaseholds on lease for twenty-one years or more to the value of £20, or be assessed to the poor-rate or inhabited house tax at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and £20 a year in any other county. The churchwardens and overseers in each county annually make out a list of qualified persons, and from these lists the jurors' book for each county is made out. In preparation for the next assizes, or next sessions, a precept is issued to the sheriff ordering him to summon a sufficient number of jurors. He thereupon makes out the panel, a list on parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned; and this panel is printed and kept open to public inspection. The panel contains the names and addresses of not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two qualified persons. The cause having been called on in court, the jury is called and sworn. All the names of the jurors on the panel are put into a box and then drawn out; and the names are called in the order of drawing. The first twelve of these who appear are sworn. But before swearing they are liable to challenge; and a challenge may be either to the array, that is, to the whole panel; or to the polls, that is, to individual jurors. The former questions the honesty or impartiality of the sheriff, or at least suggests reasons for doubting either, such as his relationship to one of the parties. The latter may challenge individual jurymen on the ground that they are peers, or that they have not the qualification, or that they may reasonably be suspected of bias, or that they have been convicted of some infamous crime. In criminal causes the prisoner may, without showing any reason, challenge twenty, and in certain cases thirty-five of the panel, and the Crown may similarly challenge as many as, if disallowed, would yet leave enough on the panel to form a jury. Should the panel have been exhausted by challenges, provision has been made for obtaining more persons qualified to serve. Members of parliament, or of the legal, clerical, or medical professions, and certain other classes of persons, may claim exemption when called upon. The twelve jurymen finally obtained are sworn to try the case. The function of a jury cannot be precisely stated in few words;

but it may be said to consist in deciding what credit is to be given to evidence. What can be considered evidence (what is relevant to the issue tried), and what legal consequences flow from the facts established, it is for the judge to decide. The verdict of a jury must be unanimous, and if they persist in disagreeing they must be discharged. In cases of felony they are kept together, under supervision, until they agree or are discharged. A jury called to try a criminal case is sometimes called a petty, as opposed to a grand jury.—**GRAND (England).** The antiquity of the grand jury is considerable. Like the common jury, it may be traced up to the time of Henry II., if not earlier. But here it is impossible to state more than its present constitution and functions. The sheriff of each county is directed by precept to return to every session of the peace, and to every commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, twenty-four good and loyal men of the county. The qualification of a grand juror at the sessions is the same as that of a petty juror in the trial of civil causes at the assizes. The qualification of a grand juror at the assizes is uncertain. He must be a freeholder, and is usually a gentleman of consideration. The grand jury must consist of at least twelve, and not more than twenty-three, jurymen. Their function is in the formal prosecution of persons accused of crime. They may proceed either by presentment, or by finding an indictment. They proceed by way of presentment when from their own knowledge, and without any indictment laid before them, they take notice of any offence. In this case an indictment must be framed before the person presented can be proceeded against. An indictment is a written criminal accusation. The grand jury, after hearing a charge from the presiding judge of assize, retire to receive indictments. These are preferred in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of a private prosecutor. As the grand jury have only to inquire whether there is sufficient ground for calling on the party accused to answer the accusation, they hear only the witnesses for the prosecution. If not satisfied, they endorse upon the bill the words "not found," or "not a true bill," and the person indicted is discharged. Another bill against the same person, for the same offence, at the same assizes or sessions, cannot be found by the grand jury; but fresh bills may be preferred to subsequent grand juries. If satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they endorse upon the bill the words "a true bill." Twelve at least of the grand jury must agree to find a true bill, and it is their duty not to find a bill unless the evidence submitted to them is in itself satisfactory. The indictments are then returned into court, and the finding of the grand jury is publicly announced.—**GRAND (Ireland).** The grand jury in Ireland has administrative as well as judicial functions. The administration of an Irish county is divided between the grand jury and the presentment sessions. The grand jury, which must not consist of more than twenty-three members, is appointed for each assize by the High Sheriff from among the £50 freeholders or £100 leaseholders whose lands are situate within the county. One resident free-

holder or leaseholder must be summoned from each barony within the county, a barony being a subdivision of an Irish county, corresponding to the hundred in an English county. In some counties, as in Cork, the number of baronies is equal to the maximum number of grand jurors. The presentment sessions are held separately for each barony and for the county at large before the assize. At these sessions every justice for the county, who is not a stipendiary magistrate, may attend; and with the magistrates are associated a certain number of cess-payers. For the baronial sessions the cess-payers, who must not be less than five nor more than twelve, are selected by the grand jury from a list of the hundred highest cess-payers in the barony. At the sessions for the whole county only one cess-payer from each barony may attend. The division of power between the grand jury and the presentment sessions may be roughly expressed as follows: that the sessions alone can initiate expenditure upon county works by making presentments to the grand jury, whilst the grand jury have an almost absolute power to ratify or to reject any presentment made to them. The presentments being, in certain instances, made imperative by statute or by direction of some lawful authority, the power of ratification possessed by the grand jury is in so far merely ministerial. Provision is made by statute for certain cases of neglect of duty either by the presentment sessions or by the grand jury. The grand jury must complete its administrative business before the judge opens the commission of assize. Its part in the administration of justice is the same in Ireland as in England. See Mr. O'Brien's report on Local Government and Taxation in Ireland (Parliamentary Papers), and the statutes therein cited.—**SPECIAL.** In civil causes either the plaintiff or the defendant may insist upon having the cause tried by a special jury. Every man on the jurors' book (see above, *Jury, Common*) who is legally entitled to be called esquire, or is a banker or merchant, or occupies a house assessed to the poor-rate or inhabited house tax, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants or more at £100 or upwards, and elsewhere at £50 or upwards, or occupies premises other than a farm so rated or assessed at £100 or upwards, or a farm so rated or assessed at £300 or upwards, is qualified to serve as a special juror. When the assizes are approaching, the sheriff is directed to summon a sufficient number of special jurymen, and a panel is prepared in the same way as for common juryment. In London and Middlesex a special jury may be called, if the judge so order, in a particular way known as striking a special jury. The rules which regulate the special are usually the same as those which regulate the common jury. **Justices of the Peace** were first appointed in England by Edward II. 1327; they were empowered to try felonies 1360-61; their wages were fixed by Richard II., 1389; their form of appointment settled by the judges, 1590; attorneys, solicitors, and proctors while in practice declared incapable of office by George II., 1732; jurisdiction in general and quarter sessions defined by the Queen, 1842; duties further defined, 1848, 1851, and 1855.

K

Kaffra. The most important of the races of S. Africa. They are a branch of the great Bantu family. See ed. '86.

Kaffraria. The country of the Kaffirs, in eastern South Africa. The name, when used now, implies the Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*), which lie between Basutoland and the sea, and from the Kei river to Natal. A district south-west of the Kei, formerly called British Kaffraria, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1863, and is now known as the two divisions of King William's Town and East London.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The German portion of New Guinea (*q.v.*)

Kalahari. A desert tract in the centre of South Africa, north of Orange River, much of it included in the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland. It is of vast extent, subject to long-continued drought, and devoid of running water. Saline pools, called salt-pans, occur. It is inhabited by Bushmen (see RACES of SOUTH AFRICA), and there is abundance of antelopes and other game. The infrequent rains are stored by Nature in water-melons, and in certain tubers, both of which are amazingly plentiful, and retain their water in spite of fiercest drought. Man and beast can therefore exist in the desert. The soil is sandy, but patches of grass are found. Consult Farini's "Through the Kalahari Desert."

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund, an Austrian statesman, b. Dec. 29th, 1832, at Lettowitz in Moravia. After serving for a few years in the army, he entered the diplomatic service (1850). From 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he went as Minister to Copenhagen, whence he was transferred (1880) as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Thence he was recalled in 1881 to assume the important office of the joint Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Baron Haymerle—a post which Count Kalnoky has since filled with much ability, pursuing the peace policy which is the foundation of the alliance with Germany.

Kamaran. An island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, acquired in 1854 by Great Britain as a station for the Indian telegraph cable. It is now unoccupied.

Kandy. A town in Ceylon (*q.v.*), the former capital of the Sinhalese power.

Karoo. A Hottentot-Dutch name for certain elevated and comparatively barren plateaux in Cape Colony. The Great Karoo extends between the coast range and the main range of Cape Colony. It is 100 miles across, and covers an area as large as Ireland. Its elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level. It affords excellent pasture for sheep, cattle, Angora goats, and ostriches; and immense tracts are now occupied as farms. These are watered by permanent springs, and by large reservoirs, constructed for storing the superabundance of rain which in two years out of three falls during the summer thunderstorms. See ed. '87.

Kars. A famous Turkish fortress in North Armenia, now in the possession of Russia. Situated on the frontier of the two countries, it has been repeatedly besieged. In 1854 it was gallantly, but unsuccessfully, defended by Sir Fenwick Williams. Captured by the Russians after defeating Mukhtar Pasha's army,

(Nov. 1878). After the war the Russians connected it with Batoum and Iglis by military roads, and enlarged the fortifications, so that Trans-Caucasia, hitherto slightly protected on the side of Armenia, is now able to defend itself against a very powerful European army.

Kashmir (N.W. India). For President see DIPLOMATIC.

Kaulbars, Major-General Baron Nicolas. General Kaulbars is best known as the agent of Russia in the events which followed the overthrow of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. He was completely balked in his endeavours to make the revolution subservient to Russian aims, and when his failure was complete he was recalled to St. Petersburg, where he was received with honour by the Tzar. He is now attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander-in-chief of the Guards Corps and of the military district of St. Petersburg.

Kay, Sir Edward Ebenezer, b. 1822. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1847). For some years he was the authorised law reporter in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley). Q.C. (1866). Relinquished his leadership in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court (1878), confining his practice to the House of Lords and special business. Appointed judge of the High Court (1881).

Keating, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry S., b. 1804. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called to the bar (1832). Leader of the Oxford circuit, after Sergeant Tallourd's elevation to the bench, Q.C. and bencher of the Inner Temple (1840), in which latter year he edited, jointly with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Willes, that valuable legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned to Parliament as Liberal (1852). Appointed Solicitor-General (1857), to which post he was reappointed (1857). In December of the latter year he was made judge of the Common Pleas division, and his retirement in 1875 was sworn of the Privy Council of the Judicial Committee, of which body he is still a member. Sir H. Keating carried through Parliament a very useful measure known as the Bills of Exchange Act, 18 & Vict. c. 67.

Keeling Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), 700 miles S.W. of Java.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It lies between that province and Ontario, and stretches from United States boundary Hudson Bay. Area not determined. Part has been assigned to Ontario. It is a difficult region of rock, swamp, and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasture, but mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver, and game is plentiful.

Kekewich, Sir Arthur, b. in 1832. Called to the bar in 1858, made Q.C. (1877). Bencher of his Inn (1881). He enjoyed a considerable Chancery practice, and for a long time was standing counsel to the Bank of England and several large insurance companies. He was raised to the Judicial Bench in '86. Mr. Justice Kekewich made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament.

Kempton Park International. See HORSE RACING.

Kendal, Mrs. W. H. (Mrs. W. H. Grimston,

Miss Madge Robertson is a sister of the late T. W. Robertson, author of *Cast* and other plays. Born in 1848, she was educated for the stage from childhood. She was married to Mr. Kendal in 1875. Mrs. Kendal's histrionic reputation has been well marked since she attracted notice by her rendering of characters in W. S. Gilbert's *Palace of Truth* and *Pygmalion and Galatea* in 1871, at the Haymarket Theatre. During a subsequent engagement at the Opera Comique, she appeared in several characters, notably Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, this being one of the most successful of her impersonations. For some time afterwards she was a member of the company at the Court Theatre. Her next conspicuous character was Dora in *Diplomacy*, produced Jan. 1878. Since that date her principal parts have been Kate Verity in *The Queen's Shilling*, Kate Verity in *My Squire*, Mrs. Beresford in *Impulse*, and Rosalind in *As You Like It*. Mrs. Kendal read an address on "The Drama" to the Social Science Congress at Birmingham, in Sept. 1884, which evoked a considerable amount of criticism from various prominent dramatic authorities. On Feb. 2nd, 1887, she had the honour, with her husband, of appearing before the Queen and Royal family, by royal command, at Osborne, in *Uncle's Will and Sweetheart*. At present Mrs. K. is playing in "Lady Clancarty" at her husband's and Mr. Hare's Theatre, St. James's.

Kendal, W. H. (William Hunter Grimston), b. 1843. First appeared on the stage (1861). Since his marriage Mr. Kendal has invariably acted in plays in which his wife has also taken a leading part. One of his best impersonations is Captain Beauclerc in "Diplomacy." At present Mr. K. is co-lessee and manager, with Mr. Hare, of St. James's.

Kennedy, Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D.; b. at Birmingham 1804. Educated at King Edward's Sch. (where his father was second master), at Shrewsbury, and St. John's Coll. Camb., where his career was one of the most brilliant on record. Graduated B.A., senior Classic and senior Chancellor's Medalist, '27; Fellow and Classical Lecturer of his college '28; assistant master at Harrow '28-30; headmaster of Shrewsbury Sch. '30, which position he resigned '66, on his appointment as Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge; Canon of Ely. Professor K. is the editor of "The Public School Latin Grammar," and of a number of school books, and has afforded evidence of the openness of his scholarship by his translations from Aristophanes, Aeschylus, and Sophocles, and in his Ely Lectures on the Revised Translation of the New Testament.

Kentish Fire. A form of continuous applause by voices in unison. First adopted in the County of Kent at meetings of Protestants held in 1828-29, for the purpose of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.

Kerguelen Land. An island in the Southern Ocean, about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Area probably not less than 1,500 sq. m. Lying within Antarctic currents, the climate is severe. The island is composed of igneous rocks rising into mountains. Its flora is very limited, including only one useful plant, a sort of wild cabbage; and its fauna comprises only marine animals and birds. Possession is claimed by France, in right of first discovery by Kerguelen. Captain Cook visited it in 1776, and called it "Land of

Desolation." It has been included in lists of British possessions, but is really a 'No man's land,' visited only by occasional whalers and sealers.

Kerr, Mr. Robert Malcolm, Commissioner of the City of London Courts was b. in Scotland 1821, and called to the English bar in 1848. He has twice unsuccessfully contested Kilmarnock in the Liberal interest. Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who is a rigid stickler for the observance of professional etiquette, and who is well-known for his just administration of the law for the protection of the victims of unscrupulous usurers, has edited several valuable legal works.

Kew Gardens. First formed as Botanic Gardens, 1750-60. Parliamentary Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; Lindley's report presented 1840; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Opened to the public free 1841. Palm-house built 1843. Open free to the public every week-day from noon, and on Sunday afternoons.

Key, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, G.C.B., son of Mr. C. Key, surgeon-in-ordinary to the late Prince Albert, b. 1821. Commanded the *Amphion* in the Baltic in 1854-55. Senior officer at Calcutta during the early part of the Indian mutiny. He served before Canton with a battalion of seamen, and captured, with his own hand, Commissioner Net as he was escaping. Director-General of naval ordnance (1866-68); Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard (1869-70); President of Royal Naval College at Greenwich (1872-75); a Lord of Admiralty (1879-80). Appointed first and principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen (1879).

K.G. See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

Kharkoff. A rapidly developing Russian town (population 60,000), situated about 460 miles S. of Moscow. The growth of the iron and coal fields of S.E. Russia is producing a favourable effect upon its industries, yearly increasing in number and importance. The University, containing 600 centres, was the most active Nihilist centre during the troubles culminating in the death of the late Tzar.

Kherson. A Russian town of 50,000 inhabitants on the Dnieper, about forty miles from Nicolaëff, the growth of which as a dockyard has dwarfed the previous naval importance of Kherson. It is best known as the resting-place of Howard the philanthropist, to whom a monument is erected.

Khofent. A town (pop. 30,000) in Turkestan, alternately ruled by Khokand and Bokhara, which General Romanovsky captured (June 5th, 1866). Formerly of considerable commercial importance, it has decayed somewhat since. It was the scene of a serious outbreak in 1875, when Khokand revolted against Russia.

Khokand. A Mussulman province in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Ichniaïeff in 1864-65. A portion was left independent until 1875, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it. This campaign was the hardest the Russians had had in Turkestan on point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule. The city of Khokand (pop. 60,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkent and Bokhara.

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun"). One of the richest provinces of Persia, situated to the south-east of the Caspian Sea. It consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising

nearly a quarter of Persia; population 860,000. The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended, in spite of the tyranny and imbecility of the rulers. The Russian outposts stretch for nearly 7,000 miles round the north, from the mouth of the Atrek to the Zulfikar Pass. On the south the great desert separates it from the rest of Persia. Communication with Teheran is only maintained by a couple of roads through the narrow cultivated gulches alongside the Caspian. Early in 1886 an exploring expedition under the direction of Dr. Radde and other eminent scientists, and the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, started from Tiflis to investigate the natural history of K.

Kidnapping. The term applied to the abduction of a man.

Kilderlin, E. See CYCLING.

Kilima-Njaro. A mountain mass in East Africa with snow-clad peaks. Annexed by Germany in 1885-6, and forming part of the territory of the German East African Company. It is situated about 100 miles inland from the port of Mombasa, on the Suaheli coast, north of Zanzibar Island. The district has been lately explored. Its climate is said to be perfectly healthy for Europeans, with various plateaux and valleys suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, etc. The natives are not intractable, and the country is excessively beautiful—a sort of East African Switzerland. The highest peak was ascended in 1887 by Dr. Meyer. Consult a paper by H. H. Johnston, in "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," March 1885.

Kilmainham Treaty. So called from an alleged arrangement between Mr. Parnell and the Gladstone Government—the Irish members, who had been imprisoned as "suspects," being released from Kilmainham Prison. On the release of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Forster resigned the Irish Secretaryship. See ed. 87.

Kimberley. A district in the northern part of the colony of Western Australia. Has been recently explored and opened up for settlement. There are immense tracts of splendid pasture. The chief port is Derby. In 1886 alluvial gold was discovered, a gold-field opened, and a great rush from all parts took place. Enormous finds were at first reported, but general disappointment was experienced, privations incurred, and the field practically abandoned. See WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1866); b. 1826; succeeded his grandfather in the barony of Wodehouse (1846). Was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Dec. 1852 to April 1856); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (May 1856 to March 1858); again Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (June 1859 to July 1862); was Lord Privy Seal (Dec. 1868 to July 1870); and Secretary of State for the Colonies (from the last date to Feb. 1874, and May 1880 to Dec. 1882); Secretary of State for India (Dec. 1882 to June 1883); Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for a short time (1882); sent on a special mission to Copenhagen (Dec. 1863); Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Oct. 1864 to June 1866), when he was created an earl. Secretary of State for India in the Gladstone cabinet ('86).

Kimberley. The capital of the province of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, and chief centre of the diamond diggings. Though young, it is

a large and important town, well provided with institutions and accessories of civilised life pop. 25,000. Declared value of diamonds exported in 1886 was £3,504,756. It is connected by rail with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The extension of the line into Bechuanaland and into the Orange Free State is proposed. See DIAMOND FIELDS, and *Times*, Jan. 11th, '88.

Kinetic Energy. See ENERGY.

King-at-Arms. See GARTER KING-AT-ARMS. **Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea,"** Vols. VII. and VIII. (*Blackwood*). The completion of Mr. Kinglake's life-work constitutes one of the distinctive features of the literature of the year. The brilliant qualities of this history are well known, and it has already taken its proper place as an English classic. The seventh volume deals with the "period between the morrow of Inkerman—the "soldiers' battle"—and the fall of General Canrobert, while the eighth is occupied with the events between the opening of Marshal Pélissier's command and the death of Lord Raglan. The details of this invasion have been set forth most elaborately and treated in a very interesting manner.

King's Advocate. See ADVOCATE, LORD.

King's College School, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Kingston. Capital of Jamaica (*q.v.*), pop. 40,000.

Kingstown. Capital of St. Vincent (*q.v.*).

Kirghiz. A nomad people dwelling chiefly in the steppes and deserts stretching from the northern part of the Caspian Sea to the Chinese Empire. Russia completed her conquest over them after the Crimean war, with the exception of a few settled in Chinese territory near the Pamir. The majority, occupying the borderlands of the Aralo-Caspian basin, suffered dreadfully during the severe winters of 1879 and 1880, which thinned their numbers, and by the destruction of their herds shattered their prosperity. The expansion of Russia is bringing them yearly more and more within civilised influence, and by degrees their territories are being placed under the direct administration of Russian officials. See ed. 87.

Knighthoods conferred, and Promotions made in the different Orders, between January 1st, '87, and January 31st, '88. The office or rank given after many of the names was that held at the time the dignity was conferred, and some changes in that respect have taken place since: for instance, all who were then mayors have gone out of office.

K.G. (extra).

H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Austria

K.T.

Galloway, The Earl of

K.P.

H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales

G.O.B. (Mil.).

Leiningen, Admiral H.S.H. the Prince of General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. K.C.B. (add.)

Alison, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald, Bart., Comd. the Div., Aldershot

Brownlow, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Henry, B.S.

Commerell, Admiral Sir John Edmund

D'Aguiar, Gen. Sir Charles Lawrence, R.A.

Fanshawe, Admiral Sir Edward Gennys

Hodge, Gen. Sir Edward Cooper
 Johnson, General Sir Edwin B.
 Norman, General Sir Henry W.
 Steele, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Montagu
 Stewart, Admiral Sir Houston
 Wellesey, Admiral Sir George Greville

G.O.B. (Civil).

H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, K.C.B.
 Morier, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D.
 Ponsonby, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B.,
 Priv. Sec. to H.M.

G.C.B. (Hon.).

H.H. Prince Alexander of Battenberg
 H.H. the Khedive of Egypt
 H.R.H. Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse
 Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohen-
 lohe-Langenberg
 H.I.H. the Grand Duke Serge of Russia
 H.H. Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen

K.C.B. (Mil.).

Barnard, Gen. Charles Loudon, R.M.A.
 Brandreth, Vice-Admiral Thomas
 Chads, Admiral Henry
 Clanwilliam, Admiral Richard James, Earl of
 (not knighted)
 Cumming, Admiral Arthur
 Dillon, Major-Gen. Martin, C.B., C.S.I.
 Ewart, Gen. John Alexander
 Fraser-Tytler, Gen. J. Macleod Bannatyne, B.S.C.
 Gips, Major-Gen., C.B., Commanding the
 Home Dist. (Jan. '88)
 Graham, Vice-Admiral William
 Hamilton, Vice-Admiral Richard Vesey, C.B.
 Harman, Major-Gen. George Byng, Milit. Sec.,
 Headquarters of the Army
 Havelock-Allen, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry M., Bart.
 Hillyar, Admiral Charles Farrell
 Kume, Lt.-Gen. Robert
 Kutt, Major-Gen. George
 Langfeld, Admiral Sir Edward Augustus (not
 knighted)
 Jones, Surg.-Gen. John Harrie Ker
 Jenkins, James, Insp.-Gen. of Hosp. and Fleets,
 R.N.
 Lockhart, Colonel W. Stephen Alexander, C.B.,
 C.S.I.
 Low, Colonel Robert Cunliffe, C.B.
 Macdonald, Admiral Sir R. J., K.C.S.I.
 Mackenzie, William, M.D., Insp.-Gen. of Hosp.,
 Indian Med. Service
 Maude, Colonel George Ashley, C.B.
 Nicholson, Lt.-Gen. Lothian, Insp.-Gen. of For-
 eign Communications
 Parke, Gen. William
 Penrose, Gen. Penrose Charles, R.M.L.I.
 Phillimore, Admiral Augustus
 Rice, Admiral Edward Bridges
 Salmon, Vice-Admiral Nowell
 Torrens, Lieut.-Gen. Henry D'Ogley, C.B.
 Tryon, Rear-Admiral George
 Vaughan, Lt.-Gen. John Luther, B.S.C.

K.O.B. (Civil).

Baring, Sir Evelyn, K.C.S.I., C.B.
 Blackwood, Stevenson Arthur, Esq., C.B., Sec.
 to the G.P.O.
 Edwards, Major, C.B., Asst. Priv. Sec. to H.M.
 Fraser, William, Esq., C.B., Deputy Keeper of
 the Records, Scotland
 Walton, Captain Douglas, C.B., late R.E.
 Matheson, Col. Donald, 1st Lanarksh. Eng. Vol.
 Corps

Mitchell, Dr. Arthur, M.D., C.B., Lun. Commr.,
 Scotland
 Newton, Charles F., Esq., C.B., late Brit. Mus.
 Olvey, Col. Walter Rice, Chief Paymaster,
 Army Pay Dept.
 Owen, Hugh, Esq., C.B., Permanent Sec. Local
 Govt. Bd.

Probyn, Sir Dighton, K.C.S.I., C.B., Compt. of
 the Prince of Wales's Household
 Rawlinson, Sir Robert, C.E., C.B., Chief
 Engin. Insp. Local Govt. Bd., on his retire-
 ment from that appointment (Jan. '88)
 Ryan, C. Lister, Esq., C.B., Asst. Aud.-Gen.
 Simon, John, Esq., M.D., C.B., late medical
 officer of Privy Council Office
 Walter, Sir Edward, founder and comdg.
 officer of Corps of Commissioners
 Warren, Colonel Sir Charles, R.E., G.C.M.G.,
 Chief Commr. Metrop. Police (Jan. '88)

G.C.M.G.

Elder, Sir Thomas, Knt., for many years a
 member of the Legis. Council of S. Australia.
 Loch, Sir Henry Brougham, K.C.B., Gov. of
 Victoria
 Norman, Gen. Sir H. Wylie, K.C.B., C.I.E.,
 Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief of Jamaica
 Robinson, Sir William Cleaver Francis, K.C.M.G.,
 Gov. of S. Australia
 Simmons, Gen. Sir J. L. Arabin, G.C.B., Gov. of
 Malta
 Stafford, Sir Edward William Stafford, K.C.M.G.,
 formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand
 Strahan, Sir G. Cumine, K.C.M.G., Governor-
 Elect of Hong Kong (Feb.)
 Thomson, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G., late H.M.
 Minister at Teheran (Jan. '88)

K.C.M.G.

Akerman, John William, Esq., Speaker of the
 Legis. Council of Natal
 Anteniadia, M. John (hon.)
 Carrington, Col. Frederick, C.M.G., Comdt.
 Brit. Police of Bechuanaland
 Cox, Charles, Esq., Ch. of the Order (to rank as
 Sen. Knight Comdr.)
 Downer, John William, Esq., Premier of S.
 Australia, and one of the repres. of the colony
 at the Col. Conf.
 Fawcett, J. H., Esq., Consular Judge, Constan-
 tinople
 Fraser, Malcolm, Esq., C.M.G., Col. Sec. of
 W. Australia
 Gormanston, Viscount, Gov. of Leeward Islands
 Grant, J. Alex., Esq., M.D., of Ottawa, Canada
 Green, Kirby, Esq., H.M. Minister at Morocco
 Griffith, William Brandford, Esq., C.M.G., Gov.
 of Gold Coast Colony
 Hector, James, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Direc-
 tor of Geolog. Surveys and Curator of Col.
 Museum for colony of New Zealand
 Hill, Clement, Esq., Foreign Office
 Lorimer, James, Esq., memb. of the Legis.
 Council, and Minister of Defence of Victoria,
 and a repres. of the colony at the Col. Conf.
 Mansfield, Col., Minister to Columbia
 Marsh, William Henry, Esq., C.M.G., late Col.
 Sec. and Auditor-Gen. of Hong-Kong
 Moncrieff, Col., Pub. Works Dept., Egypt
 Newton, Edward, Esq., C.M.G., late Lt.-Gov.
 and Col. Sec. of Jamaica
 O'Brien, Lt.-Col. John Terence Nicolls, C.M.G.,
 Gov. of Heligoland
 Onslow, Earl of, Und. Sec. Foreign Affairs
 Pasha, His Excellency Mustapha Fehmy,
 Minister to the Khedive

Pender, John, Esq. (Jan. '88)
Sanderson, Thomas Henry, Esq., C.B., of the Foreign Office
Shippard, Sidney Godolphin Alexander, Esq., M.A., etc., Administrator and Chief Magistrate of British Bechnanaland
Smith, Colonel Robert Murdoch, R.E. (Jan. '88)
Taubman-Goldie, George Dashiwood, Esq., founder of Roy. Niger Co.
Teesdale, Major-Gen. Christopher, C.B., V.C.
Thorburn, Robert, Esq., Premier of Newfoundland, and one of the repres. of the colony at the Col. Conf.
Thurston, John Bates, Esq., C.M.G., Lt.-Gov. and Col. Sec., Fiji
Uppington, Thomas, Esq., late Premier and now Att.-Gen. of Cape of Good Hope, and one of the repres. of the colony at the Col. Conf.
Vincent, Edgar, Esq., Finan. Adviser to the Egyptian Gov.
Wisdom, Robert, Esq., memb. of the Legis. Assem., and late Att.-Gen. New S. Wales, and a repres. of the colony at the Col. Conf.
Zohrab, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Henry (Zohrab Pasha) (hon.)

G.C.S.I.

H.H. Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Bahadur, Gackwar of Baroda
H.H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore
H.H. the Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore (Jan. '88)
H.H. the Maharana Futeh Singh, Bahadur of Meywar (Odeypore)
H.H. Raja Sir Shamsher Prakash, Bahadur of Birmur (Nahun), K.C.S.I.
H.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan, Gov.-Gen. of Isphahan, Pers, Arabistan, Kurdistan, Yezd (hon.)

G.C.I.E.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. (extra)
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc. (extra)
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc. (extra)
H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., etc. (extra)
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India (Grand Master)
Connemara, Lord, Gov. of Madras Presidency
H.H. the Rao of Kutch
Reay, Lord, C.I.E., Gov. of Bombay Presidency
Roberts, Gen. Sir Frederick Sleigh, G.C.B., etc., Comdr.-in-Chief in India

K.C.S.I.

Browne, Brig.-Gen. James, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., Public Works Dept. of Govt. of India (Jan. '88)
Davies, Col. William George, C.S.I., B.S.C., Finan. Commr. Punjab
Elliot, Charles Alfred, Esq., C.S.I., Beng. C.S., Chief Commr. of Assam
Hunter, William Wilson, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Beng. C.S., Dir.-Gen. of Statistics
H.H. Maharaja Sri Keshri Singh of Idar
Johnstone, Col. James, C.S.I., Beng. Infantry, late Polit. Agent at Manjipur
Moulvie Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Memb. Legis. Council of Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (Jan. '88)
Pelle, James Braithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., B.C.S., Memb. Council India (Jan. '88)

K.C.I.E.

Arnold, Edwin, Esq., C.S.I. (Jan. '88)
Nawab Bushir ud-Dowla Amir-i-Akbar Aaman Jah Bahadur, Minister of the Hyderabad State (Jan. '88)
Bapu Sahib Ali, Comdr.-in-Chief, Gwalior

Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, C.I.E., additional memb. Council of Viceroy for making laws and regulations
Stewart, Sir George C. Molesworth, M.D., C.S.I., special assistant in Stat. and Comm. Dept., India Office
Brandis, Dietrich, Esq., C.I.E., late Insp.-Gen. of Forests in India
Cappel, Albert James Leppock, Esq., Dir.-Gen. Teleg. Dept. of Gov. of India
Vinakerala Varma Elaya, Raja of Cochin (Jan. '88)
Croft, Alfred Woodley, Esq., C.I.E., Dir. Pub. Inst., Bengal
Cunningham, Major-Gen. Alexander, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dalyell, Robert Anstruther, Esq., C.S.I., memb. Council of Sec. State for India
Maharaja Lachmessur Singh, Bahadur of Darbhanga
Drummond, Hon. E., late memb. Council of Sec. State for India
Maharaja Radha Prosad Sing of Durnaron (Jan. '88)
Thakur Sahib Bhagwut, Singh of Gondal
Nawab Shams-ul-Umara Amir-i-Kabir Khushud Jah Bahadur, Memb. of Hyderabad Council of State (Jan. '88)
Leslie, Bradford, Esq., Agent to the East India Railway Co.

Thakore Sahib of Limri

Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns, K.C.B., etc., Beng. C.S., Lt.-Gov. North-West Provinces, and Chief Commr. of Oudh
Macnabb, Donald Campbell, Esq., C.S.I., late Beng. C.S., and Commr. at Peshawur
Melville, Maxwell, Esq., C.S.I., Bomb. C.S., Memb. Council of Gov. of Bombay (ob.)
Nawab Ali Kadir Sayid Husan Ali, Bahadur of Moorshadabad
H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi
Rendel, Alexander Meadows, Esq., Consulting Eng. to India Office
H.H. Raja Ranjit Singh of Butlam
Nawab Munir-ud-Daula (Sir) Salar Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad
Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Benjamin, M.D., Sanitary Commr. and Surg.-Gen. with Gov. of India
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur, C.I.E., late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court (Jan. '88)
Vesey-Fitzgerald, W. G. Seymour, Esq., C.S.I., Polt. A.D.C. to Sec. of State for India
Maharaja Pasupati Ananda Gajapati, Raz of Vizianagram
Wallace, Donald Mackenzie, Esq., Priv. Sec. to Viceroy
Williams, Sir Monier, C.I.E., Boden Prof. of Sanskrit, Univ. Oxon.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Aitken, Dr. William, M.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Pathology, Netley Hosp.
Bristowe, H. F., Esq., Q.C., V.-Ch. of Duchy of Lancaster
Browne, Benjamin Chapman, Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bullard, Harry, Mayor of Norwich
Cameron, Matthew C., Esq., Chief Justice on Common Pleas, Ontario (ob.)
Cartwright, Henry Edmund, of Magherafelt Manor, Londonderry
Charles, Arthur, Q.C., a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Q.B. Division
Oochrane, Alderman Henry
Outburtzon, J. N., Chm. School Bd., Glasgow

Darley, Frederick M., Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, New South Wales
Doulton, Henry, Esq., of Ewhurst, Surrey
Edridge, Thomas Richard, Esq., Croydon
Edwards, George William, Mayor of Bristol
Farmer, James, Mayor of Salford
Farrer, William James, Esq., High Bailiff of Westminster
Galsworthy, Edwin, Esq., Chm. Metrop. Asy. Bd.
Garrod, Dr. Alfred Baring, of Harley St.
Gaunt, Edwin, Mayor of Leeds
Grubb, Howard, Esq., scientist and maker of telescopes
Harrison, H. Leland, Esq., Beng. C.S., Commr. of Police and Chm. Corp. Town of Calcutta
Haslett, James H., Esq., Mayor of Belfast
Herron, Robert, Esq., Chm. of Town Comm., Kingstown
Holloway, George Martin
Isaacs, Alderman Henry A., Sheriff of London
Jennings, John R., Esq., Solicitor and Master of the Drapers' Company
Jones, Pryce, Esq., of Dolerw, Montgomerysh.
King, James, Lord Provost of Glasgow
King, William David, Mayor of Portsmouth
Kirby, Col. Alfred, Sheriff of London
Lawrence, Alderman William
Lawson, Charles Allen, Esq. (presented a jubilee address from inhabitants of Presidency of Madras)
Lecky, Thomas, Esq., Mayor of Londonderry
Leolezio, Eugene, Esq., Chief Justice of Mauritius
Leng, William Christopher, of Sheffield
M. Andrew, H., Esq., Provost of Inverness
Mackenzie, Morrell, Esq., M.D. (the specialist in diseases of the throat)
Maclean, Andrew, Chief Mag., Partick, N.B.
M. Leod, G. H., Queen's Surg., Edinburgh
Martineau, Thomas, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham
Maxwell, Patrick, Esq., Pres. of the Incomp. Law Soc. (Dublin)
Mitchell, H., Esq., Pres. Bradford Tech. Coll.
Morgan, Morgan, Esq., Mayor of Cardiff
Morland, Capt. Henry, late Indian Navy, Port Officer, and Chm. Munic. Corp. of Bombay
Moyers, Alderman George
Parker, H. W., late Pres. Incorporated Law Soc.
Pearson, C. J., Esq., Procurator for the Church of Scotland
Pent, Dinshaw Manekjee, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay
Pittis, Francis, Esq., Mayor of Newport, I. of W.
Flowden, Henry Meleudyth, Esq., senior Judge in the Chief Court of the Punjab
Poole, James, Mayor of Liverpool
Puleston, John H., M.P., Chm. Gen. Com. Welsh Fisteddiod
Rainald, Harry Thomas Alfred, Esq., late H.M. Consul at Brest
Ramaswami, Moodliar, Esq., C.I.E., Sheriff of Madras
Roberts, Dr. William Tindal, M.P. (Jan. '88)
Roberts, Owen, Esq., Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company (Jan. '88)
Robinson, John Charles, Esq., surveyor of pictures in ordinary to H.M.
Simpson, Henry, Mayor of Wind-or
Smith, John, Esq., Parkfield, Derby
Smyth, Warrington Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Prof. Mining Normal Sch. of Science and Royal Sch. of Mines
Spaight, James, Esq., Pres. of Limerick Chamb. of Commerce
Stephenson, Henry, Mayor of Sheffield
Storey, Thomas, Esq., Mayor of Lancaster
Stuart, Andrew, Esq., Chief Justice of Quebec

Terry, Joseph, Lord Mayor of York
White, Arnold W., Esq., the Queen's Solicitor
Wilson, Adam, Esq., late Chief Justice Q.B. of Ontario

Wilson, Alexander, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta
Wright, James, Esq., C.B., late Eng.-in-Chief to the Admiralty

Knights of labour. A labour organisation in United States, originating with the tailors of Philadelphia in '69. Under Mr. Powderley, grandmaster workman, its increase became very rapid. The operations of the order are conducted secretly. Its avowed objects are to include within its organisation all departments of productive industry, to secure for workmen a proportionate share of the wealth produce, to establish co-operative institutions, the revision of the land laws, and all legislation bearing unjustly on labour. It also claims equality of the sexes in pay and work, the reduction of the hours of labour, and the abolition of the contract system, with some other points of detail. The Knights at present number some 112,000, with an aggregate of about 2,000 lodges in the United States. Lodges of the order have also been established in Canada, etc. The government of the body is controlled by a general assembly of the order, local and district assemblies. The K. of L. during '87 were prominent in the strikes which took place in the United States. Although the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada have regarded the movement with suspicion, those of the United States have looked with favour upon it (Mr. Powderley himself being a Roman Catholic), and in May last Cardinal Gibbons induced the Pope to recognise the order. At the last general assembly of the Knights signs of division were manifested, a considerable number of them being in agreement with Mr. Henry George's radical views on the land and labour questions, while others are decidedly socialistic in their sympathies. See ed. '87, and UNITED STATES.

Knights of Windsor. See ARMY.

"Knocks out." A combination of dealers who frequent auction sales and agree amongst themselves not to bid against one another, but to call into question the genuineness or quality of the goods offered for sale, and in similar ways to disparage them in the eyes of the private buyer, and by this means to secure the purchase at a low price. The party then hold an auction sale of the goods amongst themselves, the highest bidder to be the buyer, and the profit in the transaction to be shared alike between all members of the circle. These cliques are the most common in the furniture and picture trades.

"Knowledge." A monthly scientific magazine (bd.); was originally started as a weekly record of scientific progress. In 1885 it was changed to magazine form. *Knowledge* treats of the newest and most advanced scientific theories and researches, and gives especial prominence to astronomy. Editor, Mr. E. A. Proctor, B.A.

Knowles, Mr. James, F.R.I.B.A., was b. 1841. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond. From early years he pursued literature, and contributed articles to various magazines; and in 1860 he published the "Story of King Arthur." Succeeded Dean Alford (1870) as editor of the *Contemporary Review* (q.v.), and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* (q.v.) be-

came its editor (1877). In addition to his literary work, Mr. Knowles has acquired reputation as an architect: Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson, Kensington House, the Thatched House Club, and several churches having been erected from his designs.

Koran, The. According to the Mohammedan creed, the Koran is coeval with God, and the first transcript was written in rays of light upon a tablet resting by the throne of the Almighty. A copy was carried by Gabriel to the lowest heaven, and portions were related to Mohammed in the course of twenty-three years. The Prophet dictated to a scribe whole chapters at a time, and these were kept for the use of his followers, but not arranged in any order. After Mohammed's death the scattered writings were sought for and copied, without any attempt being made to set them in chronological order. The Caliph Othman afterwards caused a fresh copy to be made from the originals, with a view to restore the true spirit of the Prophet and put an end to the rival texts which were current. Upon this being accomplished, all the originals were destroyed. The difficulty of obtaining a clear conception of the doctrines of this work is greatly increased by the fact that the chapters, of which there are upwards of a hundred, are not arranged in any chronological order, but according to their length, each bearing as a title the subject dealt with. The leading doctrine is the Oneness of God, which agrees in all respects with the Christian revelation of Him. The theoretical portion of the Koran is the inculcation of faith; the practical portion, religion. Jesus Christ is simply regarded as one of the Prophets, who stand in this order: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Mohammed. After the belief in God is the belief in angels, of which four are chief: the angel of revelation, or Holy Spirit; Gabriel, the guardian of the Jews; Michael, the angel of death; and Raphael, the angel to sound the trumpet at the Resurrection. Besides the angels, the Koran teaches that there are good and evil genii, under different names, who perform divers offices. The Koran teaches the Resurrection and the Final Judgment. All through the pages great stress is laid upon the fact that a person's good works, or even merits will not secure for him entrance into heaven, but solely God's mercy. The joys which await the righteous are nearly one hundred in number, and rise from wives, and music, to the beholding of God's face. The practical portion of the Koran teaches almsgiving, fasting, pilgrimages, and prayer. Purification must precede prayer; and this is of two kinds—total immersion or partial ablution. If no water can be obtained, dry dust or sand may be used. Prayer must be made five times in twenty-four hours—sunset, nightfall, daybreak, noon, and afternoon—with the face always turned towards Mecca. No prayer is offered to Mohammed, save to beg his intercession with God. Alms are of two kinds—legal and voluntary; amongst the latter a measure of provisions must always be included, as a gift to the poor, at the end of Ramadan, the sacred month. The Great Fast is of a peculiar character. During the whole of Ramadan a Mohammedan must neither eat, drink, smoke, smell perfumes, nor bathe between daybreak and sunset; but he may do as he pleases between sunset, through all the hours of the night, to daybreak. Fasting is declared to be one-fourth part of the faith, and

the gate of religion. The chief pilgrimages are to Mecca and Mount Arafat. Drinking of wine is forbidden. Amongst miscellaneous instructions, a gambler's evidence is declared invalid, usury is prohibited, and images and pictures are not to be made. Four wives are allowed to be taken, and a certain number of slaves for concubines. For murder the penalty is death, or, under certain circumstances, a fine; for theft, a beating or mutilation (the property stolen must not have been easy of access to the thief); for blasphemy the punishment was death. The language in which the Koran is written is of great purity, and the style varies greatly from the sublime to the obscure. This has been thought to furnish a clue to the periods of Mohammed's life in which the several portions were written, but no accepted arrangement has yet been effected. All Mohammedans hold the Koran in great veneration, and so portion is ever taken in hand without an act of purification being first performed; nor is the Koran ever carried below the girdle. The Koran has been a more fruitful source of controversy than any other religious book excepting only the Bible. Sale was the first to translate the Koran into English. See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Kossuth, Lajos, of Louis, Hungarian dictator and patriot, b. at Tapio Bicski, near Pesth, 1805. In 1832 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg. For publishing reports of the proceedings of that body he was, in 1837, after a warning from the Government, prosecuted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In 1840 founded the *Pesti Hirlap*, which became the organ of the Radical opposition. In 1847 he was again elected to the National Diet, and forthwith became leader of the opposition. In March 1848 he demanded the re-establishment of an independent government for Hungary with a ministry responsible to the country. Returned to Pressburg as Minister of Finance for Hungary in the cabinet of Count Batthyány. President of the provisional government (1848-49). In April 1849, in the Diet at Debreczin he declared Hungary an independent state. Created Governor of Hungary, he entered Pesth, but was compelled to retreat on the entry of the Russian troops. Kossuth, accompanied by a large number of refugees, entered Turkish territory on August 17th, and in the February following (1850) was, with his companions, interned at Kutahia, in Asia Minor. Liberated in September 1851, Kossuth came to England, where, save for a visit to the United States, he lived for many years. He has since made unsuccessful attempts to incite the Italians and Hungarians against Austria. For the last quarter of a century he has resided at Turin, where he has devoted himself to scientific studies.

Koti. A river, state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (q.v.).

Koumys, or **Kumiss**, has long been used as a beverage and for medicinal purposes by the Kirghiz, Kalmucks, Turkomans, Nogays, and other nomadic tribes of the steppes of Russia and Tartary. It is there prepared from mare's milk. The process consists in causing fermentation by the addition of yeast to fresh milk, and stirring occasionally for about twelve hours; it is then corked up for several days to develop the alcoholic fermentation. If this is carried on too long, the amount of alcohol is so

increased that the kourmys becomes an intoxicant; but if properly prepared, it promotes digestion and nutrition, and is therefore specially useful in wasting diseases, such as consumption, chronic dyspepsia, and diarrhoea, anæmia, nervous exhaustion, etc. Dr. Carrick, of St. Petersburg, has strenuously advocated its use (*Edinburgh Medical Journal* xxvii. 167).

Kowloon. A peninsula of South China, adjacent to Hong Kong (q.v.) and appertaining to that colony. Area about 3 sq. m.

Kraal (pron. krawl). The village or town of natives of South Africa. It usually consists of many huts surrounded by a palisade.

Krakatoa, an uninhabited volcanic island in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. After being dormant for two centuries, it showed signs of feeble activity on May 20th, 1883; and on August 26th it burst into a state of violent eruption. During this paroxysm a large part of Krakatoa was actually blown away, and the physical features of the island entirely altered. An immense sea-wave swept over the shores of the neighbouring islands, destroying numerous villages and more than 35,000 inhabitants. Soon after the eruption a succession of brilliant sunsets and other atmospheric phenomena were observed in all parts of the world; and it was suggested that these effects were connected with the presence of extremely fine volcanic dust floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Consult "Krakatoa," by R. D. Verbeek: Batavia, '85.

Krapotkin, Prince Peter Alexeievitch, b. at Moscow, 1842. Aide-de-camp to the Military Governor of Transcaucasia. Attaché for Cossack Affairs to the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia (1863-67), in which capacity he made numerous journeys in Siberia and Manchuria, accounts of which have been published in the "Memoirs of the Russian and Siberian Geographical Societies." Returning (1867) to St. Petersburg, he studied at the St. Petersburg University, abandoned the State's service, and published the first part of an important work on glacial deposits. Visited Belgium (1872), and there made acquaintance with the International Working Men's Association, joining its most advanced Anarchist section. Returning to Russia, he became a member of the widely spread Socialist organisation of the *Tohaykovtsy*. Arrested (1874), he escaped from the Military Hospital (1876), and went to England. Founded at Geneva (1879) the Anarchist paper *Le Revolté*. Expelled from Switzerland (1881), he stayed first at Thonon, and then went to reside in England, where he made an agitation against the Russian Government, both in the press (*Newcastle Chronicle*, *Fortnightly Review*, and *Nineteenth Century*), and by a series of lectures at Newcastle and in Scotland. Returning to Thonon, he was arrested (1882). Condemned by the Police Correctionnelle at Lyons to five years' imprisonment for participation in the International Working Men's Association (1883). Liberated Jan. '86, by a decree of the President of the French Republic.

Kriegspiel, or War Game. This game was

invented by the officers of the Prussian army, some few years before the campaign against Austria in 1866. Its study is believed to have done much towards perfecting the regimental and lower field officers in their duties, and conducted in no slight degree to the successes of the war of 1866, and of that against France in 1870-71. The game is played upon a map which accurately delineates the theatre of war. Troops are represented by movable pieces, of which one stands for a battalion of infantry, another for a squadron of cavalry, and another for a fraction of a battery of artillery. The rate at which the troops can be moved is regulated by the rate at which troops march in actual war. The players are usually two upon each side, who consult together. The time allowed for each move is determined by casting dice, and the player can move his troops as far on the map as real troops could progress on the ground in the exact number of minutes given by the fall of the dice. All movements which in real war would be concealed by the contours of the ground from the enemy, are concealed by a sheet from the opposite players. The game is, in fact, an exact miniature of tactical operations, and has been proved of great value in the education of the officers of the German army. It has been adopted to a certain extent in the British service, and some interesting games have been played at the Horse Guards by picked officers on either side.

Kuching. Capital of Sarawak (q.v.).

Kuldja. See CHINA.

Kumassi. Capital of Ashanti, taken and destroyed by a British force in 1873. See GOLD COAST COLONY.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 square miles in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier, and possessing a million and a half of lawless inhabitants. The Kurds are tolerably brave, and good horsemen, but for want of proper training they have never proved efficient irregular cavalry in recent Turkish wars. See ed. '87.

Kuria-Muria Islands. A group on the coast of Oman, Arabia. Area 20 sq. m. Acquired by the Bombay Government in 1854, as a station for the Indian telegraph cable.

Kyrie Society. Was established some years ago with the view of bringing the refining and cheering influences of natural and artistic beauty, including music, home to the public—more especially the working classes of our large towns. The cultivation of plants and flowers in windows and yards, and the laying out as gardens of waste pieces of ground, are also encouraged. Concerts of vocal and instrumental music, readings, and dramatic entertainments are given in poor districts, and in workhouses, hospitals, homes, and lunatic asylums. Its members are drawn from the more well-to-do classes. The local societies are managed by a president, a council, and committees. In addition to the Metropolitan societies, branches of this association are to be found in Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Cheltenham, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. See ed. '87.

L

Laager. A South African word meaning an encampment more or less fortified. The original *laager* of the Boers was an inclosure formed by drawing together several waggons, within which the cattle could be herded at night.

Labouchère. Mr. Henry, M.P., was b. 1831. Educated at Eton, entered the Diplomatic Service (1854), from which he retired (1864), having become and Secretary. Edits and owns *Truth*. Sat as a Radical for Windsor (1865-66), Middlesex (1867-68), and for Northampton since 1880. Mr. Labouchère is noted for his vivacious speeches and quick lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced Radical, and one of Mr. Gladstone's most energetic supporters.

Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, '83, '85, '86. In spite of the small average size of farms in Ireland, the class of farm labourers as distinct from farmers is a large one. Many Irish labourers are in extreme poverty, and the improvement of their condition has been repeatedly considered by the Legislature. By section 18 of the Irish Land Act of 1881 it was provided that the letting of land, with or without dwelling-houses, by the farmer to the labourers in his emp'oy, should not be deemed to be a subletting prohibited by the Act. By section 19 of the same Act the Court was empowered, in determining a judicial rent, to impose conditions as to labourers' cottages and allotments. The Labourers' Cottages and Allotments (Ireland) Act 1882 amended and extended the above sections of the Land Act. The three Acts cited at the head of this article have a similar object. They provide that a representation may be made by any twelve ratepayers to the sanitary authority of the district that the existing house accommodation for agricultural labourers and their families in any section of the district is not sufficient, or is rendered unavailable by grave sanitary defects, and that these evils cannot be remedied otherwise than by the action of the sanitary authority. Should there be less than twenty ratepayers resident in the section in question, a representation by six will suffice. The sanitary authority must then take the representation into consideration at a meeting of which fourteen days' public notice has been given. If the representation has not been supported by a certificate of the sanitary officer, it is to be referred to him by the sanitary authority, and he is to inspect the place which is the subject of the representation, and to report to the sanitary authority on the correctness of the facts alleged. If satisfied of the truth of the representation and of the sufficiency of the public means, the sanitary authority is to make a scheme for the improvement of the section referred to. The scheme may include either more or less land than lies within the bounds of that section, it must distinguish the lands which it is proposed to take compulsorily, must provide for the erection of a sufficient number of labourers' cottages, for proper sanitary arrangements, and for a plot of ground not exceeding half an acre being attached to each cottage, must specify the area upon which the cost of improvement is to be charged, and must be accompanied with maps and estimates. It may provide for the purchase and repair of cottages in a bad state, or for the

purchase of land to be let in allotments to tenants of cottages already built. It must not impair the amenity of the house, demesne, or home farm of any landowner, but may provide for the scheme being carried out by him or with his concurrence under the superintendence of the sanitary authority, and on terms to be embodied in the scheme. Having completed the scheme, the sanitary authority must publish for three consecutive weeks in two or more local newspapers an advertisement of this fact, and during the month next following must serve notice upon every owner whose land it is proposed to take compulsorily. The sanitary authority must next petition the Local Government Board for an order confirming the scheme. If the Local Government Board think fit to proceed with the case, it must direct a local inquiry to be held for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the representation and the merits of the scheme. After receiving the report made upon this inquiry, the Local Government Board may make a Provisional Order confirming the scheme. The Provisional Order becomes absolute unless a petition against the Order is lodged within one month by (a) the owner of any land which it is proposed to take compulsorily, or (b) twelve ratepayers, who would be liable under the scheme to be charged with the expense of its execution. When such a petition has been lodged, the Local Government Board must apply to the Lord Lieutenant for an Order in Council, and the Lord Lieutenant, after allowing an opportunity of being heard to all parties, may confirm or disallow the Provisional Order. Should it be confirmed, the sanitary authority which drew up the scheme must execute it with the least possible delay. By section 20 of the Act of 1883 the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts are extended to all urban sanitary districts in Ireland containing a population of 12,000 or upwards, and to any other urban sanitary district in Ireland which the Local Government Board may by Provisional Order direct.

Labrador. Named by a Spanish discoverer Terra Labrador—i.e. "cultivable land." The most easterly region of North America. The coast for some 800 miles, from Hudson Strait to Strait of Belleisle, is under the Government of Newfoundland. It is rocky and desolate, infested with ice, but the fisheries are valuable. Resident pop. about 4,000, consisting chiefly of Eskimo, among whom dwell Moravian missionaries at the settlements of Hopedale, Nain, Okak, and Hebron. The population is more than doubled during the short summer by an influx of whalers, sealers, and fishermen. Some furs are collected. Figures included with those of Newfoundland. A report, current in 1886, that the settlements were hopelessly icebound during summer, famine-stricken, and exposed to the attacks of ferocious bears, was without foundation in fact.

Labuan. The smallest British colony. An island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Area 31 sq. m., pop. 6,008. The port and town is Victoria Harbour. Labuan is mostly level, well watered and wooded. Climate hot, moist, and unhealthy. Flora and fauna like those of Borneo (q.v.). Soil

fertile. Native products are timber, rattans, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, wax, sago. Coal is worked.—Labuan is administered as a Crown colony by a Governor, and there is a nominated Legislative Council. There is a body of fifty armed police. The colony is a market for produce of Borneo and the islands, interchanged for goods from Singapore. There are sago factories. Output of coal was 5,824 tons in 1876, but had diminished to 550 tons in 1882. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindus. Labuan was ceded by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. The Governor is Consul-General for Borneo.

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but it has taken root in a kindly manner in this country, more especially in the northern portion of England, although clubs are now scattered all over the three kingdoms. An impetus was given to the sport in '83 by a visit of Iroquois Indians and Canadian amateurs, but the roughness exhibited by these players contrasted unfavourably with the style of their English rivals. Their tour proved fairly successful, and many thousands watched with interest the movements of "White Water," "Waving Blossom," "Deer Whispering," "Leaves Moved," "Wind Moving," "Hole in the Sky," "Free-fall-down," "Strong Arm," "June-stand-up," "Leaves Chasing Quick," and "White Eagle," the distinctive appellations boasted by these redoubtable chiefs. The '87 match between North and South, played at Richmond on April 9th, terminated in an easy victory for the North by seven games to two. The Northerners also proved successful in '84 and '85; but in '86 the Southerners won by four games to one. On Aug. 1st Ireland beat England by ten games to one. The North of England Challenge Flags were credited to Owens College, and South of England to Clapton.

Ladakh. For Commissioners see DIPLOMATIC.

Lady Clerks. See ed. '87.

Lager Beer. This is a light beer, of but a small intoxicating character compared with the best English pale ales. Nearly all of it is imported into the United Kingdom from the Continent, and mostly from Germany. Its consumption in England only commenced to an appreciable degree about ten years ago, but the demand for such in the summer and autumn months has since increased immensely. In nearly all restaurants and in many hotels and public-houses this beer is sold. It can also be obtained at the buffets of other refreshment establishments. The German lager beer brewers provide a special engine and fit it up for English restaurateurs and publicans. For a pint of bitter ale a customer is usually charged fourpence, while for a less quantity of lager beer served in a glass *bock* he is charged fivepence. The reason why the latter kind of liquor is preferred by many persons to the former in warm weather, although it is more costly than our high-priced pale ales, and inferior to them in quality, is because the latter when on draught are nearly always lukewarm and not sufficiently clear, whereas the lager beer is cool and bright. The additional profit that the retailers of this beverage derive from it to that gained from English bitter beer, causes them to be more careless than they

otherwise would be in serving the latter in good condition. In proportion to the number of beer drinkers in this country there is a far less quantity of the old vatted strong ales and more of the light bitter ales drunk than formerly, and lager beer is more likely to be used in England than it has been. For this reason, and to keep the wholesale trade of beer consumed here within the country, English brewers have been urged to brew a beer similar to the light malt liquor imported from the Continent. According to the *Country Brewers' Gazette* it ought not to be difficult to do this, as we have all appliances necessary for the production of lager beer in England. In some of our breweries the experiment has been tried with success, but not on such a large scale as appears to be necessary according to the exigencies of trade.

Lagos. A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast, together with Badagry, Palma, and Leckie on the mainland. Area, 1,071 sq. m.; pop., 87,765, chiefly blacks. Climate very inimical to Europeans. Products are palm-oil and kernels, peppers, grains, lentils, cola and ground-nuts, cotton, and silk, camwood, indigo, and lead-ore. Manufactures are cloths, embroidered robes, mats, basket and bamboo-work, leather-work, and brass-work. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Ruled by an Administrator and Legislative Council, subordinate to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony (*q.v.*). Erected into separate colony 1886.

Lagthing. See SWEDEN.

Laissez-faire. The maxim of *laissez-faire* ("let be," or non-interference) is, that the intervention of a public authority in the business of a community ought to be restricted to the narrowest compass. See ed. '87. See also Professor Sidgwick's paper on *Laissez-Faire*, British Association Meeting, Sept. 1886.

Lake School, or Lakists, is the name given to a school of poets who arose at the commencement of the present century. The name given to the school arose from the fact that Wordsworth, the founder of it, with Coleridge and Southey his disciples, took up their residence in the beautiful Lake district of Cumberland. Wordsworth, who was born at Cocker-mouth in that county, after completing his education at the university early, retired to his native mountains, and spent the greater part of his life amongst their solitudes. Rydal Mount, where he lived with his sister, has become historical through his associations with it. The Lake poets have left a permanent influence, not only in English literature, but in all literature (see ed. '87).

Lakh. A term used in India to express the number 100,000 in the computation of money. A lakh of rupees = 100,000 rupees. In 1835, when the currency was remodelled, the value of the rupee was fixed at two shillings. A lakh of rupees is therefore equivalent to £10,000.

Lammas Fields. See LAND QUESTION.

Land Act, The (Ireland), passed in 1881, gave practically what were known as the "three F's"—fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents. Under the Act tenants are empowered to apply to land courts for a revision of their rents, and the rents then fixed are called judicial rents. Up to July 31st, 1885, the total number of applications to have fair rents fixed in court were 122,599; the total number disposed of,

118,909; the total number of cases fixed out of court, 84,074. Under another section of the Act the tenants are empowered to make application to have their leases declared void. This part of the Act has not worked very effectively. Up to July 31st, 1885, there were 1,500 applications, and but 145 leases were declared void. An appeal lies from the land court, presided over by the sub-commissioners, to the Chief Land Commission. There have been, up to July 31st, 19,032 appeals. Of these 5,514 have been heard, 578 dismissed or struck out, 4,843 withdrawn, and 10,929 disposed of in these various ways, out of the total of 19,052, up to August. In the three years ending August 21st, 1884, the sub-commissioners had fixed judicial rents on 2,118,310 acres 1 rood 254 perches. The former rent was £1,407,465 3s. 11d., the judicial rent £1,133,174 18s. 4d., and the percentage of reduction 19.4.

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 87, extends the Act of '81 to leases expiring within 99 years of the passing thereof, and to any longer lease if the court is satisfied that it was forced upon the tenant. A written notice may be substituted for the execution of an ejectment where the rent does not exceed £100 a year, and upon the determination of the tenancy by the service of such notice the person served shall be deemed to have been readmitted as a caretaker. Other enactments relate to town parks and land purchase. The equitable provisions set forth that as soon as possible after the passing of the Act the Land Commission, having regard to the difference in prices affecting agriculture, shall without application determine what alteration ought equitably to be made in judicial rents fixed before Jan. 1st, '86; and the Commission are in '88 and '89, if necessary, to make a similar adjustment of rent. Power is given to the court on any proceedings for the recovery of a holding valued at not more than £50 a year, for non-payment of rent, or any action for debt or damage, against the tenant, to stay execution of an ejectment, or of a writ of *perpetuities* as against the tenant's interest in the holding, for such time as it thinks reasonable, and to order that the arrears and costs, or such sum in satisfaction thereof as may be agreed on between the parties, shall be paid by instalments. If the landlord offers to accept in full satisfaction of arrears such lesser sum as the court shall think reasonable, and the tenant refuses, no stay of execution shall be granted.

Landlord and Tenant. The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rental an estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in

the lease was enough to avoid it; but now any breach may be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may in person or by his bailiff take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, having been valued by two sworn appraisers, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures of purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which the removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimneys or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he do little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration

his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid.

Land Question. The roots of our existing land system can be traced far back beyond the Norman Conquest into the Anglo-Saxon period of English history. The village-community, or *mark*, was a society of kindred families, the heads of which enjoyed each a separate allotment, as well as a share in the common pasturage or woodland. Careful research has gone far to prove that, until the end of the last century, land in many English parishes was still cultivated on a system manifestly derived from that of the old village-communities; that "*Lamma-fields*" are nothing but fields which have remained subject to the old rights of joint pasturage over the fallows and stubble of the arable "*mark*"; that "*enclosure of commons*," mainly for the benefit of great landowners, is but the continuation of the process whereby demesne-land encroached upon the common pasture or "*folk-land*"; and that the lords of manors are legally, if not lineally, descended from the stronger members of Saxon townships, whose "*properties*" ultimately swallowed up the shares of their poorer neighbours in the *ager publicus* of the village. The freeman would combine the functions of landlord, farmer, and labourer; although in some respects, no doubt, there would be an elementary co-operation, as in the tending of the herds on the common fields, and in the interchange of implements and assistance. This system extended over the greater part of the country, but not over the whole; and probably it did not stand alone. The manorial system (see *MANOR*), it seems most likely, operated concurrently with it. At length the village-communities yielded gradually to the pressure of the manor lords, and accepted cheerfully a position of vassalage, of such a nature that the transition to the system of feudal tenures was effected without any apparent violence. The manor for the most part had the same boundaries as the parish. The greater part of the cultivated land, ranging from one-quarter to one-half, formed the lord's private demesne, and was tilled under the tillage, either by villeins performing forced labour, or by free labourers working for hire. The rest of the cultivated land was divided between free tenants and villeins, each possessing the rights of pasturage, and often of wherry (*q.v.*), over the waste. The 1,400 tenants and 7,877 sub-tenants, who owned all the land in England under the Conqueror, the prototypes of the two or three thousand gentlemen and squires who now own full half of England and Wales. The free tenants and

higher orders of villeins are the prototypes of the modern tenant-farmer, being more dependent on the landlord for protection, though always enjoying fixity of tenure, when they did not hold under lease. The lower orders of villeins are the prototypes of the modern farm-labourer, to whom they were inferior in so far as they were attached to the soil, but superior in so far as they had a proprietary interest in the soil, and could look down upon a slave class which still existed beneath them. While the lord owed certain dues to the king, he received from his tenants, free and serf, a fixed rent, in money or in kind or in labour, but in every case fixed. The rent paid, the free tenant could act as he chose: he could transfer his holding, to another, and leave the manor. The serf, too, on satisfying the rent or giving his labour, was at liberty to work for wages on another's land, or even on his lord's land; but he might not leave the manor without licence, and he was subject to numerous small fines for the various liberties which he could obtain. The "*Black Death*," in the middle of the fourteenth century, by vastly diminishing the labouring population, and thus enormously increasing the value of labour, disarranged the whole social organisation; and the *Statute of Labourers*, passed in the vain endeavour to keep the labourer to his previous level, led directly to the *Peasant Revolt* of 1381, which resulted in the superiority of the serf, and the rapid development of tenure in villeinage into copyhold or customary tenancy. The scarcity of farm labour led also to an extension of the system of leases, which had already been in partial use, and was now adopted over most part of England. The fifteenth century has been called "*the golden age of the old English yeomanry*"; and in the reign of Henry VI. Sir John Fosseville was able to boast that no country in Europe possessed so many small proprietors as England. In the next century, under Elizabeth, the position of yeoman was described thus:—"These commonly live wealthy, keep good houses, and travail to get riches. They are also for the most part farmers to gentlemen, or, at the least, wise artificers; and with grazing, frequenting of markets, and keeping of servants—not idle servants, as the gentlemen do, but such as get both their own and part of their master's living—do come to great wealth, inasmuch that many are able and do buy the lands of unthrifty gentlemen, and often setting of their sons to the schools, to the universities, and to the inns of court, or otherwise leaving them sufficient lands whereby they may live without labour, do make by those means to become gentlemen. These were they that in times past made all France afraid." At the same time there were in active operation causes that materially limited the extension of this happy condition of the middle class. Under the military system of the Norman kings, the eldest son was entitled to inherit his father's estate, if held by knight service; and by the end of the thirteenth century the principle was extended by custom to socage tenures. Under Saxon law, the estate of a freeholder dying without a will was divided equally among his children, according to the national custom of *gavelkind*, which has fallen into desuetude, except in Kent; while this law of primogeniture was usurped its place, and has determined the descent of land on intestacy in England for more than 600

years. Entails, however, have exercised a far wider influence, and indeed the chief influence, in crushing out the race of small proprietors. For two centuries after the Conquest the Crown and the Church joined hands to thwart the determination of the nobles to effect entails, whereby their fiefs and property would, in spite of any treasonable acts of their own, pass safely to their successors. But in 1285 the statute "De Donis" was passed, under which perpetual entails could be created; and the result was speedily seen in the diminution of the number of owners of land. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has pointed out that this Act, which is still on the statute-book, and part of the law of this country, never obtained the consent of the Commons. Before the lapse of two centuries more, the ingenuity of the lawyers was again applied to upset these perpetual entails. "Children," says Blackstone, "grew disobedient when they knew they could not be set aside; farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants-in-tail; creditors were defrauded of their debts; innumerable latent entails were produced to deprive purchasers of lands which they had fairly bought; and treasons were encouraged, as estates tail were not liable to forfeiture longer than for the tenant's life." In 1479, in "Taltarum's case," by a kind of collusion between the courts of law and the immediate holder of an entailed property, a way was found whereby the entail could be broken and the property set free to be sold. In the reign of Henry VII. an Act was passed expressly legalising disentail by "fines." Henry VIII., however, deprived entailed estates of their immunity from forfeiture on conviction of their holders for treason. By the dissolution of the monasteries, two-fifths of the whole land of the kingdom came into the hands of generally needy proprietors; and the slowly gathering distress was intensified by the exacting policy of James, and made itself felt in opposition to the Crown in the struggle of the Civil War. The two centuries' freedom from entails, from Taltarum's case to the great Rebellion, again permitted the free alienation of land; and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has remarked "that these 200 years, when land was practically free from the shackles of entail, when the holders of estates were really their owners, and not merely the ostensible owners or temporary enjoyers of them, were not the least memorable years of English history, or the least fruitful of great Englishmen. Burleigh, Hatfield, Longleat, Audley End, Holland House, and Bramshall, and numerous other great mansions, were built in this period, and still survive as evidence that even in days when landowners were in full possession of their property, they did not fear to build for a long future." The Royalist disasters of the Civil War promptly revealed the dangers of forfeiture. The lawyers and judges now laboured to reverse the existing and advantageous policy. Bridgman and Palmer accordingly devised the system of strict settlement, which vested the property in the unborn, and converted the immediate possessor into a mere life-holder, "without any real power over the property, without power to sell, or even to lease for any period beyond their own lives, and without any power of bequest in favour of other children than the one named in the settlement." When the two authors of the system became Crown officers, after the Restoration, they "in their admini-

strative capacity gave validity to the devices which they had invented as conveyancers. Meantime the devices served the intended purpose of limiting forfeiture to the life estate in case of conviction for treason. The same justification does not seem to have much practical basis in these modern days. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre also points out that "this system has never received the assent of parliament. It was the invention of lawyers, and was sanctioned by the courts of law, but has never been subjected to popular control." The effect of entail in aggregating land and discouraging its dispersion among small owners is very clear, even from our rapid historical review. What now ties up the land is the custom of making Family Settlements. The process is best described by the late Mr. Joshua Williams:—"In families where the estates are kept up from one generation to another, settlements are made every few years for this purpose. Thus, in the event of a marriage, a life estate merely is given to the husband; the wife has an allowance for pin-money during the marriage, and a rent-charge or annuity by way of jointure for her life, in case she should survive her husband. Subject to this jointure, and to the payment of such sums as may be agreed on for the portions of the daughters and younger sons of the marriage, the eldest son who may be born of the marriage is made by the settlement tenant-in-tail. In case of his decease without issue, it is provided that the second son, and then the third, should in like manner be tenant-in-tail, and so on to the others; and in default of sons, the estate is usually given to the daughters,—not successively, however, but as "tenants in common in tail," and "cross-remainders" in tail. By this means, an estate is tied up till some tenant-in-tail attains the age of twenty-one years; when he is, with the consent of his father, who is tenant for life, to bar the entail with all the remainderers. Dominion is thus again acquired of the property, which dominion is usually exercised in a resettlement on the next generation, and thus the property is preserved in the family" ("Principles of the Law of the Property," Part I., chap. II.).—The Law of Primogeniture is quite incapable of defence. The military reason has ceased to be valid. Now it operates disadvantageously and unjustly. But it does not operate frequently for intestacy is a very rare occurrence in the case of landed proprietors. And when it does happen, the heir either is not or need not be hampered: as tenant in fee simple he at once obtains free power of disposition, as tenant in tail, he can execute a deed enrol it in the Court of Chancery, and thus make himself free. But the drift of opinion has decidedly in favour of assimilating the land property to the personal property of an individual, and dividing it equally among his children, although it is not to be forgotten that legislative attempts in this direction during the last half-century have been generally unsuccessful. Perhaps one of the worst effects of the principle of primogeniture has been its influence "in moulding the sentiment of the class by which the Custom of Primogeniture is maintained. From this point of view it is certainly a significant fact that no sooner was the Law of Primogeniture swept away in the United States than equal partition became the almost universal custom, notwithstanding that Ameri-

can landowners are by no means destitute of family pride, and enjoy very nearly the same liberty of devising or settling their estates as an English proprietor." The Custom of Primogeniture, however, is a much more serious matter. Through the system of Settlements "a dying man may tie up the land so that no living person shall be full owner of it, and it shall go to some unborn child, and not be his until he is twenty-one years old." A series of **Settled Estates Acts** have been passed, ostensibly to render all settled property capable of sale; but the "elaborate precautions for the protection of every interest, both actual and contingent," have effectually reduced their operation to almost a minimum. Lord Cairns's Act of 1882 was directed to the mitigation of the worst results of the system, but it is most inadequate; "the land is treated as an instrument for maintaining family dignity, instead of being treated as a source of national comfort and well-being." Mr. C. A. Fyfe, M.P., has "pointed out exactly what Lord Cairns's Act does and what it has left undone. All that Lord Cairns's Act enables a landlord to do under a settlement is, to sell the land in such a way that the money shall pass, not to him, but to the trustees of the settlement, in whose hands it will remain. The trustees may make certain use of this money, no doubt, in improving the land; but the capital will be theirs and not the landlord's; and under this Act it is not open for any landlord to say, 'I am sick and tired of the business of land-ownership; I intend to sell the land outright, and with the money I get for it to go into some other calling.' The Act gives him no sort of power to sell his land for that purpose, because the money does not come to him but to the trustees, and they are bound to keep it in favour of those who are to come afterwards; the landlord receives the interest only, and cannot touch a penny of the capital, except under certain restrictions." There is a strong tendency to sweep away entails and settlements once for all; and those who are not prepared for this step may not be wholly unwilling to accept the provision of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's Bill of 1878, requiring settlements of realty "to take the form of the ordinary settlements of personality—namely, to a person for life, with remainder to his children as he shall appoint." Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., expresses the advanced view thus: "The measure which, in my judgment, is most wanted to meet the urgent requirements of the present day is a measure giving to every person of full age and sound understanding entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of landed property for his own life, and to every person who, either by actual assignment (as a purchaser or mortgagee), or by operation of law (as a trustee in bankruptcy or an execution creditor), is entitled to stand in his place, the right to sell the land outright, subject to only two conditions: first, that the sale be an honest one; and secondly, that the purchase may be secured and applied for the benefit of all persons interested in the land itself."—The Transfer of Land has for many years engaged the laborious attention of some of our greatest official lawyers. The machinery of transfer, it has been justly remarked, "seems specially constructed for the discomfragement of small holdings and of limited capitalists." The delays are interminable: "I should say," said Sir Hugh Cairns, "that it is an uncommon thing for a purchase of any magni-

tude to be completed—completed by possession and payment of the price—in a period under, at all events, twelve months." The expenses also are very great, and all but prohibitive. Apart from the possible misconduct of solicitors, great expense may easily arise from the complexity of titles, and half an acre may involve more investigation than a whole county. And when the transfer is accomplished and the expenses paid; the result is not satisfactory. Mr. Freshfield, an eminent solicitor, stated in evidence that a title by deed can never be demonstrated as ascertained fact, but can only be presented as an inference more or less probable, deducible from the documentary and other evidence accessible at the time." The door stands wide open for the entrance of fraud. The legislative attempts of 1862 and 1875, in the light of the reports of laborious committees, have proved melancholy failures; and Lord Cairns's Conveyancing and Law of Property Act avoids the real difficulty. For the Colonies, at all events, the question has been solved by Sir Robert Torrens. "Land," said Sir Robert, in his evidence before the Land Titles and Transfer Committee, "is brought under this Act upon the application of the owner in fee simple. He is obliged to produce his deeds with an abstract, which is examined by a solicitor appointed by the Government for that purpose, and if it is found that a *prima-facie* title is made out, and is proved by application and inquiry that the applicant is actually in possession, then advertisement is made that So-and-so claims to be recognised as owner in fee of such-and-such lands, and a time is appointed within which persons desiring to oppose his receiving an indefeasible title shall put in their objections. After that advertisement, and no claim arising, then an indefeasible title is given to the applicant, and it is issued in this form: All the deeds are set aside, and a certificate is drawn out stating upon the face of it all that the land is then liable for, such as jointures, mortgages, leases, and everything of that description; and all the certificates of title are in duplicate, just as the old ship's registry used to be." The conveyance of property is effected by registration; the description of the land is entered in the register-book, with the names and description of the parties. Mr. Trevelyan adopted this principle in the bill he introduced last session to facilitate the acquisition of land by Irish farmers. "It might be too expensive a thing," says Mr. C. A. Fyfe, M.P., "to compel every landowner to register his existing title; and if a landlord does not choose to do so, it might be harsh to make him do this and pay the costs attending it; but the least we have to demand is that every future transfer of land shall be effected by means of the register; and then, as land comes more and more into the market, little by little the old titles will pass away, and all the cumbrous apparatus which comes down to us from the feudal days will disappear, or be cherished only as curiosities among the archives of county families."—The necessities of agriculture demand that more capital shall be attracted to the land. The pressure of foreign competition is severely felt; and the disastrous weather of the past seven years has strained the whole system almost to disruption. Thousands of cultivable acres lie, in dozens of counties, uncultivated. The first essential of success is security; for capital will not be

applied in the absence of reasonable security. The Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883, indeed, secured for tenants compensation for their improvements; but it is still possible for a landlord who does not mind paying the compensation to demand an exorbitant rise of rent from a tenant on the expiry of his lease, or to turn him out of his farm. This should be impossible. And, with absolute security in this respect, it is further necessary that tenants be permitted the fullest liberty of following their own ideas as to how to export the richest return from the land. Moderate reformers are prepared to demand, with Mr. C. A. Fyffe, these three points:—(1) No tenant to be removed from his holding without the permission of a District Land Court, such permission to be given on reasonable ground, such as the bad farming of the tenant, or the *bona-fide* intention of the landlord to occupy the ground himself, or to turn it to some use more beneficial to the public than agriculture. (2) The land court must have the power of fixing rents in cases of dispute, and of reducing them even in the case of existing leases. (3) The farmer should have the right of selling his tenancy to any one whom he chooses, subject to the landlord's right to urge any objection to the new tenant before the District Land Court. The new tenant to hold on the same terms as the old—that is, not to be ejected, or to have his rent raised, without the sanction of the Court." Mr. Barclay's bill includes all these points.—The timely concession of an Act in which the facts of the situation should be honestly recognised would relieve the tension in the greatest of all our industries, and bring to the ground a variety of projects, the outcome of honest zeal without sufficient knowledge, or the product of reckless demagogism. The respected name of Dr. A. R. Wallace is attached to the exposition of a scheme for the **nationalisation of the land** only less drastic than the proposals of Mr. Henry George (*q.v.*) He calls for the enactment of a law under which all property in land "shall legally descend for four generations beyond the existing owner, and then pass to the State." The promises of irresponsible pamphleteers to working men, as the result of their occupation of the soil, are of too extravagant a character for discussion here. They derive all their power for mischief from the delay of the legislature to accord to the Land Question that serious and timely consideration which it urgently demands. If the farmer must yet obtain large concessions from the landlord, he on his part must be prepared to yield large concessions to the **agricultural labourer**. The hours of work will have to be shortened; reasonable cottage accommodation will have to be provided, probably by the landlords; and allotments, if desired, will have to be provided under compulsory powers granted to the local authority established under some new system of county government. If the "three acres and a cow" be not provided literally, there must be opened up the prospect of a reasonable reward to thrift and industry. Among the many schemes for the amelioration of the land may be mentioned the Allotments and Small Holdings Bill, introduced by Mr. Jesse Collings, but which was "talked out" (March 31st, 1886), on its second reading. During the past year (87) the legislature in various forms has conferred benefit on the tenant, e.g., "an Act to provide Compensation to

the Occupiers of Allotments and Cottage Gardens" (*q.v.*), the "Allotments Act" (*q.v.*), and the "Copyhold Act" (*q.v.*). The Government are stated to have under serious consideration a Land Bill of a wide and comprehensive character. The following are the objects of the **Free Land League**:—(1) Abolition of the law of primogeniture. (2) Abolition of copyhold and customary tenure and obsolete manorial rights. (3) Prohibition of settlement of land upon unborn persons, and of the general power of creating life-estates in land. (4) Conveyance by registration of title—all interests in the property registered to be recorded. (5) Provision for the sale of encumbered settled property. (6) Preservation of commons and of popular rights over land and water, and restoration of any illegally taken in recent times. (7) Enfranchisement of long leaseholds. (8) Amendment of the law of landlord and tenant calculated to promote and further to protect improvements. (9) Promotion of the acquirement of land by the people, for residence and cultivation, both by general laws and by the instrumentality of municipalities and other local bodies." Consult Brodrick's "English Land and English Landlords," Shaw-Leleuvre's "English and Irish Land Question," I. S. Leadam's "Agriculture and the Land Laws." **Land Registration.** See LAND QUESTION. **Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts** comprise sundry provisions usually incorporated with Acts of Parliament relative to the acquisition of lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, and to the compensation to be made for the same. Power is given to purchase lands by agreement between the promoters and the owners of the lands required; and lands may also be purchased otherwise than by agreement. Due notice must be given, and if the parties fail to treat, disputes as to compensation for limited amounts are settled by two justices, but if the compensation claimed or offered exceed £50, the amount is to be settled by arbitration or by a jury, at the option of the party claiming. The costs are usually borne by the promoters. The compensation to be paid to parties who cannot be found, or who may be absent from the kingdom, is to be determined by a surveyor appointed by two justices. In estimating the compensation or purchase money to be paid by the promoters, the justices, arbitrators, or surveyors, as the case may be, are to have regard not only to the value of the land to be purchased or taken by the promoters, but also to the damage, if any, to be sustained by the owner of the lands by reason of the severing of the lands taken from the other lands of such owner, or otherwise injuriously affecting such other lands by the exercise of the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts, or of the special Act, or of any Act incorporated therewith. Where parties are under any disability to sell and convey, the land may be taken, and the Act provides for the proper application of the compensation money. The promoters may pay off mortgages on the lands they are acquiring, enfranchise copyholds, and obtain the surrender of leases by agreement or compulsorily, the amount of compensation in the latter case being settled by an arbitrator or a jury; and the land is by the form of conveyance provided in the Act vested in the promoters free of all limitations, interests and qualifications whatsoever. All costs of conveyance incurred by both the seller and purchaser are borne by

the promoter. The powers of compulsory purchase or taking of lands for the purpose of any special Act are not to be exercised after the expiration of the period prescribed in that Act; and if no period be prescribed, not after the expiration of three years from the passing of the special Act. Surplus lands are to be sold by the promoters; but before they are disposed of they shall, unless such lands be situated in a town, or be built upon, or used for building purposes, be offered to the owner of lands from which they were originally taken, or to adjoining owners.

Land Tax. The existing land tax dates from the year 1692, when the parliament granted to William and Mary an aid of sixty in the pound to meet the expenses of the war with France. This aid was to have been levied on the rackrent of all real estate, upon all appends or salaries, and upon personal property; the annual income from this last being assumed at $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. of the capital value. The tax was renewed from time to time subsequently, but personal property contrived to evade assessment. The valuation of real property, made in 1692, was never replaced by a new one. In the year 1798 the tax produced about £2,000,000, of which only £150,000 was levied upon personal property. In that year it was replaced (a) as regards land by a perpetual rent-charge, power of redemption being given to those interested in the property which paid it; (b) as regards personal property by a tax annually imposed; this tax was abolished in 1833. So much of the land tax has since been redeemed, that it now produces not more than £1,000,000 a year. Upon the subject of this tax there have been many inaccurate statements. See Dowell, "History of Taxation and Taxes," vol. iii., Bk. II., chapter i., § 5.

Land, Transfer of. See LAND QUESTION.

Langtry, Mrs. Lillie, began her theatrical career about six years ago. Since making her *début* she has favourably impressed playgoers with her talent as an actress, besides exhibiting a fair amount of versatility in the different rôles in which she has appeared. Besides playing in London, Mrs. Langtry has starred the provinces, and engaged in a tour in America. She is now resident in the States, and of late has taken the part of *Lena Despard* in the piece of "As in a Looking-glass," which, it may be mentioned, is slightly different from a play of the same name produced by Mrs. Bernard Beere.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1847. Educated at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford (1872), and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London (1874). In 1876 the professorship held by Mr. Lankester was selected by Mr. Jodrell for endowment, and subsequently large laboratories and a museum were placed at his disposal by the council of the College, the arrangements being the most complete of their kind. He has published a large number of scientific memoirs. During 1870-74 he was one of the sectional secretaries of the British Association, and organised the annual museum which has become a feature of the meetings of that body. In 1876, Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade. He has taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiments on live animals, in the discussion of

University reform, and in the advocacy of State endowment of scientific research.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquis of (creat. 1784); eldest son of the 4th Marquis by the Hon. Emily Jane, daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was b. 1845; succeeded his father 1866. Was Under-Secretary for War (April 1872 to Feb. 1874), and Under-Secretary India Office (May to Aug. 1880); has been Governor-General of Canada since 1883. His appointment was particularly popular with the French Canadians, owing to the fact that his lordship's mother was a French lady. The first Marquis (better known as Lord Shelburne) was a distinguished minister in the reign of George III.; the third Marquis was also a very distinguished minister during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. The fourth Marquis, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe for some years before he inherited the marquise, was a Secretary of State and a Lord of the Treasury. Lord Lansdowne was invited to join the present Salisbury cabinet on the occasion of its reconstruction incident upon the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill and the inclusion of Mr. Goschen. The invitation was, however, declined.

Law and Liberty League. This association, which was established in Nov. 1887, is an outcome of the conflicts between the police and the public of the Metropolis concerning the right of meeting in Trafalgar Square. From its draft constitution we find that "the League is an association of men and women for the purpose of defending against either the encroachments of the Legislature or the usurpations of the Executive those laws and usages on which the liberties, rights, and privileges of the people depend." The League aims at bailing-out and defending persons charged with vindicating the rights of free speech and public meeting; supporting the wives and families of those who may suffer imprisonment; and undertaking prosecutions where the police have been guilty of illegal conduct. Further, it will "agitate for such amendment of the law as is necessary (1) to secure from arbitrary attack the peaceful and legal exercise of the elementary rights of freemen—namely, free speech, free public meeting, and the right of procession and demonstration; (2) to secure for all accused of offences in vindicating popular rights the option of trial by a jury of their peers; and (3) to provide, as in Scotland, poor men's counsel for defendants who are unable to pay for a legal adviser." Protesting against the "present system of governing London from Scotland Yard," the League will "keep steadily in view and promote by every available means the concession of Home Rule for London." The League was started chiefly through the instrumentality of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Law Courts, The New. There are nineteen Courts in all, with entrances from the Grand Central Hall, the Strand and Carey Street. The Courts are: Two Courts of Appeal; the Lord Chancellor's Court; the Lord Chief Justice's Court; four Chancery Courts; two Probate Courts; and nine Queen's Bench Courts. The Royal Courts of Justice were built from the designs of the late Mr. G. E. Street, whose statue is on the floor of the hall, and were opened by his Majesty, Dec.

11th, 1846. The central hall is 230 feet long, 80 feet in height, and 48 feet in width.

Lawn Tennis. Major Walter Wingfield, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, must be looked upon as the pioneer of lawn tennis in this country, and it may safely be conceded that no pastime ever more rapidly made its way into general favour. The gallant officer first introduced the game some fifteen years ago, under its classical appellation of *Sphairistike*, and while driving croquet almost out of the field, he gave birth to and fostered a large industry, as scarcely a country seat is now without the appliances necessary for the game, which quickly became known as lawn tennis. Matches are occasionally played between representatives of the rival political parties, under the title of *Her Majesty's Government v. The Opposition*, and between teams from the Universities. In 1887 Mr. H. F. Lawford defeated Mr. F. Renshaw for the championship at Wimbledon; Mr. W. Renshaw, the champion of '86 being unable to play owing to an accident. Earlier in the season Mr. E. Renshaw had easily defeated Mr. Lawford in the Irish Championship match; and the double championship was awarded to Messrs. H. W. Wilberforce and P. B. Lyon. Miss L. Dod won the ladies' championship match, and also gained numerous honours in the west and north of England, as well as in Ireland; the London championship was credited to Mrs. Hillyard, the Scotch championship to Miss Butler, and the Welsh title was secured by Miss Maud Watson.

Law Officers of the Crown are the Lord Chancellor (*q.v.*), Attorney-General (*q.v.*), Solicitor-General (*q.v.*), Judge Advocate-General (*q.v.*); for Scotland, the Lord Advocate (*q.v.*) and Solicitor-General; and for Ireland, the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, and Attorney General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, all of these being political appointments changing with each administration. See also **MINISTRY**, and **IRELAND**, GOVT.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., b. at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, 1829, and succeeded to the barony on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in 1859 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, 1864. He was, however, again returned in 1868 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of 1885, when, Carlisle becoming a one-membered constituency, he stood for the Cocker-mouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his **Local Option** (*q.v.*) Resolution. In the last election he was returned as member for Cocker-mouth. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is best known as the President of the United Kingdom Alliance, to which office he was elected on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. He is a familiar figure in the House of Commons, where, as in the provinces, he is very popular. His speeches, enlivened with humorous touch and racy anecdote, are appreciated even by those who differ from him. He is, and has been since his first appearance in Parliament, a consistent and thorough-going Radical; and his opposition to war, perpetual pensions, and adjournments of the House over the Ascension and Derby days, is well known.

Lawyers Deceased (Jan. 1st, '87-Jan. 21st, '88). See **OBITUARY**.

Layard, Rt. Hon. H. Austen, G.C.B., b. '17, and commenced his active career as special correspondent of a London paper at Constantinople. Between '39 and '49 Mr. L. travelled much in the East, devoting his attention to the study of Oriental languages and antiquities. With the assistance of Sir Stratford Canning, in '45 he commenced to make the series of discoveries of Assyrian antiquities, of which he gave a most interesting account in his well-known works "*Nineveh and its Remains*" ('49) and "*Monuments of Nineveh*" ('49-'53). Mr. L. subsequently abandoned Oriental research for diplomacy. He was Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs for a short time in Lord Russell's first administration ('52), when he sat as member for Aylesbury. During the Crimean War Mr. L. proceeded to the scene of hostilities to ascertain the condition of the British troops, and was an active supporter of Mr. Roebuck in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army. He subsequently proceeded to India, to ascertain for himself the causes of the outbreak of the Mutiny, in '57. He was successfully contested York in '59; but was returned in the Liberal interest for Southwark, '60 (re-elected '66 and '68). He was Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs '61-'66, and was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's first administration. In '69 he was appointed Ambassador at Madrid, and in '77, on the failure of Lord Salisbury's mission to Constantinople, was sent as our plenipotentiary to that city.

Laymen, House of. A House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled for the first time with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the new parliament. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. Chairman, Lord Selborne; Chairman of Committee of the House, Lord Beauchamp. The first sitting took place Feb. 17th, 1886, when rules of procedure were adopted; the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable adopted. The House of Laymen does not concern itself with doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament. **Members of the House of Laymen.** [Names marked thus * were members of the last House of Laymen.] **Canterbury**—*Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., *Earl Stanhope, *Viscount Cranbrook, *Lord Northbourne. **London**—*Earl Beauchamp, Lord Addington, *Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, *J. A. Shaw Stewart, *G. A. Spottiswoode, *J. G. Talbot, M.P., *Eugene Stock, V. P. Smith, F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibden. **Winchester**—*Earl of Selborne, *Lord Mount-Temple, *Lord Montagu, Lord Basing, *Melville Portal, *James White. **Bangor**—*Lord Penrhyn, *J. R. Williams, T. Pritchard, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West. **Bath and Wells**—*Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., M.P., *F. H. Dickinson, *C. J. Elton, Q.C. M.P., *E. J. Stanley, M.P. **Chichester**—*Sir W. Bartlett, Bart., C.B., M.P., *Hon. Justice Grantham, *F. Barchard, *W. E. Hubbard. **Ely**—*A. Spurling, *O. C. Pell, F. C. Blaydes, C. P. Allix. **Exeter**—*Earl of Devon, *Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., *J. Shelley,

*Lieut.-Col. White-Thomson. Gloucester and Bristol.—*Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., J. Harvey, *J. Gambier Parry, *W. K. Whit. Harford.—*Sir O. Wakeham, Bart., *Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., *C. Purton, *J. Rankin, M.P. Liffeld.—*Earl of Dartmouth, *Earl of Harrowby, *C. E. Boothby, *C. J. Blagg, *S. Leighton, M.P., *T. Salt, M.P. Lincoln.—*Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., *Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart., Hon. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, *A. G. Leslie Melville, Llandaff.—*D. H. Jones, *J. A. Rolla, *J. E. Ollivant, *J. Watson. Norwich.—Lord Henniker, Sir E. Birkbeck, Bart., M.P., *H. Rodwell, *S. Hoare, M.P. Oxford.—*Earl of Jersey, *Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P., *A. W. Hall, *J. H. Wilson. Peterborough.—*Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., *W. A. Heygate, *E. P. Monckton, *S. G. Stoddard-Sackville. Rochester.—*Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. de Geary, *Sydney Geddes, M.P., *E. H. L. Penrhyn, *G. B. Richardson. St. Albans.—*Right Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., *James Round, *A. Unwin Heathcote, *H. Hucks Gibbs. St. Asaph.—*Earl of Powis, *P. P. Penman, *W. Trevor Parkins, *Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. St. Davids.—*Viscount Emllyn, *H. Davies-Evans, *W. S. de Winton. Salisbury.—*Earl Nelson, *Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., *H. B. Middleton. Southwell.—*H. H. Bennrose, *J. Borough, *F. Wright, *H. E. Thornton. Truro.—*Earl of Mount Edgumbe, E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. The names, as a rule, explain the special object of the society. *Anthropological Institute, 3, Manover Sq., W.; *British Association for the Advancement of Science, 22, Albemarle St., W. (President Elect, Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., annual meeting for 1887 at Manchester, August 1887); *British Archaeological Association, 32, Backville St., W.; *British Medical Association, 161A, Strand; *Chemical Society, Burlington House, W.; *Clinical Society, 53, Berners St.; *Entomological Society, 14, Chandos St., W.; *Geological Society, Burlington House, W.; *Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, Piccadilly, W.; *Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George St., S.W.; *Institution of Naval Architects, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; *Iron and Steel Institute, Victoria St., S.W.; *Linnean Society, Burlington House, W.; *National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1, Adam St., Adelphi; W.C.; *Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W.; *Pathological Society, 53, Berners St., W.C.; *Royal Academy, Burlington House, W. Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham Court Rd.; *Royal Archaeological Institute, Oxford St., W.; *Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W.; *Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House; *Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East; *Royal College of Surgeons, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields; *Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W.; *Royal Historical Society, 11, Chandos St., W.C.; *Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit St., W.; *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly; *Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle St., W.; *Royal Meteorological Society, 30, Great George St., S.W.; *Royal Society, Burlington House; *Royal Society of Literature, 22,

Delahay St., S.W.; *Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East; *Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House; *Society of British Artists, Suffolk St., S.W.; *Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; *Victoria Institute, 7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; *Zoological Society, 3, Manover Sq., W.

Leaseholds. See LANDLORD AND TENANT. **Lecky, W. E. H.,** b. in Dublin, 1818, where he was educated at Trin. Coll. In his "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" Mr. L. showed strong tendencies towards Irish Nationalism, but since the formulation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy has distinguished himself by magazine articles written against it. Mr. L. is also the author of "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe" ('65); "History of European Morals from Augustus to Chaulmagne" ('69); "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" ('78).

Leeward Islands. The northerly section of the Lesser Antilles. Those which belong to Great Britain are grouped together in one federal colony, and consist of the five Presidencies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands. Area 722 sq. m., pop. 122,769. The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council. The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John, Antigua. See under the names of the respective islands. Consult "Layard's "Through the West Indies," "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	Gold coins	up to any amount.
Royal	Silver coins	£2.
Mint.	12. and 10. coins	" 12.
	12. coins (farthings)	6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. If a debtor require a receipt, he must prepare it, stamp it, and offer it for signature to his creditor, who by refusal to sign it renders himself liable to a penalty. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour. The, instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), was intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were three ranks—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes—Knights of the Grand Eagle, and Grand Officers. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in 1852, and during his reign upwards of 6,000,000 francs were distributed annually amongst the members. In 1871 the palace belonging to the Legion was destroyed by the Communists (see ed. '87).

Leighton, Sir Frederick P.R.A., b. at Scarborough, 1830. Studied alternately at Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Florence, Paris, and Brussels. His first exhibited work was a large picture of "Olimarus" which, appearing at the Royal Academy (1855), excited much interest. Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re-exhibited at several exhibitions. Subsequently Mr. Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary

Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since his residence in London, whence he returned in 1860, Sir Frederick Leighton has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate (1864), and R.A. (1869). His genius as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry, and in 1878 he was chosen **President of the Royal Academy**, in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant. He was knighted on that occasion, and created a baronet in 1886. Sir F. Leighton was for many years colonel of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers. He is also an able and popular lecturer on art, and his recent lectures on Tuscan art excited much interest. On Jan. 9th, '88, Sir Frederick was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Leitmotiv. A German musical term very much used at the present day. It may be translated as *leading theme*, and is applied to a short musical phrase, which is considered to express a character or an emotion, and is used in opera, etc., whenever the idea of that character or emotion is desired to be awakened. The inventor of this principle was Berlioz, but it was Wagner who developed it to its present use. Wagner makes whole passages based upon various *leitmotives*,—e.g., the long funeral march for Siegfried.

Lema Islands. A group of small islands adjacent and belonging to **Hong Kong** (q.v.).

Leo XIII. His Holiness **Leo XIII.**, the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Educated at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo (1818-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (1824), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura (1837). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest (1837) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of Prothonotary Apostolic was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (1843), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta, nominated Bishop of Perugia (1846); created cardinal (1877). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, 1878, and took the title of **Leo XIII.** Among the events of his Holiness' reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, and the now famous Falk Laws, the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck, on whom the Pope conferred the decoration of the Order of Christ (Dec. 31st, 1885).—this *enacte cordiale* being, however, to some extent interrupted by the amendment to the Ecclesiastical Bill by Dr. Kopp (March 1886). Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal Jubilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness' assumption of holy orders. **Representatives** from Catholic and Protestant states in Europe, from America, from the Indies, and all parts of the world, came to Rome to offer their congratulations. The Duke of Norfolk was sent by the Queen of England as a Special Envoy, and presented, besides valuable gifts, an Address of Congratulation from Her Majesty, to which the Pope made an appropriate reply. The Duke of Norfolk's personal gift was a sum of £12,000. So numerous have been the presents

that, like those given to the Queen last year, they form a large exhibition, which will shortly be accessible to the public. The value of the gifts and the money amount to a sum of £3,000,000. Nearly all the money His Holiness has resolved to dispense in charity. The relations between His Holiness and the Italian Government are at present somewhat strained in consequence of the dismissal of the Duke Torlonia (the Syndic of Rome), from his office, he having requested the Vicar-General, who represents the Pope, to present his homage to His Holiness. The Italian Government had previously forbidden any official recognition of the Jubilee.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, b. at Brussels, 1835, son of King Leopold I., to whom he succeeded. King Leopold has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He is the head of the International Association, whose object is to open to Europeans the Congo and its tributaries. He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold is the staunch friend of the great explorer Stanley. As head of the International Association, he has contributed very largely to the funds of the Society from his private purse. King Leopold married, in 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

Leopoldville. Capital of Congo Free State (q.v.), on Stanley Pool.

Les Iles Malouines. The French name for the Falkland Islands (q.v.).

Leslie, George Dunlop, R.A., son of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.; b. 1835. He first exhibited at the British Institution (1857), and has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since that date. A.R.A. (1868); R.A. (1876). Mr. Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors.

Les Saintes. A group of lofty rocky islets in the West Indies, forming part of the French colony of Guadeloupe.

Lessar, M. Gospodin, a young Russian officer of Engineers, b. June 25th, 1851. He was first brought to notice when employed by the controller of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, Prince Khilkoff (in 1881) to survey the section of the projected line from Askabad to Sarakhs, lying through a country which had never before been traversed by a European. This he satisfactorily accomplished, returning to Askabad; and then proceeding to Europe to obtain maps of Persia and Afghanistan, in order to prosecute a further survey from Sarakhs to Herat. M. Lessar returned, after this survey, *via* Meshed, to Askabad, and afterwards proceeded on another surveying expedition to Herat, in order to ascertain whether the waters of the Oxus could be diverted into a channel, by which means the country up to Askabad could be irrigated and made fertile. His familiar acquaintance with all this region mentioned above led to his being despatched to England by the Russian Government in the character of a negotiator in the Afghan difficulty, having thus acquired a special knowledge of all the "incidents" belonging to the territory

which was the subject of negotiation. He was appointed Russian Consul at Liverpool, April '87.

Letters of Distinction. May be classified into—initial prefixes of royal personages—affixes of rank in orders of knighthood—indications of military, naval, or civil service—university degrees—diplomas of medical and other licensing bodies—membership of learned institutions—and miscellaneous. Those here given occur more or less frequently, and are all of recognised status. A few of them are very rarely used. Degrees conferred by some one or all of British, Irish, or Colonial Universities, are indicated by "Univ." Degrees granted only in America, or only so expressed there, are shown by "U.S.A." Here it is not unusual to add "Oxon," "Camb.," "Lond.," to indicate the source of the degree. Similarly, medical and scientific alumni add an L. for London, E. for Edinburgh, and I. for Ireland, the relative value of diplomas from bodies of similar name and profession not being always the same. Letter-affixes are employed by Freemasons and similar bodies among themselves, but are only intelligible to the initiated.

A.A. . . . Associate of Arts.

A.B. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.). Also describes "able-bodied" seamen.

A.C.E. . . . Associate of the College of Engineering.

A.I.C.E. . . . Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

A.K.O. . . . Associate King's Coll., Lond.

A.L.S. . . . Associate of the Linnean Society.

A.M. . . . Master of Arts (Univ.).

A.R.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Academy.

A.R.S.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

B.A. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.).

B.C.L. . . . Bachelor of Civil Law (Univ.).

B.D. . . . Bachelor of Divinity (Univ.).

B.Eng. or B.Eng. . . . Bachelor of Engineering (Univ.).

B.L. . . . Bachelier ès (contr. en les) Lettres (French Univ.).

B.L. or B.L.L. . . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).

B.M. . . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).

B.S. . . . Bachelor of Surgery (Univ.).

B.Sc. . . . Bachelor of Science (Univ.).

Bt. or Bart. . . . Baronet.

C.B. . . . Companion of the Order of the Bath.

C.E. . . . Civil Engineer.

C.I.E. . . . Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

C.M. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).

C.M.G. . . . Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

C.M.Z.S. or C.M.Z.S.L. . . . Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London.

C.P. . . . Clerk of the Peace.

C.S. . . . Clerk to the Signet.

C.S.I. . . . Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

D.C.L. . . . Doctor of Civil Law (Univ.).

D.D. . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).

D.D.S. . . . Doctor of Dental Surgery (Univ.).

D.G. . . . *Dei Gratia*, By the grace of God (Royal).

D.L. . . . Deputy Lieutenant.

D.Lit. . . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).

D.M. . . . Doctor of Music (Univ. U.S.A.).

D.P. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).

D.Sc. . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).

D.T. . . . Doctor of Theology (Univ. U.S.A.).

E.I.C. or E.I.C.S. . . . East India Company's Service. *Still used by a few old veterans.* See H.E.I.C.

F.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

F.A.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

F.B.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.

F.O.S. . . . Fellow of the Chemical Society.

F.O.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

F.D. . . . *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith (Royal).

F.E.S. . . . Fellow of the Entomological Society.

F.G.S. . . . Fellow of the Geological Society.

F.K.Q.C.F. . . . Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

F.L.S. . . . Fellow of the Linnean Society.

F.M. . . . Field-Marshal.

F.M.E.S. . . . Foreign Member of the Royal Society.

F.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Philological Society.

F.R.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

F.R.C.I. . . . Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

F.R.C.P. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—(*Note.* The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add L. for London, E. or Ed. for Edinburgh, I. for Ireland. In the case of no such terminal *London* is understood.)

F.R.O.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.O.V.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

F.R.G.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

F.R.H.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

F.R.I.B.A. . . . Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

F.R.M.O.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

F.R.M.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.

F.R.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.R.S.C. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

F.R.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

F.R.S.L. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

F.R.S.L. and E. . . . Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

F.S.A. . . . Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries, or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (See F.A.S.)

F.S.S. . . . Fellow of the Statistical Society.

F.Z.S. . . . Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.C.B. . . . Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

G.C.M.G. . . . Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

G.C.S.I. . . . Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

H.B.M. . . . Her British Majesty's—*Consul, etc.*

H.E. . . . His Excellency—*Secretary or Governor.*

H.E.I.C. . . . Honourable East India Company. (See E.I.C.)

H.M. . . . His or Her Highness.

- H.I.H.** . . . His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.M. . . . His or Her Majesty.
H.M.H. . . . His or Her Royal Highness.
H.S.H. . . . His or Her Serene Highness.
J.D. . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).
J.F. . . . Justice of the Peace.
J.V.D. . . . Doctor of both Laws, *i.e.* Canon and Civil (Univ.).
K.B. . . . Knight of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.B. . . . Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K.O.M.G. . . . Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.O.S.I. . . . Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
K.G. . . . Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.M.G. . . . Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.P. . . . Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K.T. . . . Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Kt. . . . Knight.
L.A.C. . . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (old style).
L.D.S. . . . Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.F.P.S. . . . Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
Litt.D. . . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
L.K.Q.C.P. . . . Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland).
LL.B. . . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.D. . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.M. . . . Master of Laws (Univ.).
L.M. . . . Licentiate of Midwifery.
L.R.C.P. . . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E. Edinburgh).
L.R.C.S. . . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (I. Ireland).
L.S.A. . . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.Th. . . . Licentiate of Theology (Univ.).
M.A. . . . Master of Arts (Univ.).
M.A.I. . . . Member of the Anthropological Institute.
M.B. . . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
M.C. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.). Also Master of Ceremonies.
M.Ch. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
M.C.S. . . . Madras Civil Service.
M.C.P. . . . Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.P.S. . . . Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
M.D. . . . Doctor of Medicine (Univ.).
M.E. . . . Master of Engineering (Univ.).
M.E.S. . . . Member of the Entomological Society.
M.ès A. . . . Maître ès (contr. en les) Arts (French Univ.).
M.F.H. . . . Master of the Fox-hounds.
M.H.R. . . . Member of the House of Representatives (Colonial).
M.I.C.E. . . . Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.L.C. . . . Member of the Legislative Council (Colonial).
M.N.S. . . . Member of the Numismatical Society.
M.P. . . . Member of Parliament.
M.P.C. . . . Member of Parliament (Canada).
M.P.F. . . . Member of Provincial Parliament, Canada.
M.P.S. . . . Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.S.A.C. . . . Member of the Royal Agricultural College (Cirencester).
M.S.A.S. . . . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Also Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.)
M.R.O.P. . . . Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. . . . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. . . . Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.H.S. . . . Member of the Royal Historical Society.
M.R.I.A. . . . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.I.B.A. . . . Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
M.S. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
Mus. B. . . . Bachelor of Music (Univ.).
Mus. D. . . . Doctor of Music (Univ.).
O.S.B. . . . Order of St. Benedict (Roman Catholic).
P.B. . . . Bachelor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.) or Ph.B.
P.C. . . . Privy Councillor. Also Police Constable.
P.D. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
Ph.D. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ.).
Ph.G. . . . Graduate of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
Ph.M. . . . Master of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
P.P. . . . Parish Priest (Roman Catholic).
Q.C. . . . Queen's Counsel.
R. . . . *Rex* or *Regina*. (flery)
R.A. . . . Royal Academician. Royal Artist.
R.A.C. . . . Royal Academician of Canada.
R.A.M. . . . Royal Academy of Music.
R.C. . . . Roman Catholic.
R.E. . . . Royal Engineers.
R.G.G. . . . Royal Grenadier Guards.
R.H.A. . . . Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G. . . . Royal Horse Guards.
R.M. . . . Royal Marines. Resident Magistrate (Colonial).
R.M.A. . . . Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).
R.N. . . . Royal Navy.
R.S.M. . . . Royal School of Mines.
Sc.D. . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
S.J. . . . Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).
S.T.P. . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
V.C. . . . Victoria Cross.
V.G. . . . Vicar-General (Roman Catholic).
V.P. . . . Vice-President.
W.S. . . . Writer to the Signet.
Levuka. . . . In Fiji (*q.v.*); formerly the capital.
Lewes Meeting. . . . See HORSE RACING.
Lewis, Mr. George. . . . the celebrated London solicitor, was b. in 1833. He first made his mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of the Overend and Gurney's bank, and many other mercantile and financial prosecutions were afterwards put into his hands. The prosecution of Madame Rachel the restorer of female beauty, and Dr. Slade the medium, are among the cases which he superintended as a solicitor. In 1886 he was professionally engaged in the Dilke and Colin Campbell divorce cases. Mr. Lewis is an active man, commanding an enormous practice.
L'Hoste and Mangot, MM. . . . See BALLOONING.
Libel, Law of. . . . There are various species of libel: the defamatory libel, the seditious libel, and the obscene libel. Every libel must be written, printed, or in some other way addressed to the eye. One publication might combine the characteristics of all three kinds of libel, but they can best be explained separately. In order to constitute a publication a defamatory libel, it

must be false. It must also be malicious in the legal sense; the law presuming malice in every injury done intentionally and without justification. It must further have a tendency to bring its object into hatred or contempt. Further, it must not be privileged. A privileged communication in this sense is either privileged absolutely, or privileged when not malicious. A statement made in a court and in the administration of justice, or in either House of Parliament in the transaction of public business, is privileged absolutely. A statement presumably made in fulfilment of a moral duty to inform the person to whom it is made—e.g., by A to B, his relative, concerning the character of C, whom B is about to marry; or by A, an employer, to B, another employer, concerning the character of C, who has left A's employment and is about to enter B's; or a free criticism of public men, artists, etc.—is privileged, unless it can be shown to be malicious.—A libel is published if seen but by one person other than the person libelled. The publication of a defamatory libel gives ground both for civil and criminal proceedings. The publisher, as well as the writer, is liable to either. In criminal law it is a misdemeanour to publish or threaten to publish a libel, or, as a means of extortion, to offer to abstain from or to prevent others from publishing a libel. The maximum punishment is three years' imprisonment with hard labour.—Any publication published with a seditious intention is a seditious libel, and a seditious intention is an intention to bring into contempt the Sovereign or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or the constitution, or to promote sedition or civil discord, or to bring about alterations in Church or State otherwise than by lawful means. To publish such a libel is a misdemeanour.—Any obscene publication may constitute an obscene libel. To publish such a libel is an offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labour. The truth of such a publication is not sufficient to justify it; but Sir James Stephen, in his "Digest of Criminal Law," suggests that the publication may be justified if it be no more than is necessary to secure some important public good.

Liberals. See **POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).**

Liberal Union, German. See **GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.**

Liberal Unionist Association. This Association was formed to resist the legislation proposed by Mr. Gladstone embodied in his Irish Government Bill and Irish Land Bill, and which threatened the destruction of the British Empire by the repeal of the Union with Ireland. In the contested election of 1886 this Association did much to influence the defeat of the Separatist party, and was effective in returning to the House of Commons some eighty Liberal Unionist members. These, under the leadership of Lord Hartington, now hold the balance of power which was formerly held by Mr. Parnell and his Irish adherents. **Chairman** of the Association, The Marquis of Hartington; **Offices**, 35, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Liberia. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC.**

Liberty Statue, New York. This statue, the history of which is given in our '87 ed., was unveiled in Nov. '86. The effigy, which is the work of M. Bartholdi, an eminent French engineer, is that of a draped female figure wearing a spiked crown, and holding aloft at

arm's length a torch, which is lighted by electricity. The statue is 220 feet high.

Libraries. Attempts have sometimes been made to measure the intellectual development of nations by comparing the statistics of their book-collections. The data, however, necessary for a satisfactory comparison do not as yet exist, the United States being the only nation which has carried out anything like a complete census of libraries. A **Special Report** issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876 recorded over 3,000 public libraries, which number has since been largely increased. The peculiar feature of the American library system is the large number of popular libraries. The library systems of Europe are characterised by the number of large collections of books of historical interest. This is peculiarly the case with Italy, Germany, and France. The amount of popular reading in these countries is small as compared with England and America, and their large collections are chiefly used by professional scholars. In France of late years attempts have been made to provide popular reading by a system of libraries in primary schools, of which over 20,000 have been established by the Government. The **special feature** of our **English library system** has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts (q.v.)**. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £. The entire number of places which have adopted the Acts since 1850 was at the end of 1887 about 182. They include most of the larger towns of the country, though there are a few notable exceptions. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in 1884. Edinburgh only adopted them in 1886, when Mr. Carnegie offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption. London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, but in 1885 and 1886 Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth followed suit, and in 1887 they were adopted in nine other metropolitan districts. Altogether the Acts were adopted in thirty-three places as a suitable means of celebrating the Jubilee year. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work done by these institutions, and there is a growing tendency to regard them as a necessary corollary to our system of compulsory primary education. In the year 1882 eighty-one of these libraries returned their stock of volumes as 1,448,102, and the total issue for a year as 9,023,742 volumes, which figures do not include the use made of the newsrooms usually connected with the libraries. The largest and most successful libraries are those of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle; but the work accomplished in some of the smaller towns, having regard to their population and resources, will not suffer by comparison. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum (q.v.)**, which is only exceeded in extent by the **Bibliothèque Nationale** at Paris. It possesses over 1,450,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work pub-

lished in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (425,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (225,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (235,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (215,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.—The most important Subscription Libraries outside London are those at Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Newcastle. But the tendency is for the smaller subscription libraries established during the last hundred years to disappear, from inability to compete with Smith and Mudie, or by being absorbed or replaced by the libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts. There are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few endowed libraries, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London libraries:—Admiralty (25,000 vols.); Chemical Society (8,000); Colonial Office (12,000); Corporation, Guildhall (85,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (30,000); Foreign Office (70,000); Geological Society (17,500); Gray's Inn (73,000); House of Commons (40,000); House of Lords (30,000); Incorporated Law Society (30,000); India Office (10,000); Inner Temple (37,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (78,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (45,000); London Institution (70,000, subs.); London Library (100,000, subs.); Middle Temple (32,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (85,000); Royal Society (50,000); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (8,000); Royal College of Physicians (16,000); Royal College of Surgeons (45,000); Royal Colonial Institute (5,000); Royal Geographical Society (25,000); Royal Institution (42,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (34,000); Royal Society of Literature (8,000); Royal United Service Institution (21,000); Russell Institution (18,000, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (9,000); Sion College (51,000); Society of Antiquaries (21,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4,000); South Kensington, Educational (43,000); National Art (58,000); Dyce (14,500); Forster (19,000); Statistical Society (10,000); University College (105,000); University of London (11,000); War Office (25,000); Westminster Chapter (11,000).—The provision which these libraries, together with the British Museum, have made for the studious classes, is not altogether inadequate, while the trade circulating libraries, together with the club and subscription libraries, provide for the well-to-do. The needs of the poorer classes, however, are very slenderly provided for. The British Museum is not adapted to their requirements, and the library of the Corporation, though freely opened for reference, cannot suffice for so large and scattered a population. As already mentioned, only four districts have adopted the Libraries Acts, in only two of which are libraries actually open, although small libraries of the same kind as those contemplated by the Acts are maintained

by voluntary effort in Bethnal Green, Lambeth, and at the People's Palace. In the provision for popular reading London thus offers a striking contrast to Paris, where, beside four important libraries, not including the Bibliothèque Nationale, freely open to the public, the municipality has established a system of popular libraries, of which there are now forty-eight, while the budget for 1887 contemplated an increase which will bring the total number up to fifty-three. The forty-eight libraries possess 107,890 volumes, while the number issued in the year 1885 amounted to 7,031,167. The Library Association of the United Kingdom, founded 1877, now numbers over 500 members, including the chief librarians of the country. Hon. Sec., E. C. Thomas, 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Licensing Acts, '72, '74. These Acts contain only a part of the statute law with regard to licensing. The Act of 1872 is the principal Act. It applies only partially to Ireland, and not at all to Scotland. It imposes severe penalties upon the illicit sale of liquor, upon drunkenness in any public place or highway, upon permitting drunkenness or gambling or harbouring prostitutes on licensed premises, upon harbouring any constable on such premises in his hours of duty, and upon bribing or attempting to bribe him. It fixes the hours of closing (altered by the Act of 1874), but enables the local authority to grant exemptions from them when the convenience of many persons engaged in lawful business so requires. It provides that if any licensed person on whose licence two convictions for offences against the Act have been recorded is again convicted, he shall forfeit his licence, and he shall be disqualified for five years, and his premises for two years, from receiving another. But a conviction more than five years old is not to be taken into account for the purpose of increasing any penalty. In every licensing district must be kept a register of licences showing particulars of all convictions, etc., and this register must be open to inspection by any ratepayer, holder of a licence, or owner of licensed premises. In counties and in boroughs the justices must annually appoint from among themselves a licensing committee of not less than three members. But in boroughs no licence granted by this committee is to be valid unless confirmed by the body of justices who would, but for the Act, have been authorised to grant licences. Premises not already licensed at the passing of the Act cannot receive a licence unless they are of an annual value fixed by the Act with reference to their situation. Penalties under the Act are recoverable by summary conviction, subject to an appeal to Quarter Sessions. No justice who has any beneficial interest in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can do anything under this Act. The Act of 1874 contains many modifications of the Act of 1872, and of these several mitigate the severity of the law. But both are so long and intricate that for precise information a reference to the text is necessary.

Lichfield, Rt. Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 636; income £4,200. His lordship, b. 1826, is the son of David MacLagan, Esq., M.D., physician to the forces, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. 1856; M.A. 1860; D.D., *junior*

dig., 1878. Was ordained deacon 1856, and priest 1859, by the Bishop of London; consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield 1878. Formerly curate of St. Saviour, Paddington, 1856-58; St. Stephen, Marylebone, 1858-60; curate in charge of Enfield, 1865-69; rector of Newington 1869-75; vicar of Kensington 1875-78; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral 1878; Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1870 his lordship edited "The Church of the Age," and is the author of various pamphlets, among which may be mentioned "Parochial Papers," in progress; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship," 1882; "Prayers for those who wear a Cross," 1881; "Words of Counsel on the Evening of the Confirmation Day, May 22nd, 1878," 1879.

Liddon, Rev. Henry Parry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, was b. 1829. Educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (1850), and (1851) obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship; M.A. (1853). Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon, in the Diocese of Oxford (1854-59). Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral (1864); Bampton Lecturer (1865); his subject being "The Divinity of Jesus Christ"; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral (1870); Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Scripture in the University of Oxford (1870), that University conferring upon him the degrees of D.D., D.C.L. Canon L. is one of the most prominent and distinguished members of the High Church party; his Easter sermon (1885) having emphasized his position as the leading exponent of that school at the present time. Canon L. is a very popular preacher, and when in residence his discourses always attract large congregations to St. Paul's. In addition to many sermons published, he has written several important theological works.

Lieutenant, Lord, of a county, is appointed by the Crown, and as a rule holds office for life. He attends the sovereign when she passes through the county, and nominates to the Lord Chancellor persons to serve as justices of the peace for the county (except in Lancashire). By modern legislation, his jurisdiction and powers over the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, save as to raising the militia by ballot when such a course may be necessary, have been re-vested in the Crown, though he may still recommend for first commissions in the Reserve Forces. He appoints at least twenty duly qualified persons in the county (and the qualification is somewhat high) to be deputy-lieutenants, the appointments being subject to the approval of Her Majesty. In the county he is chief representative of the Crown, principal executive authority, and head of the yeomanry.

Lifeboats for their origin and development see ed. 1887). The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 291 lifeboats in Great Britain. Of this number, 210 are on the English coast, 44 on that of Scotland, and 37 on the Irish coast. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 33,243. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since 1824, £66,760; besides gifts of 97 gold and 996 silver medals. The payments for last year amounted to £74,162; of which £36,812 were expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages and boat-houses, £8,785 on stores, and £8,719 on wages, rewards, and special grants. During the past thirty-three years the self-righting boats have

been launched nearly 6,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 22,500 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 41 times, but only on 18 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on 9th Dec., 1886) amounts to 28, including 12 shipwrecked persons. The 76 lifeboat men lost represented about 1 per cent. of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 750 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3,000. See, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Life Insurance, '87. The business of Life Insurance, like every other business, rises and falls according to the degree of prosperity which trade in general happens to possess. Business was very dull at the beginning of the year, and therefore life insurance offices had but a poor time of it. This state of depression had, however, the happy effect of goading them into greater activity. There probably never was a time when life insurance offices made more strenuous efforts to secure new business, and to spread abroad among the people a knowledge of the advantages to be derived from insurance. This of course led to a considerable increase in the expenses of the various offices. When the history of the past year is fully written it will be found that there was a very marked enhancement of cost in the administrative expenses. Directors console themselves, however, by regarding fresh outlay of this kind as so much capital invested, and in a sense they are justified in doing so. One office—the **Sovereign**—lapsed into insolvency during the year. The **Begton Life Association** contrived in a fairly satisfactory way to escape further financial embarrassment by transferring its business to the **Marine and General**. Among the changes in the personnel of the various Life Offices during the year are the following:—**Mr. C. J. Banyon**, Actuary of the **Norwich Union Life**, and **Mr. R. P. Hardy**, Manager of the **Law Courts Branch** of the **Guardian**, have retired. Among the new appointments are **Mr. E. Bowley** to be Manager of the **British Empire Mutual**; **Mr. S. Day** to be Assistant Actuary of the **Clergy Mutual**; **Mr. J. J. W. Donohar** to be Actuary and Secretary of the **Norwich Union Life**; **Mr. R. P. Hardy** to be Actuary and Secretary of the **Briton Medical and General**; while **Mr. E. Smithett** takes the post **Mr. Hardy** previously held as the **Law Courts Branch Manager** of the **Guardian**; **Mr. G. J. Harvey** to be Consulting Actuary of the **Metropolitan of New York**; and **Mr. F. W. White** to be Assistant Actuary of the **Westminster and General**. **Mr. J. W. Bell**, London Secretary of the City of Glasgow, **Mr. J. Carr**, Assistant Actuary of the **London Assurance**, and **Mr. Peter Gray**, F.R.A.S., passed away during the year. In the last days of the year, **Mr. Churchward**, who for nineteen years was Superintendent of Agents for the **Clerical, Medical, and General Assurance Society**, was appointed Superintendent of the City Branch of that Society in succession to **Mr. Walker**, who returns to the service of the Society at the head office. A number of cases where frauds on insurance offices have been attempted were tried during the year; but on the whole the feature of '87 which will be remembered longest was the keen competition between the offices for new business.

To outsiders who do not realise how vivid that competition was, the disparities between the rates of different offices must have been something of a puzzle, seeing how exact actuarial science has become. These disparities arise chiefly from the adoption of different tables of mortality and rates of interest in the construction of the tables of premiums, and through a want of agreement as much with respect to the amount of the addition—commonly known as loading—necessary to provide for profits and expenses as to the form of its application: that is to say, whether the addition should be by a fixed percentage or otherwise. It has been well observed that the company which charges the lowest rate is not necessarily the best to insure in, even if one has decided to effect a non-profit insurance, because its advantages may be fewer than those given by another office which charges higher rates. For instance, in some companies a policy cannot lapse through the non-payment of premiums until the arrears exceed the surrender value of the policy; while in others the policy lapses should the premium not be paid within the thirty days' grace allowed, and it is not revived until a medical examination has been satisfactorily passed and a heavy fine paid. Every company tries some feature of its own wherewith to tempt the public. In the case of with-profit assurances not only the special features of the company, but also the bonuses already declared, must be taken into account. Some companies, such as the Scottish Provident, have a rule that a member shall not participate in the profits until the premiums paid, with compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent., amount to the sum insured. A rule of this kind enables the office which adopts it to charge a lower late rate than one which gives the right to participate periodically in large bonuses, and sometimes almost immediately. Owing to the varieties of the features or attractions of the different companies, an office of the second class has a good chance of success, provided it has good and novel ideas to lay before the public. Many of the young companies have done the best business during the past year. Some of the companies have recently reduced their premiums for new assurances in order to give their agents a greater chance to succeed in the struggle with competitors; and it is said that other companies are going to take the same step. When, however, it is remembered that the premiums of some of the most progressive companies are high, a reduction does not appear to be necessary in the case of those companies who give equivalent advantages. As a rule, it will be found that when the premiums of a company are low for young lives they are high at advanced ages, and vice versa. Altogether, it may be said that '87 was not an unsatisfactory year for life offices, in spite of the fierce competition by which it was marked. *Industrial Life Assurance*, '87. When the accounts of industrial life assurance for '87 are published it will be found that the larger friendly companies and collecting friendly societies have monopolised the business, with the exception of the Royal Liver, and that there was not much room left for the growth of smaller institutions. The latter have all steadily lost ground, both in '86 and '87. No valuation return of any industrial office has yet been published for '87, and therefore it is difficult to speak with precision about the results of the year; but there

has been a decrease in the rate of working charges, and a steady growth of new business. There have been fresh troubles in the history of the Royal Liver Friendly Society, and the North of England Friendly Society has ceased to exist. Two other companies—the Monthly, and the London, Manchester, and Birmingham—have ceased to transact business, and are in a state of suspended animation. The business of the North of England Friendly Society has been taken over by the Industrial of Great Britain, a company which for the past three or four years has been in a state of torpidity. During the year the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the subject of national thrift (*q.v.*) presented its report, which completely disposed of Canon Blackley and his theories on this little-understood subject.

Light. The origin of light is now explained on the undulatory theory, the fundamental principles of which are due to Huyghens and Euler. On this theory, all space is filled with an elastic medium termed ether, by means of which the vibrations produced by a luminous body are propagated in a series of waves, which in their turn act on the retina, and so produce the sensation of vision. This method of transmission may be compared with the way in which a wave can be caused to pass along a rope, by shaking it at one end. The emission theory, chiefly developed by Newton, accounted for the propagation of light by the translation of particles of light thrown forth from a luminous body in all directions. The undulatory theory, in its mathematical development by Stokes and others, explains the phenomena of fluorescence and double refraction (polarisation), which the emission theory failed to do satisfactorily. The velocity of light has been determined by Rømer, Foucault, Fizeau, Cornu, and others, to be about 190,000 miles per second; consequently the light from the nearest star requires 3½ years to reach us. For the laws of reflection and refraction of light see numerous text-books.

Lighthouses. For history of, see ed. '87.

Lighting. Under this general title are included the leading inventions and improvements effected in systems of lighting in '87. Although lighting by electricity is making steady progress, it cannot be said as yet that the system is driving other methods out of the field. During the past year many public buildings, and those of private firms have been electrically lighted, but this has had no influence upon the demand for gas and oil. A petroleum lamp to burn heavy oil has long been a desideratum, on account of its greater safety over the use of lighter oil. One such has been devised by Mr. Chandor, who has identified himself with the petroleum industry of America. The lamp is in shape like a bedroom candlestick, but has a chimney, and is called by the inventor the *Chandor Petroleum Gas-Candle*. The base of the candlestick forms the petroleum reservoir, a central cylinder dividing this into two spaces. The flame is sustained by air entering holes in an annular chamber surrounding the wick tube, and the flame itself is covered by a perforated metal tube and wire gauze, a tube of porcelain covering the metal cylinder. As the space beneath the flame is kept with a constant supply of oil, it is claimed that there can be no explosion, as there can be no admixture of air and vapour to exceed the oil and cause an explosion. The lamp burns about half an ounce of petroleum

per hour. In connection with the above should be mentioned the *Ross Petroleum Light*, a new system by which common rock oil is used in specially contrived burners, the oil being maintained at a fixed distance from the wick top to insure a regular supply, while an air-jet secures a more perfect combustion. With the steady increase in gas consumption arises a continued demand for methods and appliances giving a higher illuminating power. The *Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light*, patented by Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach, claims attention on account of the great progress it has made since it was introduced into this country in the early part of the year, and of the scientific interest which attaches to the chemistry of the hood used for covering the flame, and which is made incandescent by the gas. Over the flame produced by a Bunsen burner of special form is placed a cap or cylinder of cotton, which has been thoroughly cleansed with hydrochloric acid, and steeped in a solution of oxides of certain rare metals. The hood burns away, but leaves a reticulated skeleton of incombustible oxides, which were contained in the saturating solution. With the Bunsen burner the hood becomes incandescent, and emits a remarkably brilliant, white, and steady light. A company is actively forwarding this important invention, so as to bring it into general use for commercial purposes. The "*Diamond Incandescent Gas Light*, although not a recent invention, has lately received so many improvements that it is practically a new system. The air supply and incandescent mantle are now better adapted, and other features introduced. A company is being formed to work the system. Mr. Sellon, of the firm of Johnson, Matthey & Co., has also patented a new form of incandescent gas-lamp, which is really an improvement on the Lewis system of gas-lighting. At present but little is known of the patent here, although it has met with considerable success in the United States. Early in the year was patented a method for trimming oil lamps inclosed within pendent lanterns, without the necessity of removing a lamp from the lantern by doors or other contrivances. Mr. W. H. Sleep, of St. Germans, Cornwall, has arranged for the lamp to be lowered from inside the lantern by means of vertical runners, so that the lamp can be lowered and cleaned, catches being arranged to fix it in position when it is again brought up into the body of the lantern. A new oil lamp, called the *Shaftesbury Safety Lamp*, by Mr. Edward Phillips, provides that, unless the lamp is held in one particular way, it is self-extinguishing, and in any case the light goes out should the lamp fail, so that a great and desirable degree of safety is obtained. Moreover it has been brought out in metal at a cost which enables it to be bought by those who cannot afford the expensive safety lamps already in the market. Attention may be drawn to a new stove, called the "*Cathedral Oil Stove*, made by Messrs. Wright and Butler, which is useful and ornamental. The frames are fitted with panels and lead lights of artistic design, the burner being an ordinary duplex, access to the flame being obtained by one of the panels. The stove will burn for thirteen hours, at a cost of 4d. A gas stove, brought out and patented by Messrs. Ritchie & Co., has met with great success, having been adopted for many important buildings. It has a central column, and one on each side. The heat is obtained by

an atmospheric gas-burner, and special care is taken to dispose of the fumes. The consumption of gas is about twelve cubic feet per hour. The "*Matchless Self-Lighting Gas-Burner* is of American origin, but is being largely used. A detailed description is hardly needed, as the name sufficiently indicates the nature of the invention. The lighting is effected by a flash-flame or concealed light, so small as to escape notice, and burn the minutest possible quantity of gas.—In the domain of electric light appliances great progress continues to be made; and new fittings are constantly being brought out. Messrs. Dorman and Smith, of Manchester, have invented a new form of *Electric Lighting Switch*, which is extensively used. It is intended chiefly for house or ship lighting, installations of the glow system, and is notable for a quick break of contact, which is obtained by the particular form of spring used, which also insures that the switch cannot be left half on, as a good contact is always made. This switch is principally intended for small groups of glow lamps. In another branch electricians have long been actively seeking better means for correctly recording by electric meters the quantity of electricity supplied to an installation. Prof. G. Forbes, F.R.S., submitted at the last meeting of the British Association an electric current meter, which met with high approval, and may be considered the most important advance yet made in this direction. It is based on the heat generated by an electric current; and the meter records both alternating and continuous currents from half an ampère, or from one ampère onwards, and to a degree of accuracy within 2 or 3 per cent. Dr. Werner Siemens and Dr. Aron have also brought out new electric meters. Herr A. Friedländer, of Berlin, has invented a portable electric lamp, an ebonite cell holding the battery, while an incandescent lamp is attached. The exciting liquid consists of diluted sulphuric acid; and the electrodes, when no light is wanted, may be removed so as to be clear from the liquid. The lamp is for use in warehouses, bedrooms, and similar places. An efficient safety lamp accepted for general use in mines has still to be invented, although the solution of the difficulty depends largely upon the successful handling of the many practical difficulties, and not in the discovery of any new scientific principles. The latest form of the *Swan Lamp* is certainly one of the best yet devised, but we may mention two or three recently brought out, which claim the important requisites of safety and adequate lighting-power. The *Portable Electric Lamp* for mining purposes, introduced by the Edison Company, supplies a light equal to 2½ candle-power for about 15 hours, after which it must be recharged. The switch provides for the light to be turned up or down, and the light may be increased as the accumulator becomes exhausted. A lamp described as the "*Improved electric safety lamp*, with Schanschieff's primary single liquid battery," has been invented. In this case a mercury salt is utilised, and the lamp is constructed so that no leakage can occur, and the battery can be recharged by any one unacquainted with electricity. When one charge is exhausted, a fresh supply of the liquid is placed in the cells, the old being deposited in a glazed earthenware pan. If the lamp is not required, the elements may be kept above the solution, and the lamp is brought into immediate use by lowering them into the liquid. Polarisation is

prevented, and the current remains steady; the smallest size lamps give a light equal to about a candles for 8 hours; and they are cheap, and solid in construction. The **Settle Electric Miners' Safety Lamp**, was brought out in the early part of the year, and has been adopted by the Madley Coal and Iron Co., of which Mr. Miles Settle is the managing director. The incandescent lamp occupies an air-tight glass chamber. On water being poured into an outside vessel, or air blown into it, two inner glasses float and rise as the water or air is increased, until the currents are connected, and the two will remain, the light meanwhile going on, until the water or air be withdrawn, when the inner glasses fall, as they also do should the lamp be broken, when the connection at once ceases. At a distance of 60 yards the light given is equal to 5 candle-power. Each lamp is, moreover, equivalent to 16 candle-light power. Absolute safety is claimed in its use. (Some systems in use, but introduced previously to last year, will be found under their respective headings.)

Li Hung-Chang, General, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anu-Huei. Became Imperial Secretary (1850). Commanded the royal troops against the rebels, whom he defeated ('63 and '67). Governor of the Thiang-Sin Province, and afterwards created Viceroy of the United Countries ('65); Minister Plenipotentiary ('66); Viceroy of Hong Kuang ('67); Grand Chancellor ('68). In '70 he was disgraced for not having suppressed a rebellion, but was ('72) restored to his former honours and position. Li Hung Chang is known as a friend to foreigners and to European culture and industry, and obtained much distinction for his successful negotiations with the United States on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Margery.

Lillie Bridge Riot. See ATILKICS.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for a breach of trust may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying, but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the

party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult. Consult Banning on the "Limitation of Actions."

Lincolnshire Handicap. See HORSE RACING.

Lincoln's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

Lincoln, Rt. Rev. Edward King, Lord Bishop of. The see was known formerly as Lindissee, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. The old see dates from 680. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King, and the 16th bishop of the total succession, was b. 1829. Educated at Oriel Coll. Oxon., where he graduated B.A. ('51), M.A. ('55), and D.D. ('73); was ordained deacon ('54), and priest ('55) by the Bishop of Oxford, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Formerly Dr. King was curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-'58); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College ('58), being made Principal ('63). Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. From this position he was promoted to the episcopate. His lordship is also Provincial Chancellor of Canterbury, and Visitor of King's Coll., Cambridge, of Brasenose Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, and of Eton College. Dr. K., who is an enthusiastic High Churchman, is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76); "Church Treasures" ('74). Besides other sermons, his lordship has prefaced one or two works, and edited a devotional book, "The Communicant's Manual" ('69), a second edition of which appeared in '71.

Linden, Marie, actress. First appeared in 1876. Is a distinguished member of Mr. J. L. Toole's company. Is specially noted for her power as a burlesque actress. Now playing as the *Blind Girl* in "Dot" at Toole's Theatre.

Lindley, The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel, eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at University College, Oxford, was b. 1828. Educated at University College, London. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('50). He practised with such success that he became Q.C. ('72). Appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas ('75), became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council ('81). Lord Justice Lindley is well known in legal circles as the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and "A Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

Linen. For history of, see ed. '87; for trade see TRADE '87.

Linton, Mrs. E. Lynn, b. at Keswick (1822), her father, the Rev. J. Lynn, being vicar of the parish. Is a well-known essayist and writer of fiction, and at one time a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review*, thereby

materially assisting in enhancing its reputation. The authorship of the famous article on "The Girl of the Period" was generally attributed to Mrs. Linton. Her letters *versus* the Women's Rights agitation are characterised by that vigorous style for which she is so justly celebrated. Her latest published work, "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser," is a good example of her style, and has been favourably received. Her husband is the well-known engraver and author, Mr. W. J. Linton, to whom she was married in 1858.

"**Lion Sermon.**" Preached annually on Oct. 16th at the church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street, to commemorate the escape of Sir John Gayer, a wealthy merchant of London in the reign of James I., from a ferocious lion. On his return to England the grateful knight bequeathed £500 to his parish church for the relief of the poor, on condition that a sermon should be annually preached in memory of his extraordinary deliverance. The date of the first sermon is given as 1647.

Liquid Fuel. See ed. '87.

Literary Men Deceased (1887—Jan. 21st, 1888). See OBITUARY.

"**Literary World**" (weekly, *rd.*). Founded Feb. 14th, '68. First editor, James Clarke. The *L. W.* supplies a weekly survey of the best new books, combining choice extracts with critical reviews. It was permanently enlarged to 24 pages in Sept. '84. It aims to be a faithful reflector of the best books in all departments of literature. Office: 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Literature of '87. At the close of our review of last year's books ('86) allusion was made to the many cheap and good works which were issuing—some weekly, others monthly—from the British press. During '87 this "forward" policy of the publishers was energetically sustained, but there are signs that the impetus which directed it has partly exhausted itself. It is becoming evident that the publication of a classic every seven days lays too regular a tax on the pockets and makes too severe a demand on the time of the bulk of readers, although the *National Library* (*Cassell*) still holds the field. That the rate of production is alone responsible for the threatened collapse is proved by the fact that the monthly series are as healthy as the weekly series are sickly. In all other respects the literary "output," to borrow a mining term, of '87, was as copious as in the preceding year, while there has been no falling off in point of quality. The more notable books of the year may be conveniently discussed under the following broad classification.

BIOGRAPHY.—Decidedly the best all-round work of '87 has been done by the biographers. Rarely has such an interesting and varied group of books been produced within twelve months. First in respect of the importance of its subject and the world-wide excitement which it aroused, must be mentioned Francis Darwin's *Life and Letters of Charles Darwin* (*Murray*), of which editions appeared simultaneously in England, France, Germany, and the United States. Another biography of conspicuous merit was Mr. Thomas Hughes' *Life of James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester* (*Macmillan*); and well worthy of being bracketed with it must be named Mrs. Baxter's ("Leader Scott's") *Life of her father William Barnes, Poet and Philologist* (*Macmillan*). It is an open secret that Mr. Edwin Hodder

was selected to prepare the authoritative *Life of Samuel Morley* (*Hodder & Stoughton*) in consequence of his special fitness for the work, in the writing of which he had the entire co-operation of the Morley family. Autobiographies are usually readable, but when they proceed from the pens of skilled *raconteurs* they are devoured with avidity. This will explain the *favours* created by Mr. W. P. Frith's *My Autobiography and Reminiscences* (*Bentley*), which formed one of the successes of the year, although it had a formidable competitor in Sir Frederick Pollock's *Personal Remembrances* (*Macmillan*) with its fine literary flavour. Mr. Adolphus Trollope's *What I Remember* (*Bentley*) was scarcely less attractive. Dr. Peter Bayne's *Martin Luther: His Life and Times* (*Cassell*) had little in common with nineteenth-century folk like Mr. Frith, but must be noted for the new interest with which its author contrived to invest a well-worn subject, and for the scholarly thoroughness of its execution. Mr. Laurence Oliphant's *Episodes in a Life of Adventure* (*Blackwood*) demonstrated that age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of his pen. One of the raciest books of the year was Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's *Lives of the Sheridans* (*Bentley*), which tells some stories not to be beaten in any other volume. Edited by Mr. G. N. Banks, the *Autobiography of Sergeant William Lawrence, a Hero of the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns* (*Sampson Low*) threw new and curious light on the stiffest of the "Iron Duke's" battles, and especially on soldiering in the early years of the present century. Miss Jane Margaret Strickland's *Life of Agnes Strickland* (*Blackwood*) was a pleasant sisterly tribute to a once widely-read author. Dr. Charles Mackay struck rather a melancholy note in his *Through the Long Day; or, Memorials of a Literary Life during Half a Century* (*Athen*), but there was real force in his pathetic complaint that he received more *kudos* in the sense of applause for trifles thrown off on the spur of the moment—like "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and "There's a Good Time coming"—than for works of great thought and research. In his *Early Life of Samuel Rogers* (*Smith, Elder*) Mr. P. W. Claydon made admirable use of an unhackneyed subject. Belonging as much to the domain of history as of biography, may be noted Mr. Lloyd Sanders's exceedingly useful *Celebrities of the Century* (*Cassell*), a dictionary whose value would have been increased had it been confined to the men and women of, say, the Victorian era instead of dealing with the whole nineteenth century. The *Correspondence between Goethe and Carlyle* (*Macmillan*), edited by Mr. C. E. Norton, possessed rare charms for students of both men. No doubt the intrinsic excellence of his work fully justified the biography entitled *Charles Reade, Dramatist, Novelist, Journalist* (*Chapman & Hall*), and the author—Mr. C. L. Reade and the Rev. Compton Reade—have not produced quite a satisfactory life-history for all that. Painful associations were revived by Miss Louise Devey's *Life of Rosina, Lady Lytton* (*Sonnenschein*), which presented an apparently faithful story of the career of a much-injured woman. Full of a peculiar interest and eminently readable were the *Letters and Recollections of Julius and Mary Mohl* (*Kegan Paul*), edited by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson. Mr. Sidney Colvin's *Keats* (*Macmillan*) was the

latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's series of *English Men of Letters*. Mr. A. Ballantyne was fortunate enough to discover amongst eighteenth-century statesmen one who had hitherto escaped the lynx eye of biographers, and his *Life of Lord Carteret (Bentley)* consequently reads with an amount of freshness not ordinarily looked for in books about politicians of the remoter past. Robert Lee was the ablest of the Confederate generals. His *Life* was worth the telling, and his military secretary, Mr. A. L. Long, was the best man to tell it. The result will be found in the *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee (Sampson Low)*. The annals of an uneventful literary life are well exemplified in the case of Anne Gilchrist: her *Life and Writings (Unwin)*, edited by her son, to which Mr. W. M. Rossetti contributed a prefatory notice. Though all sorts and conditions of editors have handled *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, the edition prepared by Mr. G. Birkbeck Hill for the *Clarendon Press* would seem to be the ultimate form in which that immortal work can be offered to the public. If the force of editing and publishing can go farther, may we be there to see! Mr. J. E. Cabot's *Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson (Macmillan)* showed—*mirabile dictu!*—that a philosopher can also be a most lovable man. The *Autobiography of the Hon. Roger North (Nutt)* could not have had a more competent or fitter editor than the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. In his *Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson (Hurst & Blackett)* Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson carried us back to gossip and scandal, of which we have now probably heard the last. Note in passing Mr. C. B. Pitman's translation of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps' *Recollections of Forty Years (Chapman & Hall)*, in which, not unnaturally, the wonderful history of his great enterprise of cutting the Suez Canal is related at length. Mr. R. B. Stevenson wrote charmingly, *two more*, in his *Memoirs and Portraits (Chatto & Windus)*. With somewhat mixed feelings scoffer and devotee hailed the *Hortus Inolusus* (Orrington: Allen), a volume consisting of "Messages from the Wood to the Garden, sent in Happy Days to the Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston, by their Thankful Friend, John Ruskin," selected and arranged by Albert Fleming. Miss Frances Martin's *Elizabeth Gilbert and her Work for the Blind (Macmillan)* reads with something of the interest of romance. Sir Henry Layard was seen at his best in his *Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia (Murray)*. As a *bonne bouche* we have reserved to the last one of the few famous works of the year, and which divides the honours in biography with the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin." We refer to the *Collection of Letters by W. M. Thackeray, 1847-58 (Smith, Elder)*, a truly delightful book, which must put a period once and for all to the nonsense that has been written and spoken about Thackeray's alleged cynicism.

FICTION.—Considerable successes were scored in this department of literature in '87. Despite the somewhat pedantic criticism of grammarians, Mr. H. Rider Haggard attracted enormous numbers of readers to his three fascinating books—*She (Longmans)*, *Jess (Smith, Elder)*, and *Allan Quatermain (Longmans)*. In *A Son of Hagar and The Deemster (Chatto & Windus)* Mr. Hall Caine made good his claim to a place among our foremost novelists. Mr. George Bernard Shaw worked

ont with great power a new theme in *An Unsocial Socialist (Sonnenschein)*. Their old cunning was displayed by Mrs. Oliphant in *The Son of His Father (Hurst & Blackett)*, by Mr. William Black in *Sabina Zembra (Macmillan)*, by Mr. Thomas Hardy in *The Woodlanders (Macmillan)*, by Mr. R. D. Blackmore in *Springhaven (Sampson Low)*, by Mrs. Riddell in *The Nun's Curse (Ward & Downey)*, and by Mr. G. Manville Fenn in *This Man's Wife (Ward & Downey)*. Miss Edna Lyall's *Knight Errant (Hurst & Blackett)*, Miss F. Mabel Robinson's *The Plan of Campaign (Vizetelly)*, and Miss Anne Beale's *Courtieroy (Hurst & Blackett)* manifested distinct advances in their art. Mr. James Payn's skill was manifested in his *A Prince of the Blood (Ward & Downey)* and *Glowworm Tales (Smith, Elder)*. Mr. F. W. Robinson and Mr. Wilkie Collins were represented, the former by *In Bad Hands, and Other Tales (Hurst & Blackett)*, and the latter by *Little Novels (Chatto & Windus)*. *Her Two Millions (Ward & Downey)* and *A Queer Race: a Story of a Strange People (Cassell)* testified of Mr. W. Westall's industry and versatility, the latter being an effort in the neo-sensational school now so popular. In respect of diligence, however, no one will take more beating than Mr. F. Marion Crawford, witness his *Saracinesca (Blackwood)*, and *Paul Patoff and Marzio's Crucifix (Macmillan)*. Miss Braddon's *Like and Unlike (Blackett)*, Mr. Christie Murray's *Old Blazer's Hero (Chatto & Windus)* and the late Mrs. Henry Wood's *Lady Grace (Bentley)* are not quite up to the high level of their respective authors' best work. Miss Florence Warden's *Scheherazade: a London Night's Entertainment (Ward & Downey)* is the strongest thing she has yet done. *Dead Man's Rook (Cassell)*, by "Q," reveals literary talent of no mean order. The story belongs to the Haggard-Stevenson school of fiction, but is deficient in constructive skill. Mr. Clark Russell's *The Frozen Pirate (Sampson Low)* and *The Golden Hope (Hurst & Blackett)* and Mr. W. E. Norris's *Major and Minor (Bentley)* show no falling off in their writers' gifts of story-telling. The author of "My Trivial Life and Misfortune" has excelled herself in *Poor Nellie (Blackwood)*, and the same opinion may be pronounced of Mr. Hamilton Aide's *Passages in the Life of a Lady (Hurst & Blackett)*, and of Miss Alice King's *A Strange Tangle (Maxwell)*. Lady Augusta Noel's *Hithersea Mere (Macmillan)* and Mr. Julian Corbett's *For God and Gold (Macmillan)* deservedly took high rank in the fiction of the year; and there can be no question that *The Coreuleans (Macmillan)*, by Mr. H. S. Cunningham, will challenge comparison with almost any other novel of '87. Mr. Sparling's excellent introduction will excuse the chronicling of so venerable a work as Daniel Defoe's *Life, Adventures, and Piracies of the Famous Captain Singleton (Camelot Series: Walter Scott)*. Finally, Mr. Walter Besant again laid every lover of fiction under a load of gratitude by his two books—*The World went Very Well then (Chatto & Windus)*, and *Katharine Regina (Arrowsmith)*, in the latter of which, with wonted chivalry, he champions the cause of the poor governesses.

HISTORY.—In this branch a great deal of solid work was done during '87. The first place must be given to the volumes (vii. and viii.) completing Mr. Kinglake's brilliant *Invasion of the Crimea (Blackwood)*. Mr. Lecky's

magnum opus, *The History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, vols. v. and vi. (*Longmans*), also approached its end, for vol. vi. brings the book down to 1793. An interesting controversy arose between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lecky in consequence of some disparaging remarks of the historian's about the statesman's offer to the electorate in 1874 to abolish the income-tax. Mr. Gladstone succinctly reviewed this episode in the *Nineteenth Century*, and had no difficulty in giving a first-rate account of himself. It may be added—as an item of literary interest—that several writers, of whom Mr. Lecky was but one, found it impossible not to drag Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone into works with which neither the one topic nor the other had the remotest connection. The Third Part of the *Greville Memoirs*, a *Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1852 to 1860* (*Longmans*), edited by Henry Reeve, C.B., was, if anything, less interesting, but not less useful, than its predecessors. What new thing there was yet to be said of the Cromwellian epoch might puzzle some, but they will wonder no longer if they will turn to Dr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War, 1643–1649* (*Longmans*), the first volume of which, published during the year, covers 1642–1644. A learned discussion of another well-discussed period was furnished in Mr. Skelton's *Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart*, vol. i. (*Blackwood*). Mr. W. Stebbing's able volume *Some Verdicts of History Reviewed* (*Murray*) dealt with several interesting topics. The Duke of Argyll handled with his usual force—without, however, exciting the smallest enthusiasm in the country of the title *Scotland as it was and as it is* (*Douglas*). Miss Kate Norgate's *England under the Angevin Kings* (*Macmillan*) was an altogether scholarly work; and it is needless to do more than name Bishop Stubbs's *Lectures on the Study of Mediæval and Modern History* (*Clarendon Press*), and Dr. Freeman's *The Chief Periods of European History, with an Essay on Greek Cities under Roman Rule* (*Macmillan*). Two books of peculiar interest to students of the Victorian epoch appeared during the year. One of them was *St. Petersburg and London in the years 1852–64: Reminiscences of Count Vitzthum, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James's* (*Longmans*), edited by Henry Reeve, C.B., and translated by E. F. Taylor. The other was the *Memoirs of Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Boust (Remington)*, to which Baron de Worms, M.P., contributed an introduction. The English edition of an American book shall be chronicled, if for no other reason than that Great Britain has good reason to remember the author and his warlike deeds. This was Admiral Semmes's *Service Afloat; or, the Remarkable Career of the Confederate Cruisers "Sumter" and "Alabama" during the War between the States* (*Sampson Low*). Alongside of a sailor's book it is permissible to rank a soldier's, though in this case the latter's work appeals of necessity to a much more limited public. We refer to Col. Sir W. F. Butler's personal narrative of the great Nile Expedition of 1884–5, to which he gave the title of *The Campaign of the Cataracts* (*Sampson Low*). The medical faculty in general, and surgeons in particular, would not but feel proper pride after reading the *Memorials of the Craft of Surgery in England, from materials compiled by John Flint South* (*Cassell*), a volume that was edited by Mr. D'Arcy Power and contained

an introduction by Sir James Paget. This leads to the mention of the *History of the University of Oxford from the Earliest Times to the Year 1830* (*Macmillan*), by H. C. Maxwell Lyte, F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; and note must likewise be made of Dr. Dickson's translation of Theodor Mommsen's erudite *Provinces of the Roman Empire* (*Bentley*). The Jubilee year of Queen Victoria of course witnessed the publication of an enormous number of volumes having more or less reference to so rare an occurrence; but the only works that need be recorded here to which it gave rise, were Mr. Robert Wilson's *Life and Times of Queen Victoria* (*Cassell*), Mr. Punch's *Victorian Era*, vol. i., 1837–59 (*Bradbury, Agnew & Co.*), and *The Reign of Queen Victoria: a Survey of Fifty Years of Progress* (*Smith, Elder*). The last-named comprised a collection of essays by experts, showing the advance which had been made in industry, science, art, letters, law, and the like, since the accession of Her Majesty, the whole being edited by Mr. T. H. Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Under this heading we will discuss those books which are not numerous enough to warrant our placing them in classes of their own. Great controversy was excited by Mr. J. Cotter Morison's *The Service of Man: an Essay towards the Religion of the Future* (*Kegan Paul*), to the literary merits of which, however, its bitterest opponents and warmest friends alike bore hearty testimony. The Hon. John Fortescue's *Records of Stag-hunting on Exmoor* (*Chapman & Hall*) were found, even by non-sporting readers, to possess unusual interest. Surely Mr. Andrew Lang must have discovered the secret of doing without sleep, for there is no limit to his activity. In his *Books and Bookmen*, and *Myth, Ritual, and Religion* (*Longmans*), he was seen at his best, the latter being learned and thorough without being dull, the former bright and chatty and full of humorous touches. But who writes more generally or sooner gets on good terms with his readers than Dr. Jessopp? At all events, his *Arise! for Better, for Worse* (*Unwin*) is altogether delightful. When it is said that his *Lectures and Essays* (*Blackwood*) are quite characteristic of him, need we add one word more about this memorial volume of worthy Lord Iddesleigh? Frederick Clifford's *History of Private Bill Legislation* (*Butterworths*) must have proved an agreeable surprise to all general readers who had the courage to dip into it, in spite of its forbidding title. If Mr. Samuel Butler would be satisfied with his reasoning powers and give up the bludgeon, he would not have cause to regret the change, for his onslaughts on Darwinism are vigorous enough to dispense with personalities,—witness his *Luok or Cunnning as the Main Means of Organic Modification!* (*Trübner*). Truly admirable is Prof. Jebb's *Homer: an Introduction to the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"* (*Maclehose*). It is long since Mr. Lowell established his claim to a foremost place among contemporary men of letters, so we pass without further notice his *Democracy, and other Addresses* (*Macmillan*). Prof. Morley's heroic attempt to supply a systematic history of English literature induced well-wishers to cordially welcome the first volume of his *English Writers* (*Cassell*), though little he wots of the troubles in store if he presume to cross the border under the sanction of his title. More staid than Mr.

Butler, Prof. Cope's Origin of the Fittest: *Essays on Evolution (Macmillan)* was none the less readable on that account. Replete with interest for readers of all ages was Mr. Clouston's *Popular Tales and Fictions: their Migrations and Transformations (Blackwood)*. The author of "Greater Britain" attracted universal attention by his *The Present Position of European Politics; or, Europe in 1887 (Chapman & Hall)*. Mr. Thorold Rogers, with unwearied zeal and infinite patience, produced a work the value of which to students of history and economics it is difficult to overestimate—namely, *The First Nine Years of the Bank of England (Clarendon Press)*. If a well-written and lavishly illustrated *History of Music* be a desideratum, that want was supplied by Ernst Naumann's (*Cassell*), translated by F. Praeger and edited by Prof. Sir F. Gore Ouseley. A second series of *Obiter Dicta (Stock)* was sure to be warmly received by all admirers of Mr. Augustine Birrell's first series. Will it ever end, that discussion of the Lake School? At any rate, those who follow it must have read Prof. Alois Brandl's *Samuel Taylor Coleridge and the English Romantic School (Murray)*. Dr. Samuel Smiles added another volume to his stereotyped series, under the title of *Life and Labour; or, Characteristics of Men of Industry, Culture, and Genius (Murray)*. No book of sermons issued in '87 breathed a finer or healthier spirit than Mr. Welldon's *Sermons Preached to Harrow Boys in the Years 1885-86 (Hewingsons)*. Another volume of sermons of a learned type was Dr. Salmon's *Gnosticism and Agnosticism (Macmillan)*, and Archdeacon Farrar maintains his well-earned reputation by his latest work, *Every-Day Christian Life, or Sermons by the Way (Isbister)*. Mr. Talbot Baines Reed's *History of the Old English Letter Foundries, with Notes, Historical and Biographical, on the Rise and Progress of English Typography (Stock)*, though it possibly appealed to rather a narrow circle, filled a distinct blank. If a fresh edition in which an old work has been practically re-written may be described as a new book, we shall be justified in mentioning here Dr. Archibald Geikie's *Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geology (Macmillan)*. Mr. T. L. K. Oliphant's *The New English (Macmillan)* will be found deserving of particular study. Sir John Lubbock will pardon those who are inclined to rank the reader of his *Pleasures of Life (Macmillan)* as one of the pleasures unrecorded by him: The Hibbert Lecturer for '87 was Prof. Sayce, and his subject *The Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians (Williams & Norgate)*. In *The Holy Land and the Bible (Cassell)* the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie made excellent use of his experiences in Palestine, which he visited expressly for the purposes of this book. A *History of Elizabethan Literature (Macmillan)* is Mr. George Saintsbury's contribution to another attempt to furnish a complete history of English literature. Two fine art volumes of special importance may be alluded to here. They are the *International Shakespeare (Cassell)*, of which the Plays of "Henry the Fourth" and "As you Like it" were published in '87. Each play has an introduction by Prof. Dowden, and both are illustrated with photographic plates, the former after original drawings by Eduard Grützner, the latter by Emile Bayard. *The Dictionary of Religion (Cassell)*, by the Rev. W. Benham, is practically an encyclopedia of

Christian and other religious doctrines, denominations, acts, heresies, ecclesiastical terms, history, biography, and the like, and must obviously be a most useful work. If evidence were required of the care that is nowadays taken to place the elector in possession of the facts and arguments of "burning" questions, it would be found in the *Handbook of Home Rule (Kegan Paul)*, edited by Prof. Bryce, M.P., and containing articles on various aspects of the question by Lord Spencer, Lord Thring, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Canon MacColl, Mr. Barry O'Brien, Mr. E. L. Godkin, and the Editor. Mr. Kirkup's *An Inquiry into Socialism (Longmans)* is a well-informed discussion of the coming question. Our *Earth and its Story*, vol. 1 (*Cassell*), by Dr. Robert Brown, is the best popular book on the subject. Prof. Mahaffy wrote delightfully, if discursively, of *Greek Life and Thought from the Age of Alexander to the Roman Conquest (Macmillan)*. Mr. R. V. Lowe's *Bibliographical Account of the English Theatrical Literature (Nisimo)* is a storehouse of knowledge for all lovers of the drama. *Messrs. A. & C. Black* published two monumental works—one by Mr. A. J. Hipkins, entitled *Musical Instruments: historic, rare, and unique, illustrated with fifty plates in colours* the other by Mr. E. Burn, *On the Coinage of Scotland, illustrated from the Ferguslie Cabinet and other Collections, with 79 plates, embracing 1547 figures, reproduced by Dujardin's heliogravure process*. A book which some people would very properly call *sui generis* is Mr. W. S. Sonnenschein's *The Best Books: a Reader's Guide (Sonnenschein)*. This colossal work may have entailed years of labour, but its utility beyond doubt. To show the nature of the work it will suffice to quote its own description: a guide to the "choice of the best available books [about 25,000] in all Departments of Literature, with the dates of the first and latest editions, and the prices, sizes, and publishers' names of each book."

POETRY.—The fruits of our poets' labour were among the best literary produce of the year. For instance, Mr. William Morris's metrical translation of the *Odyssey of Homer (Reeves & Turner)* will probably come to be accepted as the finest translation that has yet been done of the great epic. In that event Mr. Morris will have added to the imperishable stores of English literature, which cannot be said of any other writer in '87. Another admirable translation was found in Sir Charles Bowen's *Virgil in English Verse: Eclogues, Aeneid i.-vi. (Murray)*. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's *Underwoods (Chaff & Windus)* proved to the many that its gifted author is as skillful in verse as in prose. Sir Edwin Arnold's *Lot and Jewel, with other Poems (Tribner)* were quite worthy of his high reputation. Mr. Augusta Webster's tragedy of *The Sertenes (Usuin)*, a drama of the time of Caligula, contained passages of great power. May Kendall's *Dreams to Sell (Longmans)* showed equal facility in the serious and humorous vein. Mr. Rutland Clark's *Odes of Horace (Dobglas)* was a successful venture in a field in which success is rare. Lord Lytton's volume of poems, *At Paradise; or, Legends of Exiles (Stott)*, is not equal to his previous efforts. Mr. George Meredith displayed the riches of his genius in his *Balls and Poems of Tragic Life (Macmillan)*. It does not necessarily follow that an editor of ballads

poetry should himself be a maker of ballads; but the rule could not be more aptly illustrated than by the instance of Mr. J. W. Ebsworth's *Cavalier Lyrics: For Church and Crown* (Hertford: Austin & Sons). Mr. Lewis Morris's *Songs of Britain* (Kegan Paul) charmed countless readers. Miss E. Nisbet's *Lays and Legends* (Longmans) was a most successful first appearance. St. Augustine's *Holiday and other Poems* (Kegan Paul) showed the Bishop of Derry to great advantage. Dean Plumptre executed a scholarly translation of Dante's *Commedia* and *Gonzoniere* (Isbister). Mr. Alfred Austin's *Prince Lucifer* (Macmillan) proved that its author is a poet of no mean order, but no great dramatist. All his old poetic power was exhibited in Mr. Swinburne's tragedy of *Loirine* (Chatto & Windus). Miss Alma Strettell rendered with exquisite skill *Spanish and English Folk Songs* (Macmillan). Mention must be made of the *Collected Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti* (Ellis & Serrall), edited with preface and notes by William M. Rossetti, and of *Selections from the Poetical Works of Algernon Charles Swinburne* (Chatto & Windus). The publishers seem to find the divine William's a name to conjure with, whatever it may spell to theatrical managers. Hence we have to record another grand edition of *The Works of William Shakespeare* (Blackie), edited by Henry Irving and Frank A. Marshall, and illustrated by Gordon Browne, the first volume of which was brought out late in the year. Very early in the year the veteran poet Mr. Robert Browning gave the perplexed public a fresh taste of his quality in his *Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day* (Smith, Elder).

SERIALS.—The great serial works have not yet reached their end, though of course they were all a year nearer to it. Of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Black), vols. xxi. and xxii. were published, bringing the work down to "Szo." and Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (Clarendon Press), parts ii. and iii. appeared ("Ant"—"Boz"). Mr. Leslie Stephen's *Dictionary of National Biography* (Smith, Elder) added vols. ix. to xii. to its credit, bringing the work down to "Craigie." Vols. xi and xii. of the *Encyclopædia Dictionary* (Cassell) were issued. With the year a new monthly series of critical biographies, edited by Prof. Eric Robertson, was begun under the title of *Great Writers* (Walter Scott), the most valuable feature of which has been the bibliography specially compiled for each volume by Mr. Anderson of the British Museum. The *Classical Society* issued part xvii. of the *Roxburghe Ballads*, so admirably edited by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth. In February, No. 1 of the *Classical Review* (Nutt), edited by the Rev. J. M. Mayor, put in an appearance. A shilling issue of the *English Men of Letters Series* (Macmillan) was commenced in January, and has been continued every month. The *International Scientific Series* (Kegan Paul) was enriched by the following five volumes: *Manual of the British Diptera*, by W. Phillips, F.L.S.; *International Law*, by Prof. Leone Levi; *Animal Magnetism*, by Alfred Binet and Charles Féré; *Weather*, by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; *Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals*, by Prof. Angelo Heilprin. Milton's *Poetical Works* and a second series of Chaucer's *Century Tales* were also added to the *Parchement Library* (Kegan Paul).

TRAVEL AND GEOGRAPHY.—Though no

classical work was produced in this branch of literature during '87, several most interesting and valuable books were published, the more remarkable of which will be briefly noted. Mr. James Chalmers' *Himslering in New Guinea* (Religious Tract Society), by reason of the special interest of its subject, aroused widespread attention, for of course it was easy to say much that was fresh about the country. Mr. Benjamin succeeded in writing an unusually readable book on *Persia and the Persians* (Murray). Perhaps his position as Minister of the United States to Persia gave him opportunities for observation not accessible to ordinary travellers. Under its unpretentious title, Mr. Fitzpatrick's *An Autumn Cruise in the Aegean* (Sampson Low), proved a very entertaining guide to hundreds of folk who will never set eyes on the isles of Greece. No man is better qualified to write of Eastern travel and adventure than Mr. Laurence Oliphant, and his *Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine* (Blackwood) was a favourable sample of his work. Mr. John Ball's *Notes of a Naturalist in South America* (Kegan Paul) will almost rank with classical books of fellow-naturalists who have wandered in that attractive continent. Mr. Churchward's *My Consulate in Samoa* (Bentley) and Mr. Guppy's *The Solomon Islands and their Natives* (Sonnenschein) were important contributions to the anthropology and natural history of the South Pacific. Recent French operations in the island gave prominence to Capt. Oliver's historical and descriptive account of *Madagascar* (Macmillan). Alfred Simson's *Travels in the Wilds of Ecuador, and the Exploration of the Putumayo River* (Sampson Low) introduced us to new scenes. Dr. Guillemaud's *Cruise of the "Marchess" to Kamohatka and New Guinea* (Murray) possessed the value that always attaches to the observations of the traveller of wide experience and learning. The Rev. Athelstan Riley's *Athos; or the Mountain of the Monks* (Longmans) showed that there are still some portions of Europe which have nearly as much novelty as more distant and comparatively unexplored regions. Sir Horace Rumbold's *The Great Silver River: Notes of a Residence in Buenos Ayres in '80 and '81* (Murray) must have been a welcome addition to the library of that increasingly numerous class of readers who see in the Argentine Republic a land of promise, flowing with milk and honey.

Liverpool. Rt. Rev. John Charles Ryle, D.D., 1st Bishop of (founded 1880), eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., of Macclesfield, b. 1816. Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduating (1836) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics. Rector of Helmingham (1844-61); vicar of Stradbroke (1861-80); appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield (1880). Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," Expository Thoughts on the Gospels in 7 vols., and other works.

Liverpool Royal Jubilee Exhibition, '87. H.R.H. Princess Louise performed the opening ceremony on behalf of the Queen, on May 16th, and the Exhibition was closed on Oct. 31st. The exhibits were mainly intended to illustrate the arts of peace and war. The "Lancashire village," or "Old Liverpool," formed a prominent feature, as also a theatre and a fairy fountain. The undertaking was not financially a success, there being an anticipated deficit of £50,000.

Liverpool Steeplechases. See HORSE RACING.

Llandaff. Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, Lord Bishop of. See founded before 522. His lordship, the 3rd bishop, is the son of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, co. Pembroke, and was b. 1821. Educated at Haverfordwest Grammar School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Graduated B.A. hon., 4th class Lit. Hum. 1843, M.A. 1846, D.D. by diploma 1883, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff in St. Paul's Cathedral. The income of the see is £4,200. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry 1851-83; Prebendary of Caerfechell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral 1867-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's 1875-83.

"Lloyd's Clauses." These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we give them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an impossible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd's clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance.—

F.P.A. Warranted free from particular average unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, also to pay any special charges for warehouse rent, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable, and to pay the insurance value of any packages which may be totally lost in transshipment. Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom. **G. A. General Average** and salvage charges payable according to foreign official adjustment, if so claimed, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment. **F., C. and S. Warranted free of capture, seizure, and detention,** and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war. **Deviation.** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage. **Continuation Clause (Ship or Ships Policies).** In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the underwriter shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.** No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp, rigging, and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to

sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of January, nor to go to the Azores, nor to sail the Baltic before the 30th day of March or after the 10th day of September. **M. O. Warranted free from particular average below the load waterline,** unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water.

"Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper" (1d.), founded Nov. 1842, is an exponent of advanced Liberal principles. It gives the latest telegrams and news, and contains much information of literary and general interest. Office, 12, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Load Line. This is a mark placed upon British ships to indicate the depth beyond which they cannot with safety be loaded. For history of the question, the various Acts relating to it, the Load Line Committee, etc., see ed. '87.

Loanda. Capital of Angola (g.v.).

Local County Government. There are sixty-seven counties, divisions of counties, and liberties in England and Wales, in which the justices in quarter sessions are the local authorities for the various purposes of county administration. The assessable value of the property rateable to the county rate amounted in '86, the date to which the last returns are made up, to £129,126,559. The receipts of the county authorities during the year, excluding loans, were £3,078,199, and their expenditure £3,078,449. The total amount of loans raised during the year was £205,968. The expenditure out of loans amounted to £230,829. The total outstanding debt of the county authorities at the end of the year was £3,526,268, of which by far the greater part had been incurred in respect of lunatic asylums. For more than thirty years bills have been brought forward in the House of Commons dealing with the question of improved administration in the counties. Three bills were introduced by Mr. Milner-Gibson, in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852. In the third bill he proposed that a county board should be elected by the boards of guardians, with a qualification of £30 rateable value. In 1860 Sir John Trevelyan, in 1868 Mr. Wyld, and in 1869 Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, introduced bills on the subject, but without result. In 1871 Mr. Goschen brought forward a scheme, the principal features of which were the consolidation of rates and the establishment of parish boards, the chairmen of which were to elect from among themselves a certain number of parochial representatives for each petty sessional division. The chairmen were to have a £40 qualification, and the magistrates in quarter sessions were to elect from among themselves a number of members equivalent to the total number of parochial representatives. Some years after, Mr. Solater-Booth brought in a bill proposing to give each petty sessional division two magistrates chosen at quarter sessions, and two members elected by the guardians. Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1868 had the matter frequently under consideration, and Mr. Charles Dilke had a complete measure drafted, but the pressure of other business prevented its being brought forward. The bill was based on more popular lines than any of its predecessors. The Conservative Government is understood to have occupied a large portion

of the life recess in maturing a scheme to be brought forward this session.

Local Government Board, which was constituted August 12th, 1871, under an Act passed earlier in the same year, was established to take over all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board (which Board from that time ceased to exist) under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, the powers vested in or imposed on the Home Secretary in regard to 'the registration of births, deaths and marriages, public health, local government, sanitary matters, baths and washhouses, public improvements, towns improvement, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, returns as to local taxation, and the powers and duties of the Privy Council with regard to the prevention of disease and vaccination (*q.v.*). Since that time its powers have been increased, and its sphere and operations extended by many statutes. The Board consists of a president and of certain *ex-officio* members, all of whom are members of the Government for the time being. The president is assisted by a parliamentary secretary, a permanent secretary (Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., salary £1,500), and a numerous staff of officers and inspectors, etc. The duties of the Department include a general supervision and control of the administration of the Poor Law (*q.v.*), the inspection, especially of metropolitan vagrant wards, workhouse schools, and the regulation of infirmaries; and it may authorise the emigration of orphan and deserted children. Its medical department includes a medical inspector and staff for general sanitary purposes, under it being the National Vaccine Establishment and the animal vaccine lymph station. It may order the appointment by sanitary authorities of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances, may constitute a port sanitary authority in certain cases, carry out local inquiries as to special epidemics, and may make orders as to dairies and cowsheds. It inspects alkali works (*q.v.*) and canal boats (*q.v.*). It has certain statutory powers as to bridges and highways. It examines the accounts of boards of guardians and other local bodies, and may make disallowances and surcharges. It may sanction, after due inquiry by members of its staff, the borrowing of loans for cemeteries, sanitary improvements, improvement schemes, workhouse buildings, water supply, baths and washhouses, and for other purposes; and it satisfies itself that any sums advanced by the Public Works Loans Commissioners are applied to the work for which they were intended. It grants provisional orders (see BILL, PRIVATE) for the constitution or alteration of unions and the division of parishes, for the acquisition of land, and for other local objects. It reports to Parliament upon local bills, and it publishes periodical returns as to the prevalence and cost of pauperism, sanitary matters, vaccination, local taxation and the valuation of property, and the financial position of the local authorities of England and Wales. It makes regulations as to the distribution of the grants in aid of distressed and main roads, and distributes grants in aid of the salaries of poor law medical officers, teachers in poor law schools, medical officers of health and nuisance inspectors. A water examiner under the Board reports on the condition of the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies. The powers of supervision and control exercised by the

Department extend over the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Local Government Boundaries Act, 37, appoints Earl Brownlow, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Lord Basing, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., and Mr. J. T. Hibbert, commissioners to inquire, by themselves or by assistant commissioners, as to the best mode of so adjusting in England and Wales, outside the Metropolis, the boundaries of the county and other areas of local government, as to arrange that no union, borough, sanitary district, or parish shall be situate in more than one county; as to the best mode of dealing with parts of the county which are wholly or nearly detached from the county; and as to other matters regarding boundaries of areas of local government.

Local (Municipal) Government. The number of Municipal Boroughs in existence at the end of the year '86 (to which the latest returns are made up), exclusive of the City of London, was 269, of which 100 were Quarter Sessions boroughs. Their aggregate assessable value for the purposes of the borough rate amounted to £3,552,852. The receipts of the Municipal Authorities, exclusive of loans, amounted during the year to £3,777,046, and their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, to £3,493,052, including £821,529, in respect of contributions to school boards and other local authorities, and transfers from the Borough Fund to the Town Council acting as the urban sanitary authority or Burial Board. The total amount of the loans raised by municipal authorities during the year was £376,394. Their expenditure out of loans amounted to £267,512. Their outstanding debt at the end of the year was £6,276,861. Sums amounting to £112,920 remained in sinking funds for the repayment of a portion of this debt at the end of the year.

Local Option. This phrase is now applied to such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their own midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, 1880, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, 1880, he again brought it on in the Parliament recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In 1881 another motion was carried by 42 majority, and a third motion in 1882 by a majority of 87. There has yet been no legislation on the subject, but it is believed that some means will be adopted before long by which the issue or renewal of licenses will be put under the power of localities. There are several schemes of Local Option seeking to effect a reform in the licensing system, but Sir W. Lawson and the United Kingdom Alliance are only desirous of a power of direct veto, if so pleased the electors of any place might veto, if so pleased, the issue of all licenses for the sale of liquor, and thus stop among themselves the sale of strong drink with its attendant evils. The phrase "Local Option" is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, when, writing on the subject of the Permissive Bill, he said that he was disposed to "let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory." The difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of Local Option in the liquor trade has been that of deciding what considerations should determine a "locality" who should be the constituents, and what should be the majority necessary to vote the abolition of the

trade. A further question is that of compensation to those who have invested in the trade in a locality where a subsequent vote excludes it.

Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S.; b. at Rugby May 17th, 1836. Appointed to the War Office (57), and from Lord de Grey received the appointment of editor of *Army Regulations* (65), and in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hughes placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. He was subsequently transferred to the Science and Art Department, and was elected a F.R.A.S. (60). About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and he announced many important solar and physical discoveries. Elected F.R.S. (60). He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily (70), and to India (71). He has published several works on astronomy, and has been the recipient of foreign distinctions. In a paper which he read at the Royal Society in May last (86), reporting on the work carried on under his superintendence at the Laboratory for Solar Physics at South Kensington during the years '79-85, some of the latest results of solar work, and the inferences supposed to be warranted therefrom, were given. Mr. Lockyer's work, "*The Chemistry of the Sun*," embodies his views on the physical constitution of the sun. A paper by Mr. Lockyer, read before the Royal Society, on meteorites attracted much attention in scientific circles last year. See **ASTRONOMY**.

Lodgers' Goods Protection Act, '71. This Act provides that if a superior landlord levy a distress on the goods and chattels of a lodger for arrears of rent due to him from his immediate tenant, the lodger may serve the superior landlord, or any person employed to levy the distress, with a declaration setting forth that the immediate tenant has no beneficial interest in such goods and chattels, and stating how much rent, if any, is due from the lodger to the immediate tenant, his immediate landlord, and may pay the superior landlord any sum so due. If thereupon the landlord or any other person employed by him persist in levying the distress, he is guilty of an illegal distress, and the lodger may recover the goods by application to a stipendiary magistrate or two justices. The declaration so mentioned must be accompanied by an inventory of the goods to which it refers, and a deliberate falsehood in either makes the lodger liable for a misdemeanour. Any payment made to the superior landlord in pursuance of this Act is a valid payment on account of rent due to the immediate landlord.

Logographic Printing. A system invented by a compositor, **Henry Johnson**, about 1785, whereby the types were common whole words and syllables instead of single letters. It was originally employed for printing *The Times*, but did not prove successful. The idea has been recently revived, one of the magazines being now composed in London by this method. To develop this patents have been taken out.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote spiritual

intercommunion between the Congregational Churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, and to promote church extension, and secure their common, religious, and social interests. An annual average of about £3,500 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The general committee consists of forty members; ten members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election. See ed. '87 for more detailed account of constitution of the L.C.U. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. A. Mearns.

London Corporation (Charges of Malversation). The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider certain charges preferred in the House against the Corporation (see **PARLIAMENTARY SESSION, '87**), stated in their report that the charges of improper use and malversation related to the expenditure of certain sums under the authority of a special committee of the Corporation appointed for the purpose of opposing the measure for the reform of the Corporation of London, which was referred to in the Queen's Speech '82 and introduced in the House of Commons '84. The only proceeding of the special committee coming prominently into view in the present inquiry was, said the report, the issue by them of warrants to the officers of the Corporation for sums which they required for carrying on the opposition to the scheme for the reform of the government of London, and especially to the measure introduced by the Government in 1884. The sums so received by the Town Clerk, the Remembrancer, and the City Solicitor were expended by them "under the supervision," or, as it was more authoritatively defined by the Town Clerk, "under the general authority" of the special committee. The total expenditure of the special committee, which alone was involved in this inquiry, was £19,550, of which £14,139 was expended in the year '84. The total sum was made up of many items, including counsels' fees and parliamentary agents' charges, printing, stationery, writing pamphlets, and clerical assistance. The Town Clerk and the Remembrancer told the Committee that the Corporation officers had neither time nor experience to act in opposing the bill, and it became necessary that some person who was an experienced man in those sort of matters should be employed, and should take the management and the different steps that were necessary to work up the opposition. Acting on this principle, the City officers employed numerous agents, to whom salaries or fees were paid for their own services, and to whom funds were issued for various purposes. Of these agents one was employed in obtaining signatures to petitions in favour of a municipality for South London, another to oppose the bill, and acted chiefly on the north side of the Thames, and large quantities of literature were circulated by him; another person organised a complete series of meetings in the east and north of London, which were described as very successful, *bona fide* and unpacked, and he also procured petitions to the Privy Council for charters for Lambeth, Hackney, Finsbury, Marylebone, and Tower

Hamlets. Other persons addressed meetings or engaged in charter movements in Greenwich and Woolwich. An association called the Metropolitan Ratepayers' Association was organised, and the classification of the items of expenditure in connection therewith was, said the Committee, accurately summarised by Mr. Howell in his speech in the House of Commons, as hire of halls, printing and stationery, payment of speakers, committee expenses, cost of stewards, hire of audiences, cost of advertising the resolutions passed at the meetings and conferences, remuneration of the secretary, and remuneration of reporters. The Committee had, they said, to consider two questions: (1) Whether the Corporation had any legal right to expend the City cash at all for the purpose of defending its own existence and resisting proposals for its reform or abolition: (2) Whether, assuming that it had this right, the expenditure was of an improper character. The Committee submitted that no conclusive judgment on the question of malversation could be arrived at, except by a court of law. In their opinion it had not been established by the evidence given before them. As to the second question, if the right of the Corporation to spend money in its own defence were admitted, a certain expenditure on public meetings, on books, pamphlets, and other literature intended to instruct the public mind, was legitimate. Expenditure on the preparation of petitions for municipal charters, and on the collection of signatures, though, as in the case of all petitions, open to abuse and fraud, was not necessarily corrupt or improper. The Committee were of opinion, however, that the total expenditure on advertisements was extravagant and excessive, though no serious attempt had been made to substantiate the charge that it was deliberately incurred for the purpose of corrupting the Press. The Committee were also of opinion that no proper supervision was maintained over the agents employed by the Corporation, and that much of the money which passed through their hands was used for improper and indefensible purposes. The Committee further considered the system of subsidising so-called political associations, such as the Metropolitan Ratepayers' Protection Association, to have been improper on the part of a public body. The practice of placing corporate funds at the disposal of irresponsible and unknown persons was calculated to mislead parliament by the appearance of an active and organised public opinion which might have no existence. On a review of the whole circumstances of the case the Committee reported that, in their opinion, the charge of malversation had not been sustained, but that improper use of a portion of the funds derived from the City's estate, under the authority of the special committee of the Corporation, had been proved.

London, Corporation of the City of, consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a

number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 432. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs and holds office for life; the councillors are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the city companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 20th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff (*q.v.*) of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. These two names are submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he goes in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and may have to attend committees, and the Commissioners of Sewers; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of several charities. He is head of the Thames Conservancy Board. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Mr. W. J. Soulsby, Mansion House.] The alderman of the ward presides over the ward-mote at the election of common councillors. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit and swear brokers, and

decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in common council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The Recorder (Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., salary £3,500, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. He is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen. The Chamberlain (Mr. Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., salary £2,500, who has held this office since 1883) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. The Common Serjeant (Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., D.C.L., salary £2,000) attends the Lord Mayor on all public occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the judges at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on occasions as Deputy Recorder. The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir J. Monckton, F.S.A., salary £3,000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He signs documents with his surname only. The Remembrancer (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2,000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The Sword Bearer carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last four are appointed by the Common Council.

"London Gazette," The. Originally a two-paged bi-weekly journal—founded in 1642, and removed in 1665 to Oxford, whither the court had retired to escape from the contagion of the plague, and whence the first extant series was issued—it is the official organ for all public announcements, and is now published bi-weekly. It is Government property, and all bankruptcies, partnerships, etc., must be advertised in it.

London Government Bill, '84. See ed. '86.

London Missionary Society. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

London Parks and Works Act, '87, transfers the management and control of Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Garden, Cadeia Embank-

ment, and Westminster Bridge from the Commissioners of Works and Buildings to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the cost of keeping open and maintaining them from the Exchequer to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate.

London, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C., Lord Bishop of. This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers, which were lost about the year 600. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York. His lordship is the son of Major Octavius Temple, Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone, and was educated at Iwerion Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first, 1845), M.A. (1846), B.D. and D.D. (1858). Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham (1848), resigning this appointment (1855). Appointed (1858) Head Master of Rugby School and Chaplain-in-ordinary to Her Majesty, Select Preacher at Oxford (1873-74), Bampton Lecturer (1882), consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter (1883), translated to London (1885). His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in the now famous "Essays and Reviews." This article led to numerous pamphlets attacking his lordship's position, and to serious protests being raised when he was nominated to the see of Exeter. More than one bishop refused to take part in the consecration. Beyond a serious disturbance in the religious press, and determined resistance from some quarters of the Christian world, the opposition gradually died out. His lordship is, besides, the author of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" (1858-65); "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for 1884" (1885); "Good Manners" (1884). His lordship is a prominent leader of the Temperance movement.

London Salvage Corps. Was established in 1886, when the London Fire Engine Establishment was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Fire Insurance Companies, and re-formed as the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The S. C. was established by and has since been maintained at the expense of the Fire Insurance Companies, who bear the cost ratably. It is managed by a Committee of the leading officials of the Companies, the Secretary of each of which is a member. Mr. W. Swanton, who for ten years was a leading officer of the Fire Engine Establishment, was appointed Chief Officer of the Corps, and he has since held this post. Lieut. E. Brace Hall, R.N., was appointed Second Officer in the early part of the year '86. The remainder of the Corps consists of 5 superintendents, 7 foremen, 18 first, 20 second, and 40 third class men. A good system of pensioning and insuring the lives of the members exists, somewhat similar to that of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (*q.v.*). The number of fires attended in '86 (latest return) by the S. C. was 2,039, at which 540 salvage services were rendered by the Corps. The number of watching duties performed was 22,243, which has caused the employment of temporary assistance. The receipts of the corps for 1886 amount to £24,578 1s. 8d., made up as follows: viz., £3,044 for rate in aid from the Fire Insurance Companies, £9,476 9s. 2d. for services and turn out, £350 from the Wharf

and Warehouse Committee, £1,390 os. 3d. from rents, £72 2s. from interests, and £7,712 1s. 4d. from watching. The expenditure was £23,145 os. 10d., which, among numerous items, includes £11,987 os. 6d. for salaries, £5,769 7s. 5d. for rents and taxes, and £1,429 3s. 10d. for coach and horse hire. The Corps has five stations, and owns a great number of salvage vans. All the stations are in communication by telegraph or telephone, and with the Chief Office of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the headquarters of the Metropolitan and City Police. Headquarters of the S. O. Watling Street, E.C.

London School Board. See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has for its object the prevention of the cruel treatment, wrongful neglect, or improper employment of children, also all conduct by which life or limb or health is wrongfully endangered or sacrificed, or by which morals are imperilled or depraved. These objects are sought to be secured by (1) remonstrance and moral suasion; (2) enforcement of existing laws; (3) promotion of any amendment of the law that may be necessary or desirable. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor is Patron, the Duke of Abercorn is President, and among its Vice-Presidents are Cardinal Manning (whose paper, "The Child of the English Savage," in the *Contemporary Review*, excited much attention), the Bishop of London, and Archdeacon Farrar. Hon. Sec., Rev. B. Waugh; Sec., Dr. H. Buxton. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*; Editor, Rev. B. Waugh. Office (where a shelter for children is provided), 7, Harper Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

London University. See UNIVERSITIES.

London Wesleyan Mission. The. This movement was the outcome of the interest aroused by the "Bitter Cry" issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. On March 10th, '85, a great meeting was held in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel to initiate a work amongst the outcast classes of London. A large sum of money was speedily raised, and the work was started. (1) In the East End by the Rev. Peter Thompson, at St. George's-in-the-East, who, assisted by several lay agents, has since extended his work to "Paddy's Goose," a notorious old public-house in Ratcliff Highway, now used as a mission hall; Wellclose Square; and Spitalfields. (2) St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. Edward Smith. This branch intended as an effort amongst the working is rather than the outcast classes, though both are aimed at. The chapel at St. John's Square was an old one, worked under the ordinary Wesleyan rules, with a very small congregation. In two years the congregation has been increased from about 100 to 800, and is extending on all sides, and a working men's club and girls' parlour have now been added. (3) What is known as the West End Mission, at St. James's Hall and Wardour Street, with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (q.v.) at the head, assisted by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearce and a powerful staff of lay agents. This branch of the mission illustrates what is known as the forward movement of Wesleyan Methodism, and a brass band used for the musical part of the services at St. James's Hall, social and high-class entertainments at Wardour Street, a house for the lady workers of the mission to reside in—these

ladies wearing a kind of uniform and being called "Sisters"—all indicate the broad views held by the superintendent, Mr. Hughes. This branch was only commenced last autumn, but already the Austro-Hungarian Club, Greek Street, Soho, has been acquired for the purposes of extending this mission. Sec., Rev. J. Ernest Clapham; Treas., Mr. T. Morgan Harvey. Offices: Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

"**Longman's Magazine**" (monthly, 6d.), founded November, 1881; contains serial stories, essays, elementary science, and occasional poetry. Editor, Mr. O. J. Longman. Offices, 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Lopes, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles, 3rd son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, and Bart. b. 1828. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1852). Joining the Western Circuit, he soon became a leading junior. Elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Taunton ('68-74). Q.C. ('66). M.P. for Frome ('74-76). Appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas ('76), and a Lord Justice of Appeal ('85).

Lord Cairns' Act, '82. See LAND QUESTION.

Lord Campbell's Act. By this Act, passed in 1846, and more precisely entitled "An Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents," it is provided that when the death of any person is occasioned by such a wrongful act or default as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to recover damages in respect thereof, then the person who would in that case have been liable shall still be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the injured party. Every such action must be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased, and must be brought by or in the name of his executor or administrator. The jury may give such damages as they think proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the parties respectively for whose benefit the action is brought; and the amount so recovered, after deducting costs not recovered from the defendant, is to be divided among the parties in such shares as the verdict shall direct. No more than one action lies in respect of the same subject-matter; and every action must be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of the injured person. The plaintiff must deliver to the defendant a full particular of the person or persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which he seeks to recover damages. Damages under this Act can be recovered only where pecuniary advantage or the reasonable expectation of such advantage has been lost in consequence of the injured person's death. No damage can be given for funeral expenses or the cost of mourning. On the other hand, the receipt of insurance money cannot be taken into account in reduction of damages. The Act is chiefly important in its bearing on railway accidents.

Lord Chamberlain. See CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.

Lord Privy Seal. The, was so denominated from his having the custody of the privy seal, which was used to all charters, grants, and pardons signed by the king before they came to the great seal. Modern legislation has deprived

the office of all but the most nominal duties, but the holder is fifth great officer of State, and as such takes precedence next after the Lord President of the Council.

Lords, House of. Alphabetical list of. See PEERAGE, and POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Loss of life at sea. Mr. Plimsoll's Act having failed to effect the object for which it was designed, owing to the impossibility of instituting adequate inspection of the fleets of merchant ships which daily leave our shores, several unsuccessful attempts have since been made, notably by Mr. Chamberlain, to induce Parliament to adopt a more efficient measure for preventing loss of life at sea. A select committee of inquiry into the subject last year reported in favour of a thorough reform of the system of marine insurance as the only effectual way of preventing unseaworthy ships from being sent to sea. The following table shows the number of lives lost in British and foreign vessels by sea casualties, which occurred to such vessels on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom during each of the nine years 1876-7 to '85-6, or were reported during the same years as having occurred to British vessels abroad or to foreign vessels on or near the coasts of British possessions abroad, with the number of vessels in which the lives were lost; and distinguishing the lives lost in sailing vessels from the lives lost in steam vessels, and the number of crew lost from the number of passengers lost:—

		No. of Vessels.	No. of Lives Lost.		Total No. Lives lost
			Crew.	Pass.	
1876-77	Sailing	456	2,586	195	2,781
	Steam	56	560	134	694
	Total	512	3,146	329	3,475
1877-78	Sailing	367	1,604	245	1,849
	Steam	59	487	213	700
	Total	426	2,091	458	2,549
1878-79	Sailing	305	1,561	134	1,695
	Steam	61	458	69	527
	Total	366	2,019	203	2,222
1879-80	Sailing	222	1,467	107	1,574
	Steam	64	442	105	547
	Total	286	1,909	212	2,121
1880-81	Sailing	403	2,180	82	2,262
	Steam	70	675	125	800
	Total	533	2,855	207	3,062
1881-82	Sailing	488	2,703	114	2,817
	Steam	90	1,022	254	1,276
	Total	587	3,725	368	4,093
1882-83	Sailing	429	2,094	48	2,142
	Steam	112	857	139	996
	Total	541	2,951	187	3,138
1883-84	Sailing	404	2,039	134	2,173
	Steam	73	545	228	773
	Total	477	2,584	362	2,946
1884-85	Sailing	258	1,004	52	1,056
	Steam	86	731	45	776
	Total	344	1,735	97	1,832
Total for 9 years		3,252	17,238	1,111	18,349
		680	5,777	1,408	7,185
		3,972	23,015	2,519	25,534

Lords Justices were appointed by William III. to govern England during his absence in 1604. Two Lords Justices, assigned to the

Court of Appeal in Chancery, were selected Oct. 1st, 1851, and the salary was fixed at £6,000. There are now five Lords Justices—Sir H. Cotton, Sir N. Lindley, Sir C. S. C. Bowen, Sir E. Fry, and Sir H. C. Lopes, each of whom receive a salary of £5,000.

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE.

Lords, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal. See PEERS.

Los Siete Hermanos. West Indian islands on the Venezuelan coast, belonging to that State.

Louis I., King of Portugal, b. 1838. He ascended the throne in succession to his brother, Pedro V. (1861). He had attained the rank of captain in the Portuguese navy, in which he had served in his youth as Duke of Oporto. King Louis is a writer of no mean importance; he has translated into Portuguese several plays of Shakespeare, among which are *Macbeth*, the *Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*. He married, in 1864, the youngest daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the Princess Pia, by whom he has two sons, Prince Carlos and Prince Alfonso.

Lourenço Marquez. The port and settlement in Delagoa Bay (q.v.). Now a rising town. Belongs to Portugal, which has a garrison there. Is the starting-point of railway to Transvaal gold-fields, and hence likely to become a place of consequence.

Low Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Low, Major-General Drury, b. Jan. 3rd, 1832, gazetted cornet in the 17th Dragoons, 354; and in December '81 Major-General, having always served in the same regiment. He served in the Crimean war ('54-6), and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He took part in suppressing the Indian mutiny ('58-9), and was mentioned in despatches. Again, in '79, he served through the Zulu campaign, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Ulundi. In 1879 he received a medal with clasp, and C.B. As Brigadier-General he served on the staff in South Africa from March '81 to April '82, and subsequently commanded the cavalry division in the Egyptian campaign of '82.

Lowell, James Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., son of Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., was b. at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1810. Graduated at Harvard College (1833), and at Harvard Law School (1840). Published some poems (1841) entitled "A Year's Life," another volume of poems (1844); some directed against slavery (1848); followed by the "Biglow Papers," a satirical essay against slavery and the Mexican war. Travelled in Europe (1851-52); delivered a course of lectures before Lowell Institute, Boston, on "British Poets" (1854-55); appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard College (1855); spent a year at Dresden; was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* (1857-62), and *North American Review* (1863-72); published (1866) "Commemoration Ode," in honour of the alumni of Harvard who fell in the Civil War, and afterwards six other works; travelled again in Europe (1872-74), and received the above degrees from Oxford and Cambridge respectively. His wife, Maria W. Lowell, was a poet of considerable merit and a native of the same State. In 1880 he was appointed Minister of the United

States, America, to Great Britain, from which he was recalled (1885). Under the title of "Democracy and other Addresses" Mr. L. last year republished the speeches which he delivered on important occasions during his residence in this country. The February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain a new poem by Mr. L., entitled, "Endymion: a Mystical Comment on Titian's Sacred and Profane Love."

Lower Canada. The former name of Quebec (q.v.).

Loyalty Islands. An appendage of the French colony of New Caledonia (q.v.).

Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., b. in London, 1834. Educated at Eton. Entered (48) his father's bank in Lombard Street, becoming a partner in '56. Sir J. L. has been a member of many Commissions, including the Public School Commission, the International Coinage Commission, and the Advancement of Science Commission. In '70 he entered Parliament as member for Maidstone, and continued to represent that constituency until '80, when he was elected by the Univ. of London, which seat he still holds. During his parliamentary career Sir John has taken an active interest in educational and financial questions, and several public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holidays Act and the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the Shop Hours Bill. Sir J. L. is also distinguished as a scientist, and has contributed many important articles to the literature of the Royal, Linnean, Geological and other learned societies. In '65 he published "*Prehistoric Times*," and in '70 the "*Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man*," both of which have reached a fourth edition. He is also the author of "*The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects*," "*Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola*," and a book on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, besides many other valuable scientific works. He was elected first President of the Institute of Bankers, and in '81 President of the British Association. He has also been Vice-President of the Royal Society. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, and held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of London, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. Sir John is a Liberal Unionist.

Lucy, Henry W., b. at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec. 5th, 1845. Entering the journalistic profession, he was successively on the staffs of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* ('64) and *Pall Mall Gazette* ('70). Joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the gallery staff, and writer of the parliamentary summary ('73). He was appointed editor ('86); but last year resigned the editorship, and returned to his old post in the gallery. Mr. Lucy is the author of a "*Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure*," and "*Men and Manners in Parliament*," "*Diary of Two Parliaments*"

(Vol. I., published '85, deals with the Disraeli Parliament; Vol. II., published Feb. '86, treats of the Gladstone Parliament). Published ('82) his first novel, "*Gideon Fleyce*." On the death of Mr. Tom Taylor, who in succession to Mr. Shirley Brooks had written the "*Essence of Parliament*" for *Punch*, Mr. Lucy was invited to continue the work. This he did in a new style, now familiar as "*The Diary of Toby, M.P.*"

Luderitzland and Angra Pequena. A German colony on the west coast of Africa. Administered by the German West African Society. Area under 100,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 100,000. Coast extends from Walvisch Bay to the Orange river. Inland it is bounded by the 20th meridian E. long., including Great Namaqualand. Angra Pequena, now called Luderitz Bight, is the port and nucleus of settlement, with Moravian missionary village of Bethany further inland. Regular sea communication with the Cape has been established. Climate favourable, but soil sterile and sandy. Water at present has to be brought from Cape Town. Natives are docile, of the Namaqua Hottentot tribes. There are copper mines. Herr Luderitz, who is supposed to be dead, effected purchase of land from Namaquas and settled here. The German Government annexed the territory in '84-5. See DAMARALAND.

Lunacy. See ed. '87.

Lytton, Rt. Hon. Edwd. Robt. Bulwer-Lytton, and Baron and 1st Earl of, only son of the late Lord Lytton, the novelist and dramatist, was b. in 1831. Was educated at Harrow and the Univ. of Bonn, and early gave promise of the inheritance of his father's literary genius, by the publication of "*Glytemnestra and other Poems*," under the nom. de plume of "Owen Meredith." He early entered the diplomatic service, and served as *attaché* to the embassy of his uncle Sir Henry Bulwer, at Washington, in '49. He was subsequently an *attaché* at Florence, Paris, The Hague, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna. In '63 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and the following year served in the same capacity at Athens. He subsequently became *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon, and at Madrid, and Vienna, and in '72 was appointed secretary of the embassy to Paris. Two years later he was sent as Ambassador to Lisbon, and in '76 was appointed Viceroy of India. His viceroyalty is memorable for the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, and for the declaration of war upon Afghanistan. Lord L. resigned the Governor-Generalship simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield after the defeat of the Conservative Ministry in '80. He was raised to the rank of an earl on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield in the same year. Lord Lytton was last year appointed Ambassador to Paris in succession to the late Lord Lyons. In addition to the volume of poems already mentioned, Lord L. is the author of "*Lucile*," "*Fannhauser*," "*The King of Amasus*," "*Fables and Songs*," "*Glenavert*," "*The Shaving of Shagpat*," etc., and of a Life of his father.

M

Macao. A Portuguese trade-port and settlement at the mouth of the Canton river, China. Area, 26 sq. m.; pop. 68,086. Ceded to Portugal in 1556.

McCarthy, Justin, M.P., was b. at Cork in 1830, and educated in that city. In '53 he commenced his career as a journalist in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) chief editor. In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, from which he retired in '86. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry, against Mr. (now Sir C. E.) Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. M. was declared to be the sitting member. Mr. J. M. is one of the most powerful of Mr. Parnell's supporters, and is regarded as a possible leader of the Irish party in the event of the leadership becoming vacant. Mr. McCarthy is also well known as a novelist and historian, and, besides being the author of "*A Fair Saxon*," "*Dear Lady Diadain*," "*Linley Rookford*," and "*Carniola*," etc., he has written the well-known historical works, "*A History of Our Own Times*," "*The Epoch of Reform*," "*History of the Four Georges*," a volume of essays entitled "*Con Amoié*," and "*Prohibitory Legislation in the United States*." Mr. M. has also been a frequent contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, *Westminster*, and *London Reviews*, and many other English and American periodicals.

Macdonald, Dr. George, poet and novelist, b. 1824, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire. Educated at University of Aberdeen, and subsequently at Highbury Independent College, with the idea of becoming a Congregational minister. He afterwards, however, decided to devote himself to literature, a determination upon which many thousands of the English-speaking race now congratulate him. Mr. Macdonald's works are characterised by deep poetic and religious feeling, and great power of mental analysis. His views are extremely broad and liberal, and the charm of his style has a peculiar fascination. His best known works are "*David Elginbrod*," "*Adela Cathcart*," "*The Poitent*," "*A Story of Second Sight*," "*Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood*," "*The Seaboard Parish*," "*Robert Falconer*," "*The Vicar's Daughter*," "*Thomas Wingfield, Curate*," "*The Marquis of Lossie*," "*At the Back of the North Wind*," "*The Gifts of the Child Christ*," "*The Wise Woman*," a Parable, etc. Dr. M. is also an eloquent preacher, and frequently occupies Congregational and other pulpits.

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, author of the oratorio "*The Rose of Sharon*" (written for the Norwich Festival of 1884). The son of a Scottish musician, he was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied and played as violinist in Germany (1857-62), where he became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Since then, till his great success, his life was one of hard work, and his compositions, very scholarly and original, though few, were on a scale too

small to make known the great genius he is now seen to possess. Mackenzie composed a violin concerto for the Birmingham festival of 1885, which was very favourably received. He has produced two operas, "*Colomba*" and "*The Troubadour*," both brought out at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, the last-named in the summer of 1888. In the autumn of the same year his cantata "*The Story of Bayd*" was brought forward at the Leeds Festival.

Mackenzie, Capt. See CAES.

Mackenzie, Sir Morell, Bart., M.D., one of the most eminent of living authorities on diseases of the throat, was b. at Leytonstone, Essex, 1837. Educated at the London Hospital and the medical schools at Paris and Vienna; M.D. Univ. of London. In '63 he was awarded the Jacksonian prize for an essay on "*Diseases of the Throat*." Sir M. M. has been for some years physician to the London Hospital, and lecturer at that institution on diseases of the throat. He was sent for by the German Crown Prince on the occasion of the recent development of alarming symptoms of disease in his Imperial Highness's larynx, and recommended that the diseased portion, which he considered to be not of a cancerous nature, should be excised. The Prince submitted to the operation, which Dr. Mackenzie very skillfully performed; and in recognition of his services to her august relative Her Majesty conferred a baronetcy upon him. Though the Crown Prince, however, was relieved for a time by the operation, alarming symptoms reappeared a few weeks afterwards. Sir M. M. is the author of standard works on diseases of the throat, and founded the Hospital in Golden Square for the treatment of those diseases.

MacMahon, Ex-President Marshal Marie Edmé Patrick Maurice de, Duke of Magenta, b. of an Irish family, at Sully, Fr. France, July 13th, 1808. He was educated for the army at St. Cyr. From 1830 to 1848 Captain MacMahon was mostly engaged in the Algerian war. He distinguished himself in the storming of Constantine. Major in 1840, and Colonel of the Foreign Legion, he was made a General in the Crimean war, and succeeded General Canrobert at the head of a division. For his gallantry in storming the Malakoff he received the G.C.L.H. and K.G.C.B. In the Franco-Italian war he came unexpectedly upon the Austrians at Magenta, and defeated them. For this deed he was created Field-Marshal and Duke of Magenta. He was made Governor of Algeria in 1864. In the Franco-Prussian war he commanded the First Army Corps. He was forced to retreat before the Crown Prince after two preliminary battles, and suffered a crushing defeat, after having been severely wounded at Sedan. He was commander-in-chief of the French army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune. In Nov. 1873 Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the Republic for a term of seven years, but resigned Jan. 1879. He was succeeded by M. Grévy, and has since retired from political life.

"Macmillan's Magazine" (Bedford Street, Covent Garden—monthly, 1s.) was founded October 1859. It contains articles and essays of general literary interest, and fiction. Editor, Mr. Mowbray Morris.

Macnaghten, Edward, son of Sir Edw. Macnaghten, and Burt., b. 1830. Educated at

Cambridge. Called to the bar (1857); Q.C. (1880). Appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1887), in succession to Lord Blackburn. He was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Antrim in 1880, and continued to sit for that constituency until his appointment as a Lord of Appeal.

Macwhirter, John, A.R.A. b. 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh. Elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1863). In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1879). Hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy (1882). Mr. Macwhirter has painted some excellent pictures, chiefly relating to the Highland scenery. His three contributions to the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1886 were "The Three Witches," "Winter Morning," and "Autumn Evening." "Edinburgh from Salisbury Crags," "Misty Gleams," "Harbour of Genoa," and "Shores of Iona" were the subjects he exhibited last year.

Madagascar. Native name *Nossi Dambo*. A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Now virtually a French Protectorate. It is about 900 miles long by 500 broad, area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital *Antananarivo*, a striking and well-built town of pop. 200,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are *Tamatave*, pop. 10,000, on E. *Mojanga*, pop. 14,000, on N.W. The soil is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, rice, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the coast. There are no large animals, but crocodiles abound in the rivers, and the lakes are remarkable for their enormous harvests of fish, which, with rice, are chief articles of diet amongst the poorer classes. Immense herds of cattle roam over the grassy plains. Government an absolute monarchy, the Queen (*Ranavalona III.*) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself. Power really in the hands of Prime Minister (*Rainilaiarivony*), who is husband of the Queen. By treaty, December 1885, a French Resident, with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations. The standing army consists of 20,000 men, armed with modern weapons; during the war 50,000 were mobilised and trained by English officers. Christianity has taken firm root amongst the Malagasy, and a system of national education has been introduced with marked success. Total imports and exports before the war with France valued at £800,000 annually, official returns. The trade of the island has, in consequence of the war, suffered considerably. Manufactures consist of lambas, hats, boots, chains and articles of jewellery, silk and woollen weaving, metal work, and cabinet work. The ruling and most civilised section of the Malagasy are the Hova (central province). Other tribes are the *Betsimisaraka* (east coast), *Sakalava* (north and west coasts). They are not intelligent, industrious, and progressive people, speaking Malay dialects, and though black, are believed to be chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin. There are Arabs and Africans in the island, and probably some admixture. Since early in the century France has made repeated efforts to obtain a

footing in Madagascar, and has held some small islands on the coast. In 1883 regular conquest was attempted, but failed, a desperate resistance being offered. But the Malagasy, being unable to find any Power to aid them against the invader, were obliged to cede *Diego Suarez Bay*, to be formed into a French naval station, to pay £800,000 war indemnity, and to enter into a treaty giving France the control of foreign relations. Early in 1887 French troops withdrawn. During the year rupture of French Resident with Hova Government on account of alleged British encroachments. Peaceable solution of difficulty. See *FRANCE*; and for Prime Minister, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*. Consult Sibree's "Great African Island"; Shaw's "Madagascar and France"; Leroy's "Les Français à Madagascar"; and the *Antananarivo Annual*.

Madras. See *INDIA*; and for Ministry, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*.

Madeira Islands. A group of N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal. Area, 317 sq. m., pop. 132,223. Capital and port *Funchal*, a fine town of 20,000. Climate and scenery renowned. Products, wine, fruit, sugar, coffee. People Portuguese. A celebrated sanatorium. Wine has lost its former excellence, and trade is not what it was. Consult "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls," '82, Part ix., and '84, Part vii. (*Madeira*).

Madrigal. A short poem on some motto or "conceit," secular or sacred; hence a choral composition of the polyphonic kind, that is built upon one or more subjects treated with various devices of counterpoint, imitation, etc., forming the musical expression of such a poem. The word is the Spanish *madrigale*, a sort of satirical motto poem, other nations being quick to follow the Spanish models. The prime madrigalian era is that of our Elizabeth and James I., and the English are the greatest composers in the style.

Magdala. A fortress in *Abyssinia* (*q.v.*) taken and destroyed by a British force, '68.

Magenta, Duke of. See *MACMAHON*.

Magliani, Agostino, Italian Minister of Finance, was b. at Lanzino, Oct. '82. Has effected great reforms in Italian finance, and has held his present portfolio in three ministries (1877-78, 1878-79, and in the present Depretis cabinet, appointed May 20th, 1881, to date). He belongs to the school of Adam Smith, and was one of the founders of the "Società Adamo Smith" at Florence. He has written much on financial questions, on which he is an acknowledged authority.

Mahé. Chief of the *Seychelles Islands* (*q.v.*).

Mahmoud of Candahar. See *AFGHANISTAN*.

Maine, Sir H. B., K.C.S.J., LL.D. the most distinguished of modern writers on civil law and jurisprudence, was b. 1822. Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated; his brilliant career as a student terminating in his becoming senior classic and university scholar. Was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the same university (1847), and was elected Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple (1854). Appointed law member of the Supreme Government of India (1862), and during his seven years' tenure of this important office succeeded in introducing reforms with which his name will ever be associated. On his return home (1869) he was appointed Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. Elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (1877). He is the author of several

works, which occupy almost as important a place in his own department as the works of Darwin in the department of science. His chief works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," "Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society" and its Relation to Modern Ideas," "Village Communities in the East and West," and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions." Sir Henry Maine is a member of the Council of State of the Secretary for India, and a bencher of Middle Temple.

Maintenance. Word used in law to signify the illegal helping of one person as against another in carrying on a law-suit.

Malacca. A town and territory of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Maldivé Islands. An extensive group of low coral islands, atolls, and reefs, about 300 m. S.W. of Cape Comorin, extending over 500 m. Produce coconuts. Peopled by Sinhalese. Sultan annually renders homage to Governor of Ceylon.

Malloch, William Hurrell, was b. 1849. Educated privately. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and obtained second-class honours in the Final Classical School; Newdigate prize (1871). Mr. Malloch is a frequent contributor to the monthly magazines, especially to the *Nineteenth Century*. Among his published works are "The New Republic," "The New Paul and Virginia," "Is Life Worth Living?" "The Old Order Changes" (1886), in each of which he, in one form or another, propounds his political and social views, which may be termed philosophical conservatism. His writings, marked by much keenness and clearness, are mostly of a controversial nature.

Malta. Anciently *Malta*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With lesser islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 162,641, inclusive of garrison, usually 5,000 to 6,000.—Capital Valetta, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station with dockyards and arsenals, and a seat of some commerce. City *Valetta*, the ancient Medina, is a second city inland.—Originally barren rock, Malta has been fertilised, water stored in vast reservoirs, and is now highly cultivated. It yields fine crops of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, etc., and has extensive pastures. Climate dry and healthy.—Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council.—A New Constitution was provided for by letters patent issued in Dec. '87. Legislative Council to consist of Governor as president, without vote; 6 official members; 4 members who will represent clergy, nobility, landowners, the University, and merchants, on basis of £60 franchise; and 20 members elected by present electorate, but for single constituency instead of *scrutin de liste* as formerly. Elected members to have full control of finance and local matters, and 3 of them to be salaried members of Executive Council. Right of veto reserved to Governor; right of legislation by letters patent or order in council reserved to Crown. Salaries and pensions provided for by permanent civil list of £38,000. A Royal Commission to divide the dependency into electorates has been appointed.—The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege. There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery. For *annual statistics* see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Gardening, agriculture, pastoral farming, and fishing, are the pursuits of the

people, who are of African origin, with Italian and English admixture.—In 1530 Malta came into the hands of the Knights of St. John. It was taken from the Order by Bonaparte in 1798, and was captured from the French by the British in 1800, assisted by the Maltese. Finally annexed 1814. For Governor, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*.

Malthusianism. A term loosely applied to designate any and all theories, for checking over-population, i.e., increase in population in excess of the power of providing food and work for it. It originated in a "Treatise on Population," first published in 1798 by Thomas Malthus, Professor of History at Haileybury College, wherein the author pointed out the dangers and miseries of over-population, and expounded various theories respecting it. A society called the *Malthusian Society* exists, whose objects are to promote and extend thrift and the principles of political economy among the people.

Manchester Grammar School. See *PUBLIC SCHOOLS*.

Manchester New College, founded in Manchester 1786, now in University Hall, Gordon Square, London, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all persons on payment of fees. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, LL.D. The centenary of the institution of the college has recently been celebrated.

Manchester November Handicap. See *HORSE RACING*.

Manchester, Rt. Rev. James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 1847. Income £4,500. His lordship was b. at Sheffield, 1826. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., 1853, M.A. 1860, D.D. *jur. div.* 1876. Was ordained deacon 1853, and priest 1854, by the Bishop of Ely. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne 1871, where he succeeded Dr. Perry, and translated to Manchester 1886. Formerly curate of St. Neots 1853-55, Sheffield 1855-59, Hornsey 1859-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, 1861-67; vicar of Paddington and rural dean 1867-76; Warburtonian Lecturer 1874; chaplain in-ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Coddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral 1871-76. His lordship is also known as the author of "Nature and Revelation—Four Sermons," 1861; Hulsean Lecturer ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom," 1865; "Jacob—Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge," 1870; and "The Expectation of Christ."

Manchester Ship Canal. This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a parliamentary bill early in the session of 1883. The original project was, briefly, as follows:—To construct a new waterway for ocean-going steamers from the estuary of the Mersey, near Runcorn (which is above Liverpool), to Manchester, through two or three locks, and partly in the beds of the rivers Mersey and Irwell. The canal was to be about twenty-one miles long, independently of the

channel made by widening and deepening in the estuary; and the variety and magnitude of the interests to be disturbed were at once apparent by the necessity of removing no less than five railway bridges (and of course diverting the lines) and a canal viaduct. The bill was passed by a House of Commons committee in 1883, and thrown out by the Lords; in 1884 it was passed by a Lords' committee, and thrown out by the Commons. In 1885, however, in an amended form, it was passed by both Houses. Some time afterwards the promoters of the canal brought a bill before parliament asking for power to pay interest out of capital during construction—thus reopening a much vexed question. The bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons March 9th, 1886. In July Messrs. Rothschild issued the Company's prospectus for £8,000,000 sterling, when, to the astonishment of most people, the response was so disproportionate that the issue was withdrawn. The matter has not been allowed to drop, however, and on December 9th, at a large and representative meeting at Manchester, a report of a consultative committee was read, emphatically approving of the project and the estimates made. Early in Feb. '87, it became known that some amount of friction existed on the board of directors; and, to the regret of many friends of the scheme, Mr. Daniel Adamson retired. A new board was soon afterwards appointed, with Lord Egerton of Tatton as chairman. As the result of much financial negotiation, it was eventually decided to divide the capital into ordinary and preference shares; and a motion to suspend standing orders in order to introduce a bill to this effect was moved by Mr. Houldsworth in the House of Commons on June 8th,—it being explained that under the Company's original bill the necessary capital had to be raised by Aug. 5th. The Act was carried, and received the royal assent by July 13th, an unprecedentedly short interval for an opposed Act. At the end of the month the preference capital was floated, and at once bought up—the interest during construction being 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. afterwards, Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Baring undertaking the task. At the half-yearly meeting, on Aug. 20th, it was announced that all the £6,710,000 share capital requisite to be allotted, and £2 per share paid up, had been placed before Aug. 5th, and the Bridgewater Trust had been bought for £1,710,000. On Nov. 11th the works were commenced at Eastham Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Lord Egerton of Tatton, chairman, and Sir Joseph Lee, the vice-chairman, formally began operations by putting a sod each, but there was no public ceremony. On Dec. 23rd, the Bishop of the Diocese, speaking at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, said it was not known for certain, but there were good grounds for believing that about £60,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank during the year in order that it might be spent in the construction of the ship canal. During December, besides the work being carried on at Eastham and at different points, it was reported that a beginning had been made at the Salford end, where there is to be a dock having a water area of twenty-five acres.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply. This great work has been commenced, the idea being to convey to Manchester the waters of

Thirlmere, in the Lake district. The contracts for the first part were let towards the end of 1885, the first works consisting of some 3½ miles of tunnelling and 1½ mile of open cutting. The aqueduct is to convey 50,000,000 gallons of water daily. After leaving the tunnel, the aqueduct, it is arranged, will appear in the valley leading to Graamere, keeping to the high land above Rydal and Windermere, and passing under Chapel Green, Nab Scar, and Skelgill Wood. After crossing Troutbeck, the water, passing through inverted iron siphon pipes, covered with earth, will pass behind several residences by means of a tunnel, leaving Windermere railway station two miles to the east. Then the valleys of the rivers Eam, Lune, and Ribblesdale will be crossed by inverted siphon pipes, and the rivers by bridges, till the neighbourhood of Bolton is reached; when the water will pass through cast-iron pipes chiefly laid along main roads to the Manchester reservoirs. It is calculated that there will be nearly thirty-three miles of 40-inch cast-iron siphon pipes, nine miles of 36-inch piping, and about eighteen miles of 33-inch. (For details of the works done in '86 see ed. '87.) We were informed, by the courtesy of the Waterworks officers of the Manchester Corporation, under date Dec. 27th, '87, that the gigantic task was being proceeded with, and that another contract was about being let.

Mandamus, Writ of. (Latin *mandamus*, "we enjoin"). A writ to enforce performance of a duty, especially a duty of a public or quasi-public nature. It issues in all cases where a party has a right to have a thing done and no other specific means of enforcing this right. Application for the writ must be made to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Examples of the purposes for which a writ of mandamus may be issued are:—to compel a local authority to make a rate which the law requires it to make; to compel an inferior Court, which has not done so, to proceed in the determination of some matter within its jurisdiction; to compel a company to comply with obligations imposed upon it by its Act of Parliament. The writ requires the person against whom it is issued to perform an act or show cause for not performing it. If he fail to show sufficient cause, the Court will grant a peremptory mandamus, which leaves no alternative to performance of what is required. The writ above described is known as the prerogative writ of mandamus, and differs from what is known as the statutory writ of mandamus. But the distinction is too technical to be explained here.

Manilla. Capital of the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands (*q.v.*); pop. 279,000.

Manisty, Sir Henry, b. 1808. Educated at Durham Grammar School. Practised as a solicitor (1830-42). Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1845). He rapidly acquired an extensive practice. Q.C. (1857). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (1876). On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the Red River Settlement; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 123,200 sq. m.; pop. 130,000. Capital Winnipeg, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Province divided into

counties, which are grouped into eastern, central, and western. District of Keewatin now under government of Manitoba. General surface a level prairie, 800 feet above Lake Winnipeg and 700 feet above the level of the sea. Principal stream the Red River, which rises in Minnesota, U.S., flows north through the province for 140 miles, and empties itself into Lake Winnipeg. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Owing to dryness of atmosphere, winter cold not felt severely, snow falls lightly, and horses winter on the prairies without shelter. Soil very fertile, wheat being staple crop, and yields abundantly, twenty-five bushels to the acre being commonly raised. All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well. Flax and hemp have also been grown with success. The prairie grasses furnish excellent pasturage and good hay. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Wood is scarce, and is chiefly confined to narrow strips along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Principal trees are elm, oak, maple, and poplar, spruce, cedar and fir also occurring; the ash-leaved maple yields sugar. Rivers and lakes swarm with fish of several kinds. Game is plentiful, and coal abounds throughout the province.—Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 31 members, elected by districts for four years. Three members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons. Mr. Norquay's ministry resigned Jan. '88, and the Hon. Thos. Greenway undertook to form a government. Details had not come to hand at the time of going to press. Religion and education are provided for in Winnipeg and other centres. Laws are enacted to protect and further agriculture, and stringently enforced. Grain-growing and other kinds of farming are the main industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the province; there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems, and a line is to be built through Keewatin to Hudson Bay. Water communications are extensive by river and lake during summer.—Land surveyed in numbered squares. Quarter section of square mile = 160 acres, free grant. Lands reserved to support free education. Many half-breeds among the population. See CANADA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Bryce's "Manitoba," Macoun's "Manitoba and the Great North-West," etc.

Manning, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal of the Church of Rome, Archbishop of Westminster, was b. 1808. Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Graduated (1830) and became Fellow of Merton Coll. Rector of Lavington and Grafton, Sussex (1834-40); Archdeacon of Chichester (1840-51). Resigned these preferments (1851) and joined the Church of Rome. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church (1851), and appointed rector of St. Helen's and St. Mary's, Baywater, where he founded a congregation entitled the "Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster (1865); Cardinal (1875). Besides numerous volumes of sermons, he has written a large number of works on the doctrines of the

Church of Rome and its relations with civil society, including "The Temporal Power of the Pope," a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Exposition," as to the Vatican Decrees (1875), "The True Story of the Vatican Council," etc. Cardinal Manning takes a leading part in all the social and philanthropic movements in the Metropolis; and is also an earnest supporter of temperance, being President of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.

Man. See ISLE OF MAN.

Manor. A manor is a territorial division derived from feudalism. Concerning its origin and the details of its organisation there prevails much dissension among scholars and antiquaries. It took shape at a time when law and custom were hardly to be distinguished. Each manor had its own customs; so that of the thousands of manors existing in England no two are exactly alike. The manor superseded in a great degree the township, which some have traced back to the village community, and which at all events was the unit of property and administration in early English times. Each landowner of the township had possessed in severalty his homestead, and perhaps some land with it. But the greater part of the land, arable and pasture, was held by the landowners in common. Each township had its court, its officers, and its administrative machinery, and sent representatives to the Courts of the Hundred and the County. By steps which are now very obscure the township came to have a feudal lord, the lord of the manor. Part of its land became his demesne, cultivated by his villeins for his benefit; part remained in possession of his tenants. The villeins had no property of their own, and were usually attached to the soil, but were protected in their lives and in their domestic rights. The free tenants were practically owners of their tenements, subject to the performance of feudal service and payment of feudal dues. The villeins gradually acquired an interest in the land, and became copyholders. (See COPYHOLD.) The free tenants in many instances became the yeomen and freeholders of later days. The manor had its civil courts: the Court Baron for the freeholders, in which the free tenants were judges; and the Court (since called Customary) for the villeins, in which the lord or his steward was sole judge. It had also a criminal court, the Court Leet. This, and the Court Baron, and many other features of the manor, came down almost unchanged from the earlier township. Lawyers are incorrect in asserting that the manor was a sudden creation or altogether the result of the Norman conquest. By a statute of the 18th year of Edward I. (1290) restraints were placed upon subinfeudation which rendered it impossible to create any more manors. Every manor now existing must, therefore, be at least 600 years old. At the present day the lord of the manor receives from its freehold tenants a merely nominal rent or service. From the copyhold tenants he receives more, but copyholds are in course of enfranchisement, and in many manors no copyhold land can be found. His rights over the waste of the manor, almost the only common land remaining, are still important. Others have rights over it, but he is its owner. The courts of the manor have long since either vanished or become formal. Consult Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England,"

and generally the writings of Sir Henry Maine, and Mr. Elton, Scriven on "Copyholds," and Williams' "Principles of Real Property."

MANOR, Lord of. See LAND QUESTION and MANOR.

Mansfield College is established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university, or undergraduates of Oxford who have passed Moderations. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any college in Oxford (other than Mansfield); (2) Theological, value £50 a year, with tuition free and University fees paid, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. The staff will consist of five Professors and as many Fellows. The lectures are held meanwhile in temporary premises, but buildings from designs by Basil Champneys, Esq., are in process of erection.

Manslaughter. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.
Manufacturing Inventions, '87. Among the many inventions, we select a few which appear to claim attention on account of their practical utility. **Messrs. Downing & Co.,** of Manchester, have brought out a **Treadle Corking Machine** for bottling ale, wines, and other liquors. It leaves the operator at liberty to manage the bottles and their corks, as the corking is done by the downward movement given to a treadle, which subsequently springs back, releasing the bottle securely corked, and the machine is again ready for action. One hundred dozen bottles per hour can be corked by this machine. The same firm have also invented a **Handle Corking Machine**, which enables the corking to be done by handle instead of treadle power. A most important mechanical process for **Bottle-blowing** by compressed air, without the aid, as hitherto, of the mouth, has been invented, and promises to entirely revolutionise the glass-blowing industry. Labour and time are saved, and it is cheap in action. The bottles blown by means of this apparatus are remarkably accurate, and a much greater number may be manufactured in a given time than was possible under the old process of blowing by the mouth. It is the patented invention of an Irishman; but the **Patent Glass Blower Company (Limited)**, who are the owners, are working it. In the new **Eclipse Self-Inking Dating Stamp**, the type is made to revolve round a drum, and forms a part of the apparatus, so that the necessity of picking out dates, and placing them for impressions, is obviated, and moreover each date can be readily shifted without inking the fingers. In a kindred department may be mentioned the **Copying-Book Dampener**, brought out by the **Allen Machine Company (Limited)**, of Halifax. It renders superfluous both brushes and bowls, the troublesome accessories of letter-books; is rapid in action, and is made in convenient sizes. The water is contained in a wedge-shaped and closed metal case, having along its bottom edge a roller which damps the tissue-paper when run along its surface, oiled-paper being used as before under the sheet. If the "dampener" is held horizontally no water can escape. Such an invention for office and general use as the above brings us naturally to speak of two new and improved forms of **Speaking-Tubes**, the universally adopted method for carrying on speech at short distances.

Messrs. Purser, of Birmingham, have arranged a **Self-Acting Combined Mouthpiece and Whistle**, which is automatic, and does away with any necessity for a chain to attach the whistle to the mouthpiece, and the latter also need never be left open. In the new **Speaking-Tube Bell**, invented by **Mr. J. W. Black**, a small gong is struck instead of sounding a whistle, by pressing a ball at the mouthpiece; when the tube is raised towards the speaker, this ball drops into another position, and leaves the tube clear for speaking through. The gong is at both ends of the tube-length. Among sewing-machine improvements was the "**Utility**" **Embroiderer**, a great advance upon sewing-machine inventions. By its use all kinds of ornamental stitching may be executed, and with the greatest correctness and rapidity—moreover, too, of a class that has hitherto been impossible, or only attainable by hand work. It is the invention of **Mr. W. E. H. Hickling**. A new **Bicycle Oil-can** has been introduced by **Messrs. Marples & Son, of Sheffield**. No screw cap is used in this can, and leakage would appear impossible. Early in the year the **Coventry Cycle Company** brought out their patent **Anti-Vibratory Spring Handle Bar**, for bicycles and tricycles, by means of which the vibration is reduced to a minimum. **Agriculturists** have been supplied, in the **Portable Hay Press**, with a useful apparatus for compressing into bales cotton, hay, straw, clover, and other yielding produce. It has been introduced by **Messrs. Collitt & Co., of Boston**. A square press frame is operated upon by four uprights, one at each corner, the pressing power being obtained by a steam-engine or by horse-power under suitable conditions, and the whole machine being on wheels may be moved from place to place. The hay or other material can be put into the apparatus from above, or by means of doors in the sides, which are constructed so as to bear the pressure used. The improved **Measuring and Folding Machine** of the **Measuring and Packaging Co., New York**, is designed, as its name implies, to enable textile goods to be correctly measured, marked, and folded by mechanical means. Considerable loss annually occurs in large wholesale houses, owing to an extra quantity of material being claimed on account of supposed short length, and in consequence the manufacturer is often liable to fraud in a demand for "shortage"; or if it is the practice to send over-length, then the customer may get more than his due. This new machine measures, marks, registers the length, and folds the goods.

Margarine Act, '87 (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION), enacts that substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not, shall only be sold under the name of "**Margarine**"; and every package, whether open or closed, containing that substance shall be branded or durably marked "**Margarine**" on the top, bottom, or sides, in printed capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square; there is to be attached to each parcel exposed for sale by retail, and in such manner as to be clearly visible to the purchaser, a label marked in printed capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square "**Margarine**"; and the paper wrappers in which the article is delivered to the purchaser are to have the word printed on them in capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. The Act came into force Jan. 1st, '88.

Margarita. An island off the coast of Cumana, Venezuela. Area about 350 sq. m., pop. 15,000. Formerly the seat of extensive pearl fisheries.

Marianne Islands, or Ladrões. A group in N. Pacific, east of the Philippines, belonging to Spain. Volcanic, fertile, abounding in wild cattle, swine, and goats. A few colonised. Aborigines almost exterminated. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Marie-galante. A West Indian island in the Leeward group. A possession of France, included in colony of Guadeloupe. Area 60 sq. m. Is hilly, producing a little cotton and coffee.

Marine Biological Laboratories. Institutions near the sea-shore, provided with dredging apparatus, tanks, and scientific instruments, for scientific study. The object is the study of marine animals, for the twofold purpose of gaining information as to the habits of our food fish and extending our knowledge of marine zoology and botany. They are thus of commercial and scientific importance. On the European and American coasts several laboratories are in existence. Of the former the one on the Mediterranean at Naples, founded by Dr. Dohrn, is the most important. Its cost has been about £200,000, and its annual expenses are about £4,000. The United States Fish Commission have erected several small laboratories, and are now laying out £10,000 on one at Wood's Hole, and £20,000 on fishponds protected by piers of masonry. This Commission has received in all from the imperial revenue some £300,000. In England a **Marine Biological Association** has been founded, towards which a site at Plymouth, a sum of money, and an annual income has been granted by the Government. The Fishmongers Company, the leading English scientific societies, and private individuals have subscribed. Altogether above £12,000 has been raised. Its president is Professor Huxley; its secretary, Professor Ray Lankester; and Mr. Walter Heape the resident superintendent.

Marine Insurance, '87. Although the past year was not unmarked by many interesting events at Lloyd's, it cannot be said that there is much to report in the way of changes in the rates charged during the twelve months. The chief reason for this fact is that rates reached a minimum during the previous year and the early part of '87. The tendency, however, has been towards a slight reduction, especially in steamers for time from the 20th Feb. last, 8-gun. nea boats of the year before having been done at 7 or 7½ gs., 7-g. boats at £7, and 6-g. boats at 5 or 5½ gs. In F. P. A. rates to the East a slight diminution is also observable, Liverpool and Bombay or Calcutta being now done at 6s. 8d. per cent. by the regular liners, and coal or railway cargoes at 12s. 6d. to 15s. instead of 17s. 6d. or £1. Baltic prices are about the same, and Mediterranean F. P. A. 6s. 3d. instead of 6s. 6d. The chief sensation of the year has been the numerous fires in American cotton both before and after loading on board the export steamers.

"Mark." See **LAND QUESTION.**

Market, The. See **MONEY MARKET.**

Market Gardens. See **FRUIT FARMING.**

Markets and Fairs, Weighing of Cattle Act, 1887, enacts that in or near to every market and fair in which tolls are taken, accommodation for weighing cattle shall be provided. The Local Government Board may exempt any

market or fair where the sale is likely to be so small that it is inexpedient to enforce the Act.

Marketa, New. See **TRADE, FOREIGN.**

Marks, Henry Stacy, R.A., b. 1829. A.R.A. (1871), Associate of the Water Colour Society (1871). His forte is genre and quaint mediævalism, and he has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since 1853. Has executed several decorative works for private houses and public buildings. R.A. (1878).

Marlborough College. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

Marlow Regatta. See **AQUATICS.**

Marquesas Islands. A Polynesian group belonging to France. Area 478 sq. m., pop. 5,776. Chief island Nukahiva. Mountainous, picturesque, fertile, Natives handsome, warlike, barbarous. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," Wallace's "Australasia," etc.

Marriage-Rate. See **POPULATION RETURNS.**

Marriages, Celebration of. See ed. '87. For further information consult "Stephen's Commentaries" (10th ed.) and the text of the Acts therein cited.

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Married Women's Property Act, '82. A short historical preface is necessary to the explanation of this Act. At common law the husband and wife were regarded as one person. By marriage the woman was merged in the man. He became entitled to all her personal property and to the rents and profits of her real property. He also became answerable for her debts. In equity a married woman was always regarded as capable of holding property, and the word and thing "separate estate" owe their origin to the Court of Chancery. The chief sources of the separate estate have been settlements, devises and bequests to the separate use of married women. Over this separate estate the married woman enjoyed all the rights of an owner, save that in gifts to her separate use it has always been usual to insert a proviso against anticipation of income. This anomalous proviso has been enforced by the courts upon a consideration of the strong pressure which may be put upon a married woman improperly to anticipate her income. In this way the common law became in a great degree obsolete in so far as it affected women of the richer class, who have been almost invariably protected by settlements. But it continued to press hardly upon

married women in other classes; and the Married Women's Property Act 1870, amended by the Married Women's Property Act 1874, was designed to protect married women in the enjoyment of several important kinds of property. Both of these Acts have been repealed by the Married Women's Property Act 1882, the effect of which may be summed up by saying that it almost altogether annuls the effect of marriage upon a woman's right of property. In the case of all marriages contracted after the last day of 1882, the married woman, the feme covert, has the same rights of acquiring, holding, and transmitting property which are possessed by the spinster or widow, the *femina sola*, or by the man. In the case of all marriages contracted before that day the married woman has the same rights in reference to all property accruing to her after that day. In respect of her separate estate the married woman has all the means of redress by civil or criminal proceedings which are enjoyed by any other owner of property. She is also liable in every respect as though she were unmarried; she is liable for her ante-nuptial debts, and to the parish for the maintenance of her husband and children. Such, subject to judicial construction, is the general effect of this statute. It provides no restraint upon the anticipation of her income by a married woman; nor does it annul such restraint, thus leaving marriage settlements nearly as useful as ever. It provides that money lent by the wife to the husband shall in the event of his bankruptcy be treated as assets, and shall not be recoverable by the wife until all other creditors have been satisfied. It does not allow husband or wife to take criminal proceedings against each other so long as they are living together. It protects as a trust in favour of wife and children a *bona-fide* insurance by the husband of his life for their benefit, and a similar insurance by the wife.

Marseillaise Hymn. So called because first heard at Paris in 1792. Sung by troops from Marseilles. Words and music composed (1791) by **Bouget de L'Isle**, an engineer officer, to cheer the spirits of conscripts at Strasbourg.

Marshall, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, b. 1813, at Edinburgh. He is one of the few men who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—namely, portrait busts, and devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art Union he received many commissions for ideal works. Was one of the three sculptors employed for the Houses of Parliament, and has produced a large number of statues of public men. Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £500 for a design for a national monument for the Duke of Wellington, now in St. Paul's Cathedral (1837). Elected R.A. (1852), and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., I.L.D., one of the most eminent of Unitarian divines, is a brother of the late Harriett Martineau, b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and at Manchester New College (q.v.). He entered the Unitarian ministry in '28. After officiating for some years as minister in Dublin and Liverpool, accepted the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College '41. Was appointed minister of Little Portland Street Chapel '59, and Principal of Manchester New College '68. Dr. M. is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and amongst

the best known of his works are "Studies of Christianity," "Modern Materialism," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Types of Ethical Theory," and "Study of Religion" ('38). Dr. M. is hon. LL.D. Harvard and D.D. Leyden, and Edinburgh.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area 380 sq. m., pop. 167,110. Fort Royal is the seat of government; St. Pierre, pop. 18,000, the principal town. Interior high and rocky, of volcanic origin. There are many streams. Lowlands very fertile; cultivation of sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton largely carried on. The colony is governed as a French Department. Trade amounts to over £1,000,000. Originally settled by France in 1635, it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1764. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; and consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Norman's "Colonial France."

Martin, Sir Theodor, K.C.B., b. in Edinburgh 1816. Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, subsequently practising as a solicitor in that city. In '46 he removed to London, and in '58, under the *nom de plume* of "Bon Gaultier," published, with the assistance of the late Professor Aytoun, his "Book of Ballads," and a translation of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe." His "Life of the Prince Consort" was written by command of her Majesty, who, on the completion of the work in '60, created him a K.C.B. The most important of his other works are translations of "Odes of Horace," the Complete Works of Horace, Ehlen-schlager's dramas, *Corregio* and *Aladin*, Goethe's *Faust*, the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and Henrik Ibsen's drama *King René's Daughter*, and a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst." In '56 he married the celebrated actress Helen Faucit. Sir T. M. was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews in '80.

Marvin, Charles, author, traveller, and journalist, was b. 1754. Spent his youth in Russia. On returning to England (1875) devoted himself to literature and entered the Civil Service, from which he retired in consequence of the disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement at the Foreign Office (1878). Despatched (1882) by Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., on a mission to Russia, and published the result in a work entitled "The Russian Advance towards India." Accompanied the English mission to the Czar's coronation (1883). Visited the Caucasus and Caspian. In company with Arminius Vambéry lectured in the chief towns of England. Has written many works and pamphlets on Central Asian and Anglo-Russian questions, among which may be mentioned "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," and "Reconnoitring Central Asia." Is also an authority on petroleum.

Mass, Days of Attending. See DAYS.
Massage. A term applied to specific mechanical manipulations, such as "kneading" and "rubbing," which are intended to influence the human tissues and the functions of the body in various disorders and diseases, such as nerve prostration, muscular degeneration, infantile paralysis, wasted limbs, spinal distortion, impaired writing power, and other conditions. Massage, according to its particular application, stimulates the action of the skin, raises the general heat of the body, and

increases muscular power, whilst it greatly affects the appetite and the power of sleep. It is in more general use on the Continent than in England; in fact, it may be said that here, although many of the most eminent practitioners advise massage, and exceedingly well-trained nurses are obtainable, still the system is not at present under any organised medical guidance. There is no doubt that "rubbing" and "kneading" is often performed in cases where it is actually harmful, and this is largely due to the want of proper medical supervision. This is particularly so in reference to fever cases, and those of mental disorder. The results obtained from a consistent course of massage under an experienced operator are frequently very striking, chiefly with regard to the weight increase. Dr. Playfair, who was the first in this country to bring massage into prominent notice, considers no case satisfactory which does not show a gain in weight of from 15 to 20 lb. at the end of a month or six weeks. Massage is generally performed by women; and there exist several private hospitals where it may be carried out. Opinions vary as to the time necessary for learning the art, but in experienced medical circles, for ordinary massage practice, a month's course is thought sufficient.

Massey, Gerald, poet and lecturer, b. at Tring 1828. His parents being very poor, his childhood was passed under all the distressing circumstances to which children were liable previous to the adoption of the Factory Acts. At the age of fifteen he obtained a situation as errand boy at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Regent Street, and picked up his education by reading at the second-hand bookstalls at such odd moments as he could spare. He subsequently became editor of a Radical paper, the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in '54 published the "Ballad of Babe Christabel and other Poems," which attracted the attention of Walter Savage Landor, who pointed out the great promise which the young poet gave in this volume. Mr. M. subsequently published other poems, which won for him great popularity; and for some years he wrote the poetical criticisms for the *Athenaeum*. Mr. M. has also devoted much attention to the subject of spiritualism, and has lectured with great success in England, America, and the Colonies. Mr. M. was some years ago placed as a pensioner on the Civil List in recognition of his services to literature as a poet sprung from the people.

Massowah. An island and town at the entrance of a bay on the African coast of the Red Sea, about 330 miles N. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is the natural port and commercial outlet for Tigré and Northern Abyssinia. Was an Egyptian possession till 1825-6, when taken possession of by Italy. War with Abyssinia soon broke out, and some time was at first experienced by the Italians, who afterwards reinforced to a total of 35,000 troops, have effectually made good their position, and have occupied territory to some distance inland, through which they are now pushing a railway. Massowah has been fortified, and its development as an Italian dependency may be anticipated. The Abyssinian monarch is now preparing for an attack on the Italian army with large forces.

Master and Servant. Servants are practically of two kinds—domestic servants or menials (Lat. *intra mania*, within the walls),

and labourers or workmen employed with a view to profit. Domestic servants, in the absence of express stipulation, are understood to be hired for the year, subject to a month's notice by either party. They are entitled to proper lodging and food, but not, as a rule, to medical attendance. Illness and consequent incapacity to work does not render them liable to be dismissed without notice; but wilful neglect or disobedience does. On leaving service they cannot claim a character from the employer, or obtain damages for an unfavourable character which they may give *bond fide* to a person having right to ask for information. But they can obtain damages for an untrue character maliciously given. The relation between employers or the one hand, and on the other labourers or workmen, has been regulated by many statutes. In the first place the Employers in getting servants must not transgress the Factory or Elementary Education Acts. In the next place the Truck Act compels the employer in all the more important trades to pay his workmen in current coin, and not otherwise; and an Act of 1863 forbids him to pay his workmen in any premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Thirdly, a variety of Acts give to the county courts and to the justices a certain jurisdiction in disputes between employer and workman, and provide for the appointment, by consent of both parties, of arbitrators and boards of conciliation, whose awards the law will enforce. As a rule, breach of the contract of service by either party now gives ground for a civil action only. But as regards merchant seamen, the captain, the employer's agent, is necessarily invested with extraordinary powers of discipline. A workman is criminally liable for a wilful breach of contract in cases where he has reasonable ground to believe that the result of such breach would be to stop the public gas or water supply, or to occasion serious injury to life or property. But in the prosecution of a trade dispute any number of persons may combine to do anything which, if done by one person, would not constitute a crime. A master is not criminally liable for any act of his servant; but he is civilly liable for everything done by his servant in the course of service. A master is now civilly liable to one servant for injuries inflicted by the negligence of another servant. A master may bring an action for any injury done to his servant whereby he loses the benefit of the service—e.g., an assault, a seduction, etc. A master may justify an assault committed in defence of his servant, and *vice versa*. A master may maintain, i.e. aid and abet, his servant in an action—a thing generally unlawful. If any one wilfully entice a servant to quit his master's service, the master has an action against him and the servant. Formerly it was only by apprenticeship that persons could qualify themselves to exercise a trade. But at the present day the necessity of serving an apprenticeship survives only in the city of London. The apprentice was an infant bound out by indenture for so many years to serve a master who undertook to maintain and teach him, and exercised over him a parental authority. Children of parents unable to maintain him may still be apprenticed till the age of twenty-one years by the guardians or overseers to persons willing to take them. In all cases the infant's consent is necessary.

Master of Faculty. See DEANS.

Master of the Rolls. See ROLLS.

Matabeleland. An extensive country in South Africa between Limpopo and middle Zambezi rivers, north of Transvaal and Bechuanaland. Is mountainous, and known to contain gold. Ancient ruins of unknown origin have been seen here by Mauch, who passed through the country. Was conquered fifty years ago by King Moselekatshe and a Zulu army, the native tribes, Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated, and a military despotism set up in the model of Chaka's in Zululand. This endures under Lo Benguela, successor of Moselekatshe. Boers from the Transvaal are now reported to be "trekking" into this country, and serious conflicts may be confidently anticipated. Its proximity to the British Protectorate, and its reported auriferous wealth, are also likely to bring Matabeleland into public attention ere long. The people are numerous, warlike, drilled in regiments, every able-bodied man a soldier, and they are said to be well armed. The king is an absolute autocrat, possessing unquestioned authority.

Mathew, Sir James Charles, was b. in 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1854). He was a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and, like Lord Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, had not taken silk when he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. Just previously Mr. Mathew had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of the "Costs of Legal Proceedings." Mr. Justice Mathew was the third Catholic judge appointed since the Catholic Emancipation Act, the two previous ones being Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Hayes.

Matthews, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P. for East Division of Birmingham, and Home Secretary, is the son of the Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, where he was born in 1826. He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated at the Univ. of Paris B.A., he studied law at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In 1845, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1850 he was called to the bar. Eighteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Dunfermline. From 1872 to 1876 he acted as **Examiner in Common Law** to the Council of Legal Education. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative.

In July 1886 he contested East Birmingham, and in the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with Conservatives was returned. When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration for the general election, Mr. Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary**. He has been connected with several causes *à rebours*, notably the Slade case, Lyon v. Home (the spiritualist), Boulton and Park, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, Crawford divorce case, Case case, the Trafalgar Square riots, etc.

Mauritius. So named by the first Dutch occupiers in 1598, after Prince Maurice of

Holland. An island in the Indian Ocean 300 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area 708 sq. m., pop. 370,766. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis**, pop. 70,000, connected with other centres by 92 miles of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependence appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The Seychelles, Rodriguez, the Amirantes, Diego Garcia, and the Chagos Islands, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m., pop. 16,000.

Mauritius is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2,700 feet. It is well watered and fertile, vegetation luxuriant and scenery charming. Climate of the uplands delicious, that of the lowlands healthy but hot. Some uncleared forest still remains, in which are deer and game. A unique native bird, the dodo, was exterminated by the Dutch. Barrier reefs surround the shore. A Governor presides over administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils, both of Crown nominees. Staple industry is cultivation of sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, tortoise-shell, ebony, vanilla, and aloë-fibre are also exported. For financial statistics, see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). The capital is strongly defended, but former large garrison now reduced to 400. There is a constabulary of about 1,000. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The majority of the people are Indian coolies. Among the whites is a preponderance of French blood. The Dutch abandoned the island in 1710. In 1715 the French took possession, and the island was then called **Île de France**. Its prosperity was founded by the French Governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais. A British force under Abercrombie captured Mauritius in 1810, since when it has remained a colony of Eng. and Fr. In 1886 the Governor (Sir John Pope Hennessy) became involved in serious disputes with the people. The Governor of Cape Colony was sent to investigate matters, as Royal Commissioner, and he exercised the authority delegated to him by suspending Sir J. P. Hennessy, who was ordered home for further inquiry (see **DIPLOMATIC**). This resulted ('87) in Sir John's acquittal and reinstatement as Governor. Consult Flemming's "Mauritius" and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

May Wm. Charles, sculptor, b. 1853, at Reading. Studied S. K. Museum and R. Academy. Pupil of Sig. Monti. Awarded hon. mention for gold medal, R.A. '73, and Internat. Exhib. '73. Executed memorials to Canon Pearson, at Windsor Castle; R. A. Cosier, Esq., Remenham; Rev. R. M. Morice, Hoddesdon; memorial font, St. Lawrence, Southampton. **Ideal works:** "Death of Panthea," "Hercules throwing Lichas into the Sea," "Victory," "A Warrior bearing wounded youth from battle," "Playmates," "Coursing," "Omnia Vincit Amor."

May Laws. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Mayotta. One of the Comoro Islands (q.v.). M. C. See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Meat Supply, Our. For sketch of rise of foreign meat supply see ed. '87; and for returns '87 see **TRADE and AGRICULTURE**.

Medical Acts, 1858-86. These Acts estab-

lish a General Medical Council for the United Kingdom, and branch councils for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. The General Council consists of (a) five persons nominated from time to time by the sovereign in council, three for England, one for Scotland and one for Ireland; (b) one person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies: the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, the several Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and Manchester; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the several Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, the University of Dublin, and the Royal University of Ireland; (c) three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England, one person selected from time to time by the corresponding body in Scotland, and another by the corresponding body in Ireland. The branch council for each kingdom consists of the members chosen by the corporations within that kingdom, and the members nominated for that kingdom by the Crown and by its own medical practitioners. The principal function of the General Council and of the branch councils is to register all persons qualified to practise medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom, and in each of the three kingdoms respectively. Each council must appoint a registrar to keep the register. Every person possessing any of the qualifications scheduled in the principal Act is entitled to be entered on the register on payment of a fee of £5. Every person entered on a branch register must also be entered on the general register. Only persons entered on the register can recover fees for medical or surgical attendance, or hold a medical appointment in the civil or local administration. If any one of the scheduled bodies exercises a legal power of striking the name of a member off its list, it must notify its action to the General Council, which may thereupon cause the name of the person in question to be struck out of the register. The General Council may erase from the register the name of any practitioner committed of crime or of infamous conduct in his profession. Any person who procures himself to be registered by misrepresentation is liable to be imprisoned for twelve months, and any person falsely pretending to have been registered is liable to a fine of £20. The bodies scheduled as having power to grant qualifications which entitle holders to be registered must, when required, furnish the General Council with information as to the courses of study and examinations which they impose; and if the General Council in any instance think these insufficient it may represent the same to the Privy Council, which, if satisfied with the justice of the representation, may order that the qualifications granted by the body in question shall no longer entitle persons holding them to be registered. But the order may be revoked when the body affected by it shows to the satisfaction of the Privy Council that it has made the necessary improvements in its courses of study and examinations. The Acts also contain various

provisions relating to the registration of colonial and foreign practitioners in the United Kingdom. The registrar of the General Council must publish every year a register in alphabetical order, with the respective residence and qualifications of all persons whose names appear on the general register on the first day of each year, and a copy of the published register is evidence in all courts that the persons whose names appear in it, and no others, have been duly registered. The General Council must also publish under the title of "British Pharmacopœia" a book containing a list of medicines and compounds and the manner of preparing them, such book to be altered, amended, or republished as often as the General Council see fit.

Medical Assurance Society, Metropolitan Provident. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance on medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by a wage sliding scale. See, W. G. Bunn, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, '85. The occasion for this Act was in the passing of the Representation of the People Act of the same year, which assimilated the borough and county franchises. It was found that in rural districts many persons who would otherwise have obtained the franchise under that Act were regular recipients of medical relief given by the poor-law authorities, and would be disqualified from voting by the rule until then maintained, that by receipt of poor relief within a certain time of the elections an elector lost his right to vote. The Act therefore provides that no person shall lose his right to be registered or vote at any parliamentary or municipal election because he has received for himself or his family any medical or surgical assistance, medicine, etc., at the expense of the poor-rate.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest. A French painter, b. at Lyons, 1811. Came to Paris in 1830 to study. He made very rapid progress in his art, and being gifted with an original order of talent, he adopted a particular branch of art—namely, that of painting pictures of very small size, but remarkable for the truth and correctness of the figures, the extremeness of touch, and precision of detail. He sent some works to the "Salon" in 1836, which attracted much attention and won him distinction. From that time till 1855 he continued to devote himself to the art in an above mentioned, imparting such to any one figures that they almost wore the semblance of life. Théophile Gautier passed a high estimate upon him. Besides medals which he won by at different "salons," he obtained the temporary Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1857, the grand medal of honour at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, the cross of St. Louis in 1856 and Commander in 1867. He was by a member of the Academy "des Beaux-Arts" in 1861. In 1864 he adopted a new form of art, painting historic subjects in the small dimensions. Among his famous pictures are "Napoleon and his staff, 1814," the "Twenty Solferino," etc.

Melbourne. Capital of Victoria. Area the Port Philip; pop. 380,000.

Melbourne Exhibition, '88. In order to celebrate the centenary of the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian colony, the Government of Victoria have arranged to hold a **Centennial International Exhibition** at Melbourne during the present year. The Exhibition, which will open on August 1st and remain open for six months, is to be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in the **Carlton Gardens, Melbourne**. It is to comprise arts, manufactures, agricultural and industrial processes, and the productions of all nations. Arrangements have been made under which British, foreign, and other colonial Governments besides that of Victoria, will take part in the Exhibition, the object being to bring together "complete and thoroughly representative exhibits from every country and every colony." The Exhibition has been actively taken up by the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, so that British commercial interests are likely to be well represented. The arrangements are under the control of a Royal Commission. Office of the London Committee: 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Melkite Church. See COPTIC CHURCH.

Members of Parliament, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Memory. The earliest mnemonical writer whose system is still in use was the **Rev. Richard Grey, D.D.** He used nine vowels and nine consonants to represent the nine units, but he had little control over his figure-words. For instance, the date of the accession of George II. (1727) he expressed by the word "doi." In 1809, **Gregor Von Feinaigle** taught his system. His figure alphabet had only consonants in it, so with the help of vowels he could make his figure letters into well-known words. For instance, George II.'s date might be expressed by "conic." In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1811 and other periodicals of that date will be found reports of Feinaigle's lectures in London. What astonished the reporters most was that Feinaigle exhibited, not his own powers, but those of his pupils, children aged from nine to fourteen and sixteen. **Aimé Paris** learned Feinaigle's system, slightly improved his figure alphabet, and altered his picture key. He taught those who objected to picturing to connect ideas by the aid of sentences. **François Fauvel Gouraud** learned Aimé Paris's system, and altered it a little, still retaining the fancy pictures. **Major Beniowski**, a pupil of Aimé and of Paris, taught mnemonics in London. His years later alphabet differs from Fauvel Gouraud's of Lincoln; he uses "w" and "x." One of his House of F. Fairchild, slightly varied the figure Dunganarva. Two of his pupils—his son (the *Examiner* child who wrote "The Way to Improve Legal Editory") and **Mr. Stokes**—publish at the *Tested N time* books on memory and teaching. In July Stokes uses pictures, like Paris, but has altered on Paris's prose sentences by using the Cons. Dr. Piek has taught, lectured, and published on memory. He condemns the picture thinking and sentence-making of other pointenists, but his own connections are often of a similar to those of Aimé Paris. Mr. Stokes has published a book on memory, in which he spiritizes the picture method: for instance, for the case of the memory the words archer, case, Caspar, rug, back, pen, nose, he tells the *Mauritine* he can see "an archer trying to occupy his mind into a ball of crystal; he has a rug

dangling down his back and a pen through his nose." All the nouns are to be remembered except ball. Dr. Mortimer Granville, the author of "The Secret of a Good Memory," relies on "sight phantoms" and "sound phantoms." Sight-memory is proved by experiment to be generally stronger than sound-memory. Professor Loiset, who has studied mental physiology both theoretically and experimentally, discovered certain leading laws of the memory, and upon these founded a system. He has also recently discovered a device for memorising, by which it is claimed the memory and power of the will to control the attention are strengthened and improved.

Mercantile Marine of the World. The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, in '98 was 35,123, and their estimated tonnage about 20,943,650 tons. According to Lloyd's *Universal Register* of shipping for '87, from which the above and most of the following particulars are taken, the number of such ships owned by the United Kingdom and her Colonies and the five leading Foreign Powers of Europe, and Italy, and the United States of America, are as follows, viz.:—

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	9,938	9,015,213
Colonies	3,294	1,523,953
	13,232	10,539,166
Germany	2,257	1,424,791
France	1,591	1,029,357
Russia	1,156	425,178
Austria	473	322,332
Turkey	811	196,625
Italy	1,852	943,199
United States of America .	3,827	2,043,167
Total	35,123	18,323,815

The number of sailing vessels of all countries was 25,156, with a net tonnage of 10,411,807 tons. The number belonging to the above mentioned nations and our Colonies are as under:—

Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
United Kingdom	4,881	2,846,148
Colonies	2,559	1,097,147
	7,440	3,943,295
Germany	1,678	769,977
France	1,082	286,695
Russia	944	272,849
Austria	350	176,821
Turkey	729	141,928
Italy	1,679	712,857
United States of America .	3,427	1,530,490
Total	17,339	7,633,912

The number of steamships in the world in '98 was 9,939, having a gross tonnage of 10,531,943 tons. Of these steamers, the number, owned by the before-mentioned countries are stated below, viz.:—

Countries.	No. of Steamers.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdom	5,957	6,169,065
Colonies	735	426,806
	5,792	6,595,871
Germany	579	654,814
France	509	742,662
Russia	212	153,329
Austria	123	145,511
Turkey	82	54,697
Italy	173	230,342
United States of America .	400	503,677
Total	7,870	9,080,903

These tables are founded upon the net register tonnage of sailing vessels and the gross tonnage of steamships afloat. The main materials of which the ships of all countries are built are as under:—

	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Iron	8,198	8,911,406
Steel	770	1,206,962
Composite	109	32,820
Wood	892	380,655
Total	9,869	10,531,843

	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.
Iron	1,959	2,078,777
Steel	82	102,319
Composite	161	126,651
Wood	22,953	8,104,060
Total	25,155	10,411,807

Germany and France are the only two foreign nations which build any appreciable number of iron and steel ships, though Sweden and Norway construct what merchantmen they require. There is but little for British shipbuilders to fear from competition with France, but much from Germany, as the latter is fast becoming a shipbuilding country, and now builds about two-thirds of her large requirements. No nation, however, except the United Kingdom, can now supply a demand for shipbuilding beyond itself. Much improvement in the British Mercantile Marine has been effected in '87 by re-engining steamers and having their old engines altered to triple expansion. This change will be a gain to the owners of nearly 30 per cent. per annum upon the alterations, on account of the economy in fuel which will be effected. During the last five years the first-class ocean passenger steamers have been better constructed than formerly for safety and speed. Triple-expansion instead of compound engines have been generally adopted in these ships, which effects an average saving of 25 per cent. for the propulsion of the steamers. During this short period also the comfort of passengers has been improved, and especially by the enlargement of cabins, and better food and sanitary accommodation, and the installation of the electric light (see ELECTRICITY ON SHIPBOARD).

As regards the extraordinary speed of ocean steamers during the past year, the most noteworthy is the run of the *Cunarder Erzurum*, in August, from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, near New York, in 6 days 3 hours 18 min.; the next, fastest speed was performed by the *Umbria*, of the Cunard line, which left Queenstown on May 29th, and made the passage between that port and Sandy Hook in 6 days 4 hours 34 min.; the third fastest by *La Gasconne*, of the General Transatlantic Co., from Havre to New York, in September, at the average rate of 17'80 knots, from port to port; and the fourth by the *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd line, in the same month, from New York to Southampton, at the average rate on the whole voyage of 17'50 knots. The *Umbria*, of the Orient Line, in October made the fastest voyage to Australia from Plymouth, which was in 30 days 7½ hours. The mails from London were landed in Albany, Australia, during this voyage in 23 days and 17 hours. During the same month the *Victoria*, of the P. & O. Co., ran from London to Port Said at 15½, and from Suez to Bombay at 15½ knots, and on the return voyage from Bombay to Suez at 15½, and from Port Said to London at 15½ knots. In the following month the *Britannia*, another new ship of the same company, covered the space between Suez and Colombo at 15½ knots, in bad weather. An important accelerated service of mail steamers between Bordeaux and Brazil and the River Plate will soon be available, as three new swift steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Co. will be running on this line in a few weeks. The number of merchant steamers built and building, capable of being propelled at 16 knots an hour and upwards as armed cruisers for four or five hours consecutively if chasing or in chase in warfare, is, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of those 22 belong to Great Britain, 10 to Germany, 9 to France, and 3 to Italy. Ocean passenger traffic in sailing vessels is now practically limited to the carriage of first and second class passengers to Calcutta, Bombay, and the Antipodes, to whom economisation of time is no object. Since '68 these vessels have not been constructed for speed; the new type of such have been built for carrying larger cargoes. There are now several four-masted vessels capable of transporting five thousand tons of cargo. The fastest long distance voyage made by sailing vessels was run by the *Thermopylae*, of the Aberdeen Line, when she sailed from London to Melbourne in '68 in 60 days. In one day she made 335 knots on the voyage, and she ran at the rate of 17 knots an hour for a few hours consecutively.

Merchandise Marks Acts, '87, consolidates and strengthens the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise. The Act is applied to watches; and every person who sends or brings a watch-case, whether imported or not, to any assay office in the United Kingdom for the purpose of being assayed, stamped, or marked, shall make a declaration as to what country or place the case was made in, and if the case was made in some country or place outside the United Kingdom, the assay office is to place on the case a mark differing from the mark placed by the office on a watch-case made in the United Kingdom. All goods which if sold would be liable to forfeiture under the Act, and all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being or purporting to be the name or trade mark

of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom. There is a provision in the Act which renders any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a royal warrant, or for the service of the Queen or any of the royal family or any Government department, liable to a penalty not exceeding £200. Consult the *Treatise* by Mr. Howard Paine of the Secretary's Department of the Board of Customs.

Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, '87. Amends the principal Act of '83, and provides among other things that accounts are to be rendered by owners to crews paid by the share, that certificates of service are to be issued to second hands, that no trawler above twenty-five tons is to go to sea without a certificated second hand, who may be authorised to act in the absence of the skipper; makes regulations respecting the conveyance of fish from trawlers, and gives power to hold inquiries in cases of loss of life from boats of fishing vessels.

Merchant Shipping Bill, '84. This Bill was brought in by Mr. Chamberlain, then President of the Board of Trade, with the object of promoting the security of life and property at sea. It contained provisions against the recovery under a marine insurance of any sum greater than would indemnify for the loss actually sustained, or of any sum at all if the unseaworthiness of the vessel could be ascribed to her owner. It implied, in every contract of service between the owner and any officer or seaman, an undertaking by the owner that the ship is seaworthy at starting, and that all reasonable means will be taken to keep her so during the voyage. It extended to seamen the provisions of the Employer's Liability Act. For further provisions see ed. '87.

Merchant Tailors' School, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Merchants' Lecture, The. Was established (1672) during the reign of Charles II., by the Presbyterians and Independents conjointly, at Pinners' Hall, being supported by contributions from the principal merchants of the City of London. Its professed design was "to uphold the doctrines of the Reformation against the errors of Popery, Socinianism, and Infidelity." From Pinners' Hall it was removed (July 1778), to New Broad Street Chapel, and thence to the Poultry Chapel (1844), Weigh House Chapel (1869), and Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields (1883). The lecture is delivered every Tuesday morning (12 to 1).

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and after studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in 1851. This was followed by the "*Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment*" ('55), "*Farina, a Legend of Cologne*" ('57), "*The Ordeal of Richard Feveril*" ('59), "*Modern Love: Poems and Ballads*" ('62), "*Emilia in England*" ('64), "*Rhoda Fleming*" ('65), "*Lucia*" ('66), "*The Adventures of Harry Pichmond*" ('71), "*The Egoist*" ('79), "*The Tragic Comedians*" ('82), "*Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth*" ('83), and "*Diana of the Crossways*" ('85). Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his recent lecture on novels and novelists,

placed Mr. M. in the front rank of modern romance writers.

Meritt, Paul, a well-known dramatist, was b. in Russia, in the town of Kieff (1848); educated at Leeds. He made his first appearance on the stage in the provinces, in a company belonging to the late Walter Montgomery. Coming to London he soon afterwards became acting manager at the Grecian Theatre. His first play, *Sid*, produced in London, was followed by a number of dramas and comedies, including two well-known pieces, "*Stolen Kisses*" (Globe), and "*Rough and Ready*" (Adelphi). For some years Mr. Meritt has been best known as a collaborateur with Messrs. Pettitt, Harris, etc., in the production of several popular melodramas. His latest success was "*Pleasure*" (Meritt & Harris), Drury Lane, '87.

Mersey Tunnel. As its name implies, this is a passage constructed under the river Mersey, to connect the two shores at Liverpool and Birkenhead, for railway purposes. On Feb. 13th, '85, the tunnel was formally opened; but, of course, much work had to be done before traffic could be commenced, and the actual inauguration was eventually fixed for the end of Jan. '86, when the Prince of Wales performed that ceremony. The length of the tunnel, including the approaches, is 4½ miles. There are two stations in the city, a lift being used at one of them (James Street) calculated to raise 230 passengers to the road level in 40 seconds; on the Birkenhead side there are four. The height between the bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel is given as about 30 ft., the tunnel itself being 21 high and 26 wide. Alongside the tunnel is the ventilation heading, 7 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and there are ventilating fans 40 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter. It may be added that 100 ft. below is the drainage heading driven to test the strata beneath the river. The Rt. Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P., was chairman of the Company, Messrs. Waddell & Sons were the contractors, and Messrs. J. Brunlees, C. Dorr, Fox, and J. Fox were the engineers. On the day of opening it was stated that the expenditure was £1,250,000 sterling. The passenger traffic by boat across the river has been estimated at 26,000,000 yearly. During '86 the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Brunlees and Mr. C. Douglas Fox. (For other details see ed. '87.) Early in the session of '87 the Company introduced a clause and Amendments in a bill, which was opposed, which contained powers to allow the payment of interest out of capital. Mr. Courtney, chairman of Commissioners, in reporting on April 20th, said that the line was already carrying largely, but more money was now wanted to make the necessary connections on each side of the river, especially on the Cheshire side. The report was agreed to, and the new bill of the Company—which in view of the construction of the new Dee Bridge (q.v.) was of vital importance to them—passed into law.

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its vast size, magnificence, and prosperity. The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis. The oasis has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prog-

perous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. Outside the country is not desert in the usual sense of the term, but consists of good clayey soil, which fails to grow vegetation because the water supply is too limited to irrigate it. The Russians, however, are rapidly enlarging the cultivable area by extensive irrigation works, and have successfully introduced the culture of American cotton. The Transcaspian Railway (*q.v.*), which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daira, was completed in July '86 to Merv. About 70,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, distant 200 miles from Herat, and also including in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India. The Turcomans of Merv are considered the bravest and best mounted horsemen in Central Asia.

"Message, Royal." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Messina Tunnel. As far back as 1879, the engineer Gabelli brought before the Italian parliament a scheme to tunnel under the Straits of Messina; and in 1882 he delivered a lecture at Rome, in which he pointed out the advisability of joining the railways of Sicily and Italy. He estimated the cost at £2,840,000, the time of construction at 4½ to 64 years. It would be necessary to make the tunnel 500 feet below sea level, a depth to be approached by a series of spirals at each end, and the length about 8½ miles. In August '86 it was announced that the Minister of Public Works had instructed Signor Carlo Navone to investigate and report. No steps appear to have been actually undertaken in '87.

Metamorphism, a term used in geology to denote the changes which certain rocks have undergone, whereby their original characters are more or less obscured. Almost every rock has suffered either mechanical or chemical change, but the term "**metamorphic**" is restricted to those rocks in which the alteration has been intense. See ed. '87.

Meteorites, Mr. Lockyer's Theory of. See ASTRONOMY '87.

Meteorological Society, The Scottish. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Meteorology. This is the science of the atmosphere, though the study of meteors or shooting stars is held to belong to astronomy. It is prosecuted along two separate lines of inquiry. (1) Observations are taken at each station at definite hours of local time. These are averaged to obtain means for days, months, years, etc., and the results indicate the climate of the place. This branch of the science is called **Climatology**. (2) Observations are taken at a number of stations situated over a large extent of the earth's surface at the same hour of Greenwich time. The results indicate the phenomena existing at that hour at the several stations, or the weather which prevails at each. This branch is called **Weather Study**. It is of modern origin, having arisen since the invention of electric telegraphy. The principal observations and respective instruments are as follows: **Pressure of the Air** (Barometer), **Temperature** (Thermometer), **Humidity** (Hygrometer), **Rain** (Rain-gauge), **Wind** (Anemometer); clouds are observed non-instrumentally. All instruments should be verified (*e.g.*, at Kew Observatory). The **Barometer** should be mercurial; in a metallic, not wooden case, provided with an "attached" thermometer, to show the temperature of the mercury. This is necessary

because all readings must be reduced to same temperature (32° F.) to make them comparable with each other. Aneroid readings are, as a rule, not considered sufficiently accurate for scientific use, as the instrument is not an independent standard, but must be set to agree with a mercurial barometer. Temperature is indicated by the ordinary thermometer, and by **maximum** and **minimum** thermometers to show the extremes of temperature reached. The thermometers should be exposed in a screen or wooden cage with louver boarded sides, with their bulbs about four feet above ground, over grass, not over bare soil. The ordinary thermometer is usually accompanied by another similar instrument, but with bulb coated with muslin, and kept damp by a few cotton threads dipping into a cup of water close by. The pair of thermometers form a **hygrometer**. The difference between the readings of dry and wet bulb gives indication of the amount of moisture in the air. Tables are published for interpreting these readings. The dry bulb thermometer and the hygrometer should be read at definite hours; the least number of daily observations admissible for a meteorological station in the United Kingdom is two—9 a.m. and 9 p.m. The maximum and minimum thermometers should be read once only in the 24 hours: best at 9 p.m. Rain is measured by the **rain-gauge**, a can with circular funnel-shaped aperture, eight inches in diameter. It should be placed with aperture one foot above ground and away from shelter or eddies from trees or buildings. Wind is measured by the **anemometer**, an instrument provided with four cups on a horizontal cross. These revolve when the wind blows, and the distance they travel is measured by a series of counting wheels, as in a gas meter. The cups are supported by theory to move with one-third of the wind's velocity. The anemometer must be set up where it is well exposed and not affected by eddies. Wind is also estimated, especially at sea: **Beaufort's Scale** of 13 parts (0—12) is used (called after Sir F. Beaufort). In it 0 is a calm, 12 a hurricane. The intermediate grades are measured by the effect of wind on a ship. The wind is always given according to points of the compass, 8, 16 or 32. Clouds are classified on **Luke Howard's system** into upper and lower. Upper clouds are "**cirrus**" (mare's tails), "**cirro-stratus**," "**cirro-cumulus**" (mackerel sky). Lower clouds are "**stratus**," "**cumulo-stratus**," "**cumulus**" (woolpack), and "**nimbus**" (rain-cloud).—1. CLIMATOLOGY. **Temperature.** The record of this is the most important meteorological observation. It is also almost impossible to secure an absolutely correct indication, for the mode of thermometer exposure, sufficient for temperate climates will not afford sufficient protection against the sun's rays in the Torrid Zone. If observations are taken at regular and frequent intervals, and result entered on squared paper, the outcome will be a curve showing in general a single simple daily oscillation, the highest points in early afternoon, the lowest about sunrise. That the course of this curve, the **daily march** or **range** of temperature, depends on the sun, is proven thus:—(a) It is not perceptible during the sun-less winter of the polar regions. (b) It is obliterated by fog or heavy cloud in these islands. Diurnal range is much greater in the interior of continents than on islands and at the sea-coast: hence the terms **continental**

or "excessive," and insular or "moderate," applied to climate. Temperature has also an annual range; it varies through the different months. Continental climates exhibit a great range, insular climates a slight range. As a rule moderate climates are much more healthy than excessive ones. If the recorded mean temperatures over the globe are laid down on charts, and the points where the values are equal are joined, these joining lines are called *isothermals*. Such isothermal charts show how in high latitudes the continents are much colder than the sea in winter and much warmer than it in summer. They show also how the east coasts of continents (Asia and North America) are far colder than their west coasts in the same latitude, especially in winter, the difference increasing with the latitude. The reasons of these differences are found in the following facts: (1) It takes much more heat to warm up a water surface than to warm up same area of land. (2) Land at the equator and sea at the poles raises the mean temperature; *vice versa*, sea at equator, land at poles lowers it. (3) Ice requires a great amount of heat to thaw it, so land surrounded by a frozen ocean does not feel the spring till very late in the year. The great agencies in raising the temperature of the western coasts are, however, the warm ocean currents setting towards them, and the warm and moist westerly winds blowing over them. The latent heat of the vapour condensed to rain also raises the air temperature. **Pressure.** Barometrical results have not so much influence on climate as the foregoing, except indirectly by affecting the winds. The barometrical daily range curve shows a double oscillation, being highest about 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and lowest about 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. The range is greatest in the tropics, and it disappears at the poles. At Calcutta it amounts to 0.14 in. at its greatest, in May. In the British Isles it is only about 0.02 in. In the Torrid Zone, in South America, it is so regular that you may almost set your watch by it, and any deviation from the regular curve is a sign of storm. In these islands the barometer readings change so much from day to day that the diurnal curve is in general imperceptible on the readings of a single day, except in very calm weather. It comes out clearly on the average readings for a month. The barometer readings are affected by the temperature of the air; as a rule the barometer is high when the temperature is low, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, as the air is elastic and flows towards any spot where the barometer is low and the pressure relatively slight, the air in the higher latitudes has a tendency to flow from the land to the sea in winter and from the sea to the land in summer. This actually happens in the Spanish peninsula. Barometer readings are very much affected by the height above sea level. Hence they must be corrected for this (*reduction to sea level*). For moderate elevations the difference is about one inch for 1000 feet. Conversely the difference in heights between two stations can be determined by comparing simultaneous readings of barometers at the two stations (*barometrical leveling*). If the difference in heights, or the distance, between the stations is considerable, the result of the calculation is uncertain, as its correctness depends on a knowledge of the exact temperature of a column of air of the

same length as the difference of height between the stations, and this knowledge is unattainable. Charts showing barometric readings over the globe are called *isobaric charts*. The relation between the barometer and wind will be explained in § 2. **Wind.** The general air circulation is due to heat. Great easterly currents (*trade winds*), due in part to earth's rotation, set in both hemispheres towards the equator. The air rises there, and returns as westerly currents (*return trades*) in the temperate zone. These systems move north and south with the sun; and in southern Asia the movement is so great that the currents are quite reversed, and the wind blows for six months in one direction and six months in the opposite (*monsoons*). In higher latitudes winds are mainly regulated by distribution of atmospheric pressure. The winds are much affected by the contour of the country, and in hilly districts are purely local. The belief that some winds are dry and others wet is also only locally justified. On our east coast the heaviest rain sometimes comes with east winds, usually proverbially dry winds. **Rain.** The sun's heat evaporates water from the sea. This passes into the air. The air can only take up a certain amount, depending on its temperature. When it has taken that up it is said to be saturated. If saturated air be cooled, moisture is, so to speak, squeezed out of it; and if unsaturated air be cooled too, sufficiently, it will reach a temperature at which it will be saturated, and on being further cooled will give up moisture. This process of giving up moisture is called condensation. The first result of condensation is to produce fog, mist, and cloud; and further cooling causes rain, snow, or hail to fall. The ordinary mode of production of rain in nature is by the air being forced to rise. The air gets colder as we ascend at the rate of 1° F. for 300 feet; so that air rising from the sea level to the top of the Andes, say 20,000 feet, would be cooled 66°. The air rises either by being heated and caused to ascend, or by being forced to rise over a chain of mountains or a high coast-line. Accordingly the mountainous west coasts of Europe and North America, in the region of prevalent west winds, are very wet. Mountainous regions are generally wet. Any winds from the sea usually bring rain to the first high land they meet. If the temperature is below 32° the moisture must fall in the solid form as snow. Hail is produced by greater cold, and practically never falls except with thunderstorms. **Atmospheric electricity** is generally manifested in the form of lightning, which is an electric spark. Thunder is the noise of the explosion, echoed from clouds. Lightning conductors are sharp-pointed rods or bands of copper erected above a building, attached to it and passing down into moist earth. They act by discharging the earth's electricity gradually towards the thundercloud, and so hindering the accumulation of electricity in it to such an extent that it must strike.—II. **WEATHER STUDY.** For this the barometer is the most important instrument. The wind and weather depend mainly on the difference between its readings at adjacent stations, not on its actual heights. **Buys Ballot's Law** is, for the northern hemisphere, "Stand with your back to the wind, and the barometer will be lower on your left hand than on your right." This rule is reversed in south latitude. The wind force depends on the gradients, the difference in barometrical readings over a given

distance. According to the above law the wind revolves, against watch-hands round a region of low pressure, a cyclonic area or "depression," and with watch-hands around a region of high pressure, an anti-cyclonic area. The former may be connected with a storm, the latter never. The air flows round and into the centre of a cyclonic area, where it rises. If the gradients are steep the wind has the force of a storm. The air flows slowly out from the centre of an anticyclonic area, where it descends to the earth from the upper regions. Cyclonic areas bring warm and wet weather in winter, cold and wet weather in summer. Anticyclones bring frost and fog in winter, hot and dry weather in summer. **Hurricanes, Typhoons or Cyclones** are cyclonic systems of great intensity, exhibiting extreme violence, and appearing near, not at the equator. They move over the earth's surface, and in trade-wind zone advance from east to west, outside it they recurve and move from west to east. As the direction of shift of wind in these is uniform, varying only with the hemisphere, rules exist for handling ships caught in them. This science is the **Law of Storms**. In Europe generally cyclonic areas advance from some westerly point, very rarely moving from the eastward. The tropical hurricanes move slowly, but our storms move much more rapidly. This motion has nothing to do with the wind motion in the storm. In front of a cyclonic system the air is southerly, warm and damp; in rear it is northerly, cold and dry, except for some showers, often hailstorms with thunder, etc. From the fact that storms advance over the earth and give regular signs of their approach by the shifts of wind and setting-in of rain, etc., as well as by barometer readings, it is possible to issue **storm warnings**. **Weather charts** are made by putting down on a map readings taken at the same moment over a large tract of country, and joining by lines called **isobars** the points where the readings agree. A series of such charts shows the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic systems and their motions over the earth. **Weather forecasting** is the endeavour to predict weather from existing knowledge of the movements of these systems, and of the changes of wind, etc., they will occasion. **Meteorological Office**, Victoria St.

Metropolitan and City of London Police.—**Metropolitan.** Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area includes nearly 700 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which is protected by its own police (v.s.). The former force has also jurisdiction on the river Thames. A great number of the Metropolitan police are employed at the Government dockyards, naval hospitals, and military stations. Many members are also engaged by other Government bodies, and a few by public departments, public companies, and private individuals. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-two land divisions and one on the Thames. Every land division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of two or four inspectors. A certain number of beats are provided in each subdivision to be patrolled by constables, and are visited by sergeants who have sections of beats allotted to them for this

purpose, and who report to their inspectors the occurrences thereon. The sections are also supervised by the inspectors both day and night, and very frequently by the superintendent. The former officers send reports daily to their superintendents respecting public matters in their subdivisions, and the superintendent furnishes diurnal reports to the Commissioner concerning occurrences in the division under his charge. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. Mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions. In each division there are from thirty to forty men, selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is under a Commissioner appointed by the Home Secretary. The former is empowered to make rules and regulations for this service, subject to the approval of the latter. The superior officers under the Commissioner are three Assistant Commissioners, five Chief Constables, and two Assistant Chief Constables. In Jan. 1886 (latest returns) the strength of the force was 13,804, comprising 28 superintendents, 652 inspectors, 1,167 sergeants, and 11,957 constables. There is also a receiver, a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the **Criminal Investigation Department**, started in 1878. It is now under the immediate direction of Mr. Monto, assistant commissioner, who is assisted by Mr. Chief Constable Williamson, both of whom have had very great experience in police detective duty. A part of this service is the Scotland Yard department, and consists of a superintendent, four chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about fifteen sergeants. There is also a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in each division, under the charge of an inspector. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to local circumstances. When vacancies occur in the higher branch of the detective service, meritable divisional detectives are appointed to fill them. The higher grade of detectives go to the most distant and other parts of the world for the arrest of criminals. Much valuable service is also rendered by this part of the department to police forces in Great Britain and Ireland, India and the Colonies, as well as to the police of foreign governments. The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in 1879, is in connection with the Criminal Investigation Department. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and persons sentenced to police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1871. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, the lost property branch, and the common lodging-house branch. The salaries of the force are as follows: Two of the assistant commissioners (with allowances), £3,100; two of the assistant commissioners (with allowances), £1,250; and one who incurs no travelling expenses in connection with his duties, £1,100; chief constables,

various salaries ranging from £650 to £800 per annum; the receiver, £1,200; divisional superintendents, £300 to £400; three inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department, £300 to £350; and nine other inspectors, not engaged in divisional work, £300 to £275; the chief inspectors of divisions, £190; the remainder, £117 to £187. The highest pay of a sergeant is £156, which is received by two only. Three receive £151, six £145, 176 from £100 to £130, and 918 from £88 to £99. As regards the wages of the constables, more than half of them have from £62 to £75, and nearly the whole of the remainder £78 a year. The highest payment to constables is £83, which sixty-six receive. Clothing is found for all ranks, or money in place of it at various rates, from £15 to £5 per annum. Men in the reserve force obtain extra pay—viz., inspectors 4s., sergeants 3s., and constables 1s. 6d. per week. The allowances to the police engaged on special duty in addition to their pay ranges from 2s. to 19s. per week, according to rank. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. A **superannuation fund** for pensioning the police is made up from various sources, the great bulk of which comes from the Metropolitan Police Fund. The total receipts for the year ending March 31st, '87, are £179,642 15s. 8d., while the payments during the same period amounted to the same sum: to 3,789 pensioners, and £2,109 9s. 4d. to forty-one constables as gratuities. No member of the Metropolitan police is entitled to retire on a pension in any grade under sixty years of age unless certified by the chief surgeon of the force to be unfit for further work. For grave misconduct a member of the force may be deprived of a pension which he otherwise would receive. Nearly one-half of the funds required for the expenses of the police is from the money voted by Parliament, but the greater amount is from parochial rates. The **total expenditure** of the Metropolitan police for the year ending March 31st, 1886, is £1,692,204 2s. 4d. A report is presented annually by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan police to the Home Secretary as to the result of its operations. The statement includes reports from the divisional superintendents and the chief surgeon.—**City of London Police.** This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. He is assisted by a chief superintendent. The strength of the force is 897, consisting of one superintendent, one chief inspector, 13 inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 789 constables. The force has also a receiver, a chief clerk, several assistant clerks, and a surgeon. Nearly the same regulations exist for the discharge of ordinary day and night duty as in the Metropolitan police, but the beats in the City are much shorter than in the inner subdivisions of the Metropolitan police district. It is necessary on account of the offices and warehouses and the very many streets, courts, and passages which are deserted at night after business hours and on Sundays. The headquarters are at the Old Jewry. The police area contains six divisions, each of which is under the immediate care of two inspectors,

who are assisted by two station-house sergeants. The **detective department** consists of one inspector, 23 sergeants, and 22 constables attached to the chief office at the Old Jewry, and 42 constables distributed among the divisions. The most competent men are selected for this service. They are chiefly concerned in the prevention and detection of commercial frauds. If, however, a banker or merchant requires a City police detective to be sent abroad, or for a long distance from London, for the arrest of an absconding criminal, he is obliged to pay the expenses of this mission. Many of the City police are required to regulate traffic, for which they receive, some 2s. 6d., some 1s. a week allowance beyond their pay. Several other members of the force are employed on special duty at banks, offices, exchanges, railway stations, and at the Post Office. Their services are paid for by the authorities who engage them. The salary of the Commissioner is £2,000 a year, and that of the chief superintendent £650. The superintendent of the divisions receives £357 per annum, the chief inspector and the inspector of detectives £273 each. The twelve divisional inspectors receive different rates of pay, as there are three classes. Four of these officers receive £3 11s. 9d., four £3 6s. 7d., and four £3 1s. 6d. per week. To the twelve detective sergeants and the fourteen station-house sergeants £2 11s. per week is paid, while the remainder of the sergeants are paid from £1 17s. to £2 per week. The pay of the constables, who are divided into three classes, as in the Metropolitan police force, is from £1 5s. 7d. to £1 12s. 3d. per week. Each member of the force also receives 3s. per month as boot money, and an allowance is made to the detectives for plain clothes in lieu of uniform. The Superannuation Fund is mainly provided partly from stoppages of the pay of the force, which is not to exceed a fortieth, and partly from fines inflicted on the police or persons who assault them. The balance is provided from the City cash. No member of the City police is legally entitled to a pension. All pensions are granted at the discretion of the Corporation, subject to the recommendation of the Commissioner. The **total expenditure** of the City police is about £122,000 per annum. Of this amount £70,000 is received from a rate of 5d. in the pound on the assessable rental of the City, £28,000 is paid from the City cash, the remaining £24,000 by those who employ the police in their private service. In consequence of the **Trafalgar Square Riots** (Nov. 13th, '87), **Special Constables** were sworn in to the number of between three and four thousand. They were subject to the orders of the Commissioner of the City Police. Major H. Smith has been appointed Chief Officer. On Jan. 18th, the period for which the special constables had been enrolled having expired, they were released from their duties and received the thanks of the police authorities.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. See Poor Law.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, '87, confers upon the Board new borrowing powers to the amount of £2,206,758 for its own expenditure; £1,568,000 of this sum being for the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall), and £820,850 for loans to other public bodies; total new borrowing powers, £3,027,508.

Metropolitan Board of Works. This Board was established under the Metropolitan Local

Management Act 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 20), amended in 1862. Powers were given to the Board of an extensive character for drainage, sewerage, lighting, cleansing, removing nuisances, and general improvements, and at the same time authority was conferred to rate the occupiers of houses for the expenses of the general management. Previously each Vestry did what it thought proper only within its own parish. The first meeting of the Board was held on the 22nd Dec., 1855, when **Mr. John Thwaites** (afterwards Sir John) was elected **Chairman**. In August 1870, after a large amount had been expended in efforts to purify the Thames and in main drainage works, Sir John died, and his successor was Colonel, afterwards **Sir James M'Garel Begg, M.P.**, and now Lord Magheramorne (elected Aug. 18th, 1870), whose salary is at present £5,000 per annum. The offices of the Board are in Spring Gardens. The members are elected by the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, the Corporation of the City of London sending three representatives, and the number so returned is 57, increased by Parliament in 1885 from 45 previously. Dealing with the sewage discharged into the Thames at Barking and Crossness from the various main drainage connections, the work of the Board becomes exceedingly important as regards the health of the vast population of over 4,000,000 persons in the metropolitan area. Then it is the "authority" under the Acts relating to Water, Explosives, Artisans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughterhouses, Tramways, Petroleum, etc., and is exceedingly strict in applying its well-considered regulations for the safety from fire of persons attending theatres, music-halls, and other places of entertainment. Among the special works it has carried out, besides the widening and improvement of numerous important thoroughfares, may be mentioned the following:—The construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments; the freeing of bridges over the Thames within the range of its jurisdiction; the clearance of many valuable sites for Artisans' Dwellings; the formation of Queen Victoria Street and Northumberland Avenue; the forming of Finsbury and Southwark Parks; the preservation of open spaces, including Blackheath, Hampstead Heath (with the continuation of Fitzjohn Avenue to the Heath), Hackney Downs, Shepherd's Bush, Clapham Common, etc. The Board maintains the **Fire Brigade** (*q.v.*), of which Captain Shaw, C.B., is Chief, and which consists of a force of officers and men numbering about 700. It borrows money by the issue of "**Metropolitan Consolidated Stock**," and it had, up to the beginning of 1886, raised a total of £35,282,373. The debt increased last year by £575,466. By money raised thus the Board is enabled to lend to the London School Board and the local bodies for improvements, at a rate of interest generally of 3½ per cent., all such loans having first to be sanctioned by the Treasury, the Local Government Board, or the Education Board. The annual rate levied by the Board covers current expenses, and the ratable value of the Metropolis has increased in the years 1871-86 by £12,025,712, which is an average of £801,714. The total estimated expenditure for 1888 is £1,805,849, as against £1,735,624 for 1887. **Mr. Urquhart**, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, in introducing the estimates for 1888 in

December last, expressed his deep regret that the committee had felt it their duty to recommend the Board to impose a heavier burden upon the ratepayers of the Metropolis than it had ever yet done. The increase did not arise from excessive expenditure by the Board, but chiefly from arrangements made for freeing from toll certain bridges. This would extract a large amount which otherwise would have been available for the purposes of the Board. In addition to this a large expense had been thrown upon them by Parliament last session in giving to the Metropolitan Board the control and cost of several Metropolitan Parks hitherto kept out of the national exchequer, of Bethnal Green Museum, and also the maintenance of Westminster Bridge. These items alone were almost sufficient to account for the total proposed increase in the rate.

Metropolitan Commons Act, '66. This Act provides that from its passing (August 10th, 1866), the Inclosure Commissioners shall not entertain any application for the inclosure of a common within the Metropolitan police district as defined at that date. The lord of the manor, any of the commoners, or any local authority within whose district a common lies wholly, or in part, may present to the Commissioners a scheme for the improvement and management of a common. The Commissioners may then make such inquiry as they think proper, and draft a scheme of their own; after which they must wait two months for objections and suggestions. Then they may refer it to an assistant-commissioner, and on receiving his report may finally settle the scheme. The scheme is to state all rights affected by it, and to provide for compensation. Any person claiming any interest or estate in the common, and dissatisfied with the scheme, may obtain a decision on his rights in an action at law. The scheme as settled is to be printed, and copies are to be sent to the memorialists, the lord of the manor, and the local authority. Each year the Commissioners must lay before both houses of parliament a report setting out every scheme certified by them in the year to which the report relates, and the schemes must be confirmed by Act of Parliament. The expenses incurred by the Commissioners on account of a scheme are to be defrayed by the memorialists, or by the local authority if willing. Rights of property over a common may be conveyed to the Commissioners for the purposes of a scheme. The Inclosure Commissioners have since been merged in the Land Commissioners.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). The duty of extinguishing fires in the Metropolis for thirty-three years previously was almost entirely performed by the Fire Insurance Companies, who had a brigade called the **London Fire Engine Establishment**. By the **Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act of 1865** the Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with this work, and that of protecting life and property in the Metropolis in the event of fire; and in 1866 the stations, engines, appliances, officers and men of the old fire brigade were transferred to the new one. In 1867 the **Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire** assigned its escapes, apparatus, and staff to the **Metropolitan Board of Works**, and then the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were intrusted with the protection of life as well as property against fire. During

the twenty years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force. The chief officer, Captain Shaw, who has had the command of the Brigade since its commencement, is now assisted by a second officer, Mr. J. S. Simonds, appointed 1881. The area protected by the Brigade is about 122 square miles, including the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works district, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. According to the last report of the chief officer of the Brigade, the number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, exclusive of chimneys, received during 1886 was 2,853. Of such calls 540 were false alarms and 164 chimney alarms. Only 151 of the fires resulted in serious damage. The number of persons who were greatly endangered by fire was 175, of whom only 49 lost their lives. The total number of calls attended by firemen for actual and supposed fires and chimney fires in 1885 was 4,511. According to the report referred to, the strength of the Brigade is as under: 55 land fire engine stations, 4 floating or river stations, 26 hose cart stations, 127 fire escape stations, 4 steam fire engines on barges, 45 land steam fire engines, 77 six-inch manual fire engines, 36 under six-inch manual fire engines, 63 hose carts, 28 miles of hose, 3 self-propelling fire-floats, 4 steam tugs, 7 barges, 146 fire-escapes, 9 long fire ladders, 9 ladder vans, 2 ladder trucks, 1 trolley for ladders, 1 trolley for engines, 12 hose and coal vans, 11 waggon for street duties, 4 street stations for ditto, 105 watch-boxes, 589 firemen, including chief officer, second officer, 4 district superintendents, and all ranks, 26 pilots, 66 coachmen, and 131 horses. An excellent system of Fire Alarm telegraphs and telephones between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. At the end of 1886 every land station had an appreciable method of fire alarm which gave about 350 call points within the Brigade area. The substitution of telephones for telegraphs is now proceeding more rapidly, and the change is now almost completed throughout the whole of the system. The remuneration of the members of the service is as follows: The 4 district superintendents receive from £195 to £245 per annum, and rooms, lighting and firing; 63 engineers or officers in charge of stations are paid from £21s. to £27s. per week, including rooms, lighting and firing; 76 first-class firemen receive £1 14s. 3d.; 81 second-class firemen £1 10s.; 130 third-class firemen £1 7s. 5d.; and 220 fourth-class firemen £1 4s. per week. Gratuities and pensions are paid to the men of the Brigade upon equitable terms. After thirty years' service any man who has reached the age of fifty-five can retire on two-thirds of his pay. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £113,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £26,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £77,000—being the amount realised at 5d. in the pound on the estimated gross rateable value of the Metropolis. Head Office, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act, '86. In a riot which ensued upon a meeting convened by the Social Democratic Federation

in Trafalgar Square on the 8th February, 1886, many of the houses and shops in the adjoining streets were wrecked and plundered. Persons who suffer by the violence of rioters have a claim to be compensated by the hundred in which the riot occurs. But the division of England into hundreds has become so obsolete that the boundaries of many of the hundreds can no longer be traced. In the present case it was found that the remedy against the hundred was worthless, and the Government of the day brought in the above measure to compensate the sufferers out of the Metropolitan police rate. Claims under the Act are to be made to the receiver of the Metropolitan police district, who is empowered, if satisfied of the justice of the claim, to make compensation. From the receiver's decision there is an appeal to an arbitrator appointed by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the approval of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The decision of the arbitrator is final.

Metropolitan Public Gardens. The invasion of bricks and mortar at almost every point of the green border-land of London, and the increasing congestion of the population within, have made the provision of Metropolitan recreation grounds necessary for sanitary, if for no other reasons. The difficulty of securing breathing spaces for the people in the overcrowded districts, however, is annually increasing; and would probably be insurmountable, but for the action of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (chairman, Lord Meath; offices, 83, Lancaster Gate). Much of the income of the Association is subscribed on the condition that it should be expended in wages to the "unemployed." Last year the income fell from £10,917 to £7,746, owing to the stoppage of subsidies received in previous years from Mansion House funds raised for the benefit of the unemployed. Lady Ossington is one of the most active supporters of the Association, and since its establishment has contributed £6,000 to its funds.

Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards. The local management of the Metropolis, exclusive of the City of London, under the Metropolis Management Acts, except so far as it is vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works (*q.v.*), devolves on the Vestries and the District Boards constituted by the Metropolis Management Acts, who are also the local authorities for the purposes of the Artisans' Dwellings Acts 1868 to '82 and the Electric Lighting Act '82. The expenses of these authorities, so far as they are defrayed out of the rates, are met by rates levied under the Metropolis Management Acts. These rates are applicable to the payment, not only of the expenses incurred by the Vestries and District Boards themselves, but also of the amounts included in the precepts of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the School Board for London. The receipts of the V. and D. Boards (excluding loans), during the year ended the 25th March, '86 (for which the latest returns of the Local Government Board are made up), amounted to £3,547,518, including £30,973 received from other local authorities. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £3,554,030, including payments to the extent of £1,687,492, made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the School Board for London, and other local authorities. The loans raised by the V. and D. Boards during the

year amounted to £116,100, and their loan expenditure to £109,278, the greater part of which was spent on highways and street improvements. Their outstanding loans at the end of the year amounted to £1,847,872. The assessable value at the commencement of the year of the *parishes* and districts subject to their jurisdiction was £25,799,910.

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 743,948 sq. m.; pop. 10,460,703. Capital **Mexico**, pop. 300,000. Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico; on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Besides these some twelve important cities. Divided into twenty-seven states, one territory, and one district.—The country is an elevated plateau, varied in contour, with volcanic peaks, Popocatepetl, etc., attaining nearly 18,000 feet. There are three great divisions: the torrid regions, chiefly on the coast, very unhealthy at some seasons; the temperate regions, occupying the lower slopes of the mountains, limited in extent, agreeable, humid, and prolific; and the cold regions, not less than 5,000 feet above sea-level. With the exception of the Rio Grande del Norte, which is the boundary of the United States, rivers are few and unimportant. There are lakes, some large, mostly impregnated with sodic carbonate. Resources enormous, but, from political and social causes, inadequately developed. All cereals, fruits, and vegetable produce of southern Europe thrive in Mexico. Wheat, barley, maize, pulse, pepper, sugarcane, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, etc., are the chief crops. The forests abound in valuable timber, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, caoutchouc, the maguay (from which a sort of wine is produced), fibre-plants, etc. The flora and fauna are rich and profuse, the bird and insect tribes being especially notable for beauty and variety of colouring. Vast herds of cattle are bred, but the sheep are of inferior breed. Horses, of a fine description, are wild in great numbers, and even beggars ride. Mules, of a beautiful and vigorous breed, are raised in large numbers. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. The Republic is governed by a President and Ministry. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage. The states have also their individual autonomous local governments. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects tolerated, and none state-aided or allowed to possess land. Primary education nominally compulsory, but the law is not enforced. There are some 9,000 schools publicly supported. There is an army of 30,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war. The navy consists of five small gunboats.—Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. From 1821-80 the mines produced £780,000,000 of silver, and £968,300 of gold. Estimated revenue ('86-87), £6,125,000; expenditure, £5,346,500; debt about £40,000,000; exports ('88-9), £10,396,458; imports, £8,257,103. There are 3,703 miles of railway. Capital joined to New York by rail. One-third of the modern Mexicans are Indians,

the remainder of Spanish race with Indian admixture. Of late years there has been decided progress and less disorder. The opening of railways and spread of education are aiding in the development of this fine country. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Hamilton's "Mexican Handbook," Brocklehurst's "Mexico To-day," Castro's "Republic of Mexico," Conkling's "Mexico and the Mexicans," etc.

Michel, Louise. A well-known figure and actor in recent political agitation in France. In 1871 she was an active Communist, and was suspected of being a *petroleuse*. Along with many others conspicuous in the *Commune* rising, she was banished to a French penal settlement in the Pacific, where she remained until the proclamation of an amnesty some years ago. Her return to Paris was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. A year or two after her return she took part in some broad riots in Paris, and was tried and convicted for inciting the mob to break into bakers' shops. She was sent to prison, whence she was released in January 1886 on the proclamation of an amnesty in commemoration of M. Grevy's re-election as president. Last winter ('87) she took part in some street disturbances in Paris, the result of the *Wilson Limousin scandals*. Mlle. M. is well educated, well connected, a good musician, and for some time followed the occupation of schoolmistress.

Microphone. See ed. '86.

Middle Temple. See INNS OF COURT.

Midland Railway Strike. See RAILWAYS.

Midlothian Campaigns. See ed. '86.

Milan Obrenovitch I. King of Serbia, b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Serbia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age (1872). When the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place he raised an army, and with the help of Russian volunteers, under the leadership of Tcherniaeff, he openly went to war with Turkey. The results of that war were not favourable to the Serbians, and after successive defeats, at Alexinatz the Servian Government had to make peace with Turkey. In the meantime, while the struggle was going on, Prince Milan had been proclaimed king at Deligrad. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, King Milan sided with the Russians. At the close of the war the Congress of Berlin declared the independence of Serbia and fixed its boundaries. In 1875 His Majesty married the Princess of Stourdza, from whom he is now separated, and by whom he has a son, the Prince Alexander. When the revolution in Eastern Roumelia led to the union of the Bulgarias, King Milan declared war against Bulgaria, but in a brief campaign was beaten and compelled to sue for peace.

Military and Naval Men Deceased ('87—Jan. 21st, '88). See OBITUARY.

Military Ballooning. See BALLOONING.

Militia. See ARMY.

Millais, Sir J. Everett, Bart., was b. at Southampton 1829. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. His first picture "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was exhibited at the Academy (1846). In conjunction with Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt he set

up a school of painting from nature, which obtained the title of "**pre-Raphaelite**" (*q.v.*), and published a periodical entitled *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, in support of this school (1850). Their views were afterwards supported by Mr. Ruskin (*q.v.*) in the *Times*, as well as in a pamphlet on pre-Raphaelitism, and in "Lectures on Architecture and Painting." He was elected an A.R.A. (1853) and became R.A. (1863). He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time (1888). A large and representative collection of his works, embracing from his earliest to his latest styles, and illustrating his emancipation from the trammels of "pre-Raphaelitism," was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery last year. Sir J. E. M. was decorated with the "**Legion of Honour**" ('78), and a baronetcy was conferred upon him ('85). He is chiefly distinguished for his portraits and exquisite delineation of child faces.

Milne, John, F.G.S., Associate and Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, Royal Exhibitor of the Royal School of Mines, and now Professor of Mining and Geology in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan, a portion of the Imperial University of Japan. He has travelled in Iceland; was engaged in 1873-74 in mining Newfoundland; accompanied Dr. Beke as geologist to north-west Arabia; and travelled across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and China, to Japan. He founded the **Seismological Society in Japan** for studying earthquakes. He has written the volume on "**Earthquakes**" in the *Natural Science Series*, 1886, has established observatories in Japan, and has also written on the volcanoes there. He has been described as the most daring of seismologists.

Ministry. When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. The **Prime Minister** usually takes the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has twice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary; or the Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the

new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen; their members are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. If a cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers on going from one office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a "riling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. If the elections go against the Government it is now the custom for the ministry to resign and a new administration to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament. The chief executive power (see **CROWN**), though theoretically vested in the Crown, is actually exercised by the Cabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a privy council; matters of state being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. "The Cabinet," says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the threefold hinge that connects together for action the British constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons. . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities: as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader." On the next pages is given a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by most of them, whether they be ministers or officers of the Royal Household. See **CROWN**, **PARLIAMENT**

Ministries from 1880 to 1887.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*). In columns 1, 2, and 3, the names of those forming the original administrations are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in *italics*.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ministries from 1880 to 1887.			
	Mr. Gladstone's 1st Administration (Apr. '80—June '83).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (June '85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 4th Administration (formed July '86).
Prime Minister	*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Idlesleigh.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	*E. Spencer.	*Ld. Halsbury.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	*Ld. Cardigan.	*V. Cranbrook.	*E. Spencer.	*V. Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	{ *D. of Argyll. { *Ld. Cardigan. { *E. of Rosbery.	{ *E. of Harrowby { (unpaid). { *Sir M. Hicks-Beach	*Mr. Gladstone (un- paid).	*Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	{ *Mr. Gladstone. { *Mr. Childers. { *Sir Wm. Harcourt	{ *Sir Rich. Cross (1). { *M. of Salisbury. { *Sir Frederick Stan- ley (2).	*Sir Wm. Harcourt.	*Ld. R. Churchill (res. Dec. '86).
Home Secretary	{ *E. Granville. { *E. of Kimberley. { *E. of Derby.	{ *M. of Salisbury. { *Lord Randolph Churchill. { *Lord Geo. Hamil- ton.	*Mr. Hy. Matthews. *E. of Idlesleigh. *Mr. Edward Stan- hope.	*Mr. Hy. Matthews. *M. of Salisbury. *Sir Hy. Holland.
Colonial Secretary	{ *Mr. Childers. { *M. of Harrington. { *M. of Hartington. { *E. of Kimberley. { *E. of Northbrook.	{ *M. of Salisbury. { *V. Cranbrook. { *Lord Randolph Churchill. { *Lord Geo. Hamil- ton.	*Mr. Campbell- Bannerman.	*Mr. E. Stanhope.
Secretary for War	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Secretary for India	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Secretary for Scotland	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Chancellor of the Duchy (Agriculture.)	{ *E. Cowper. { *E. Spricer. { *Ld. O'Hagan. { *Mr. F. Law. { *Sir E. Sullivan.	{ *E. of Carnarvon. { *Ld. Ashbourne. { Sir William Hart Dyke. { *Mr. W. H. Smith.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*V. Cross. *Ld. Geo. Hamilton.

President of Board of Trade	£2,000	{ *Mr. Chamberlain.	{ *D. of Richmond.	*Mr. Mundella.	*Lord Stanley of Preston.
President of Local Gov. Board	£2,000	{ *Mr. Dodson (3).	{ *Mr. Arthur Balfour.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Ritchie.
Postmaster-General	£2,500	{ *Mr. H. Fawcett.	{ *Mr. J. E. Shaw Lefevre.	Ld. Wolverton.	Mr. Raikes.
Vice-President of the Council (Education.)	£2,000	{ Mr. A. J. Mun.	{ *Mr. Stanhope.	Sir Lyon Playfair.	Sir W. Hart Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	£2,000	{ Mr. W. P. Adam.	{ Mr. David Plunket.	E. of Morley.	Mr. David Plunket.
		{ Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre.	{ *E. of Rosebery.	E. of Elgin.	
		{ Sir A. D. Hayter.	{ Mr. Charles Dalrymple.	Mr. Cyril Flower.	Lt.-Col. Walrond.
		{ Mr. I. Holms.	{ Mr. Sidney Herbert.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Junior Lords of Treasury (3)	£1,000 each	{ Mr. H. Gladstone.	{ Lt.-Col. Walrond.	Sir Edward Reed.	Sir Herbert Maxwell.
		{ Mr. R. W. Duff.	{ Sir Hy. Holland.	Mr. Hy. Fowler.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	{ Ld. F. Cavendish.	{ Sir M. W. Ridley.	Mr. Arnold Morley.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
		{ Mr. L. H. Courtney.	{ Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Ld. Thurlow.	Mr. Akers Douglas.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	{ Ld. R. Grosvenor (4).	{ Mr. Akers Douglas.	E. Beauchamp.	Earl Brownlow.
Paymaster-Gen. . . . (unpaid)		{ Ld. Wolverton.	{ E. Beauchamp.	Mr. Marriott.	Mr. Marriott.
Judge-Advocate-Gen. . . . £2,000		{ Mr. O. Morgan.	{ M ^t . Marriott.	Mr. J. W. Mellor.	
		{ Adm. Sir A. C. Key.	{ Vice Adm. Sir Arthur Hood.	Adm. Sir A. Hur Hood.	Adm. Sir Arthur Hood (£2,260).
		{ Vice Adm. Lord John Hay.	{ Vice Adm. Sir Anthony Hoskins.	Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins.	Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins (£1,793).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		{ Rear Adm. Sir F. W. Richards.	{ Vice Adm. Brandreth.	Vice Adm. Graham.	Vice Adm. Sir W. Graham (£2,293).
		{ Rear Adm. A. H. Hoskins.	{ Capt. William Codrington.	Rear Adm. Erskine.	Beresford (£1,426).
		{ Rear Adm. T. Brandreth.	{ Mr. G. W. Rendel.	Mr. R. W. Duff.	Kesford (Jan. '88).
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	£1,000	{ Sir Thos. Brassey.	{ Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.
		{ Mr. W. S. Cairnes.			

(3) Now Lord Monk Bretton.
(4) Now Lord Staibridge.

(1) Now Viscount Cross.
(2) Now Lord Stanley of Preston.

OFFICE AND SALARY.		Mr. Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr. 86—June 88)	Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June 85—Jan. 86)	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July 86)	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July 86)	Ld. Salisbury's and Ad. as at present constituted (Jan. 15, 88).
Sec. to the Admiralty . . . £2,000	{	Mr. I. G. Shaw Lefevre.	Mr. Ritchie.	Mr. Hibbert.	Mr. Forwood.	Mr. Forwood.
		Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir W. Brassey. A. W. Peet.				
Under Sec. Home . . . £1,500	{	Mr. L. H. Courtney. E. of Rosebery.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. Broadhurst.	Mr. C. Stuart Wort- ley.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.
		Mr. H. Foxcor. Sir C. W. Dilke. Ld. E. Fitzmaurice.	Mr. Robt. Bourke (now Lord Con- nemara).	Mr. Bryce.	Sir Jas. Fergusson	Sir James Fergusson.
Under Sec. Foreign . . . £1,500	{	Mr. M. E. Grant Duff.	E. of Dunraven.	Mr. Osborne Mor- gan.	E. of Dunraven (res. Feb. '87).	E. of Onslow.
		Mr. L. H. Courtney. Mr. E. Ashley.	V. Bury.	Ld. Sandhurst.	Ld. Harris.	Ld. Harris.
Under Sec. Colonial . . . £1,500	{	E. of Morley.	Ld. Harris.	Sir U. Kay-Shut- tleworth. Mr. Stafford Howard.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir John Gorst.
		M. of Lansdowne. P. Enfield. Mr. J. K. Cross.	—	—	—	Col. King-Harman (app. April '87).
Under Sec. for War . . . £1,500	{	Mr. E. Ashley. Mr. J. Holnis.	Baron Henry de Worms.	Mr. Charles Ac- land.	Baron Henry de Worms.	Baron Henry de Worms.
		Mr. J. T. Hibbert. Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	E. Brownlow.	Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Borlase.	Mr. Walter Long.	Mr. Walter Long.
Sec. to the Board of Trade . £1,200	{	Gen. Sir J. M. Adye. Mr. H. Brand.	Mr. Guy Dawnay.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote.	Sir H. Stafford North- cote, Bart.
		Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir A. D. Hayter.	Mr. Henry North- cote.	Mr. Herbert Glad- stone.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. W. St. John Brod- rick.
Financial Sec. to War Office £1,500	{	Sir H. James.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Chas. Russell.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Richard Webster.
		Sir F. Herschell.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir Horace Davey.	Sir Edward Clarke.	Sir Edward Clarke.
Attorney-General . . . £1,000	{	Mr. J. McLaren.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald.
		Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Solicitor-General . . . £1,000	{	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
		Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Lord Advocate . . . £2,388	{	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
		Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland £955	{	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
		Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.

Attorney-General for Ireland	£5,000	Mr. H. Law. Mr. W. M. Johnson Mr. A. M. Porter. Mr. S. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	Mr. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	Mr. Peter O'Brien.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	£3,000	Mr. W. M. Johnson Mr. A. M. Porter. Mr. S. Walker. The Macdermott.	Mr. Munroe. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	The Macdermott.	Mr. J. G. Gibson. Mr. Peter O'Brien.	Mr. Serjeant Madden.
Ho. seold Appointments.						
Lord Steward	£2,000	Earl Sydney.	Earl Mt. Edgcombe	E. Sydney.	E. of Mt. Edgcombe.	E. of Mt. Edgcombe.
Lord Chamberlain	£2,000	E. of Kenmare	E. of Lathom.	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	£1,500	D. of Westminster	E. of Bradford.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Treasurer of the Buckhounds	£1,500	E. of Cork.	M. of Watford.	Ld. Suffolk.	E. of Coventry.	E. of Coventry.
Comptroller of the Household	£904	E. of Breckinridge.	V. Folkestone.	E. of Elgin.	V. Folkestone.	V. Folkestone.
Vice-Chamberlain	£924	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. E. Marjoribanks.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Ld. Arthur Hill.
Lords-in-Waiting	£702 each	Ld. Charles Bruce.	V. Lewisham.	V. Kilcourse.	V. Lewisham.	V. Lewisham.
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting	£334	V. Enfield (5).	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. Camoys.	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. De Ros.
Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard	£1,200	E. of Dalhousie.	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Thurlow.	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Henniker.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	£1,200	Ld. Methuen.	V. Hawarden (6).	Ld. Houghton.	E. of Hopetoun.	E. of Hopetoun.
Mistress of the Robes	£500	E. of Zetland.	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Methuen.	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Elphinstone.
		E. of Lister.	E. of Hopetoun.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Onslow.	E. of Onslow.
		Ld. Southwell.	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Limerick.	E. of Limerick.
		Ld. Ribblesdale.	Ld. Boston.	Ld. Holt.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
		Ld. Wootton.				
		Col. W. H. P. Carrington.	Sir Hy. Fletcher.	Hon. Rbt. Spencer.	Lord Burghley.	Lord Burghley.
		Mr. W. H. Grenfell.	V. Barrington.	Ld. Monson.	E. of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.
		Col. Gerard Smith.	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Sudeley.	V. Barrington.	E. of Rosslyn.
		E. of Fife.	Ds. of Buccleuch.	(Vacant).	Ds. of Buccleuch.	Ds. of Buccleuch.
		M. of Huntly.				
		Ld. Carrington.				
		Ds. of Bedford.				
		Ds. of Roxburghe.				

(7) Now Visct. Oxenbridge.

(6) Now Earl De Montali.

(5) Now Earl of Stratford.

Mining. In England this word is understood to mean the excavation or winning of geological deposits by subterranean labour. In these islands the leading products of the bowels of the earth are iron and coal; for in 1887, which is recent enough for the purpose of illustration, the proportion of coal and iron to the total of the mineral output was 94 per cent., and it may be remarked that during that year only 1½ cwt. of gold ore and under 6 tons of silver ore were produced in the United Kingdom. The chief home of tin, copper and lead is Cornwall. After a pit shaft has been sunk and the subterranean slopes or steps made to win the ore, the tin is crushed by the stone-breaker and then stamped fine, the residue being carefully washed. With copper, crushing by the means of rolls is adopted, but sometimes stamping, to be followed by hand picking. Lead and zinc ores are crushed by the rolls, and classified by revolving screens. The buddle which is used for washing is worked on the principle of the ore grains sinking to the bottom, while the rubbish runs off with the escaping stream. The most famous of Cornish mines is the Dolcoath, which contains both copper and tin deposits, and copper and tin mixed, returning rich proceeds to the proprietors. Iron ore is found chiefly in two classes of deposits—the hæmatite of Furness, in the north-west, where the virgin iron is imbedded in red clay, occasionally affording perfect kidneys of metal; and the rock ironstone of Cleveland, with its highly phosphoretic surroundings, being the two leading types. The hæmatites are found in "pockets," so that a shaft may be sunk in the immediate neighbourhood without striking the ore at all. On the other hand, the pocket has been discovered so near the surface that it has actually been quarried in the open air. Adjacent to the Cleveland iron, beds of basic limestone rest, and these are now used for the elimination of the phosphorus for purposes of steel making (see IRON AND STEEL). In South Wales at one time Black Band ironstone was worked, but of late years this industry has shrunk very much in proportions, owing, to a very great extent, to the demand for steel which the deposits in the Furness district are so admirably designed to meet, and also to the cheap imports of brown hæmatite from Spain. There are said to be some twenty principal coal districts in the United Kingdom, which have been divided as to their characteristics into three descriptions: (1) those forming complete basins, such as the South Wales region; (2) those having only one arm of the basin visible, as in the north of England; and (3) those of irregular formation, such as are found in South Staffordshire or the Black Country. It is estimated that in the United Kingdom half the coal production of the world is won; and last year's output (the returns will not be issued till the spring) may be roughly estimated at between 130 and 140 million tons (see COAL). Of all the English fields, perhaps the Northumbrian has the oldest reputation, with its port of Newcastle; and here the mines have been carried far under the sea. But South Wales has since come to the front in a remarkable degree, and Cardiff is now the leading coal port in the world, its chief commodity being the smokeless steam coal which is considered invaluable for steamships. A feature of the trade is the supply of the London markets, for which South Yorkshire, which sends by rail, and will now for-

ward much by the new line of railway through Hull, and Northumberland through Newcastle by sea, have long been competitors. As the sea routes, although the distance is longer, are about half the railway carriage, the sea-borne coal, or as it used to be called "sea coal," has carried the palm, even though there is a duty for municipal purposes on all coal delivered within an area of fifteen miles of Charing Cross of 1s. 1d. per ton, 9d. going to the Metropolitan Board of Works and 4d. to the Common Council of the City of London. A persistent endeavour is still being made to abolish these dues in favour of direct taxation, the Act under which they are levied expiring in 1888 (see COAL AND WINE DUES AND METROPOLITAN BOARD). Mining is regulated by a series of Acts of Parliament: thus women, and children of tender age are not allowed to go below ground, as they used to be, and are now in foreign countries. But women and girls are employed about the surface works to this day—in portions of South Wales, for instance, where no other occupation is open to them—and their singular garb is calculated to excite the interest of the passing stranger. Combinations of a trade character exist to a greater or less degree among all classes of miners—who are as a rule a peculiar class of men, for the calling has for centuries been followed from father to son. Up to a dozen years ago, when the inflation of the iron trade caused coal to run up to famine prices, high wages were paid to the pitmen, and the inevitable decline was met by a series of disastrous strikes. One lasting good of these otherwise unfortunate trade disputes, however, was the pretty general adoption of the system of arbitration and conciliation, so warmly advocated and frequently illustrated by Mr. Kettle (afterwards Sir Rupert), judge of the Dudley District County Courts. It was this was coupled a sliding scale system, with sworn accountants; and for years the Northumbrian and Durham coal fields on the one hand, and the South Wales field on the other, were free from strikes, the bare announcement of the average selling prices over a given period being sufficient to fix the rate of wages for the ensuing term. Of course this unanimity could not be obtained from the men without some controlling power of their own selection; and at the present moment they are represented by the powerful organisation known as the National Union of Miners. Nor is the operation of this Union limited by any means to wages questions. The coal miners, recognising the danger of their calling, have paid much attention to politics; and the general election of 1885 on the new franchise sent five or six *bona-fide* miners to parliament, but one or two lost their seats in 1886. In many circles it is felt that the combined miners represent a coming force. Electricity (*q.v.*) has been applied to mining with some success, and so have various machines for mechanical coal winning. Perhaps the most important item of mining intelligence for the past year ('87) was the passing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which was read a third time in the House of Lords on Sept. 6th. In an Act of this kind it is of course impossible to give satisfaction to all parties; and in the present instance the friends and representatives of the men complain that there is nothing definitive as to the use of a "perfectly safe" lamp, which they argue might have been expected after the issue of the

elaborate report of the Royal Commission on Mine Explosions, which made sundry important propositions in this respect, and upon which, it was alleged, the Government who "backed" the bill had mainly built up their measure. In connection with this matter, it is impossible to ignore the public spirit displayed by Mr. Ellis Lever, of Bowdon, Manchester, who offered to place in the hands of the Home Secretary the sum of £1,000, to be awarded by the Government in two prizes of £500 each, one for a perfectly safe means of blasting in coal mines, and the other "for an efficient system of electric lighting, to supersede the present so-called safety lamps," all the conditions of the competition to be left in the hands of the Government. On Aug. 23rd the Home Secretary acknowledged the offer, and meanwhile it appears that the attention of scientists both at home and abroad was attracted to the matter. On Nov. 4th, however, a letter reached Mr. Lever from the Home Office, to the effect that the offer must be declined, on the ground that "the difficulty of applying tests sufficiently rigorous to return satisfactory and decisive results is almost insuperable." It was added that "there is no lack of energy or competition among those interested in the subject to devise lamps and explosive materials to meet the exigencies of mining as at present understood." Mr. Lever's generous offer, therefore, so far as the representative Government official was concerned, fell to the ground. An independent effort to minimise the annual mining holocaust was continued by one of the news agencies during the year; and at the end of '87 the Press Association, who had instituted a series of "Colliery Warnings," issued the following statement:—"These 'colliery warnings' have now been issued for seven consecutive years, and, as evidence of the interest taken in them by the workers whom they affect, votes of approval have been duly passed at miners' conferences. The average loss of life in the decennial periods ending 1860, '70, and '80, amounted to 244, 227 and 266 respectively, or for the whole thirty years an average of 246. For the seven years 1881-87 this average has decreased to between 160 and 170, and the introduction of warnings may therefore be taken as an important element in the protection of life." With regard to the Act itself, it may be added that the agitation of the pit brow women against any interference with their employment on the surface of the coal mines of the country—chiefly in the North—proved to be successful, for their case was not scheduled. The year has been alive with conferences amongst the coal miners, and has also been marked by one or two strikes of a more than usually serious character. As briefly mentioned in our last year's volume, the Lanarkshire men were in a condition of social revolt, demanding a higher rate of pay and a restriction in the output early in the year; and they were partially successful, although they alienated much sympathy by rioting and looting the establishments of unoffending tradespeople. Although unaccompanied by such acts of violence, a strike of Northumberland miners also early in the year was of more trade importance, as this is the district in which arbitration and conciliation were supposed to have their home. Towards the end of January they decided to strike, being dissatisfied with the whole arrangement under which they were working; but on May 24th, after remaining idle

for sixteen weeks, an arrangement was come to. By this settlement the wages of hewers and piecemen were reduced 2½ per cent. in the steam-coal pits, and 6½ in the soft-coal mines, a new sliding scale at these rates being drawn up and agreed to, to hold good till the end of the year—an arrangement which was loyally adhered to on both sides. Another somewhat curious feature in connection with this, the leading coal field of the United Kingdom, was the manner in which they treated their typical parliamentary representatives, Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick. After at first deciding against a continuance of the salaries of these gentlemen, a meeting was held in November, when the delegates resolved by a large majority to rescind this resolution, and at the present time both these hard-working "mining members" remain in the political arena. The uneasy tone of the whole industry was further evidenced in the conferences held during the year at Manchester, Edinburgh, and then at Newcastle in November, when resolutions of the usual character—including the short hours programme, and restriction of the output—were agreed upon, although the year closed without any general attempt to carry out these resolves having been witnessed. In South Yorkshire, however, negotiations are still pending for an advance of wages and the formation of a conciliation board, though it should be added that the prospects of peace in that quarter are not very assuring. Again, in S. Wales notice was given in September to terminate the existence of the sliding scale for wages which was originally founded at the end of the long strike of '75. The chief complaint of the men was that they were not proportionately represented on the committee. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and in the following month the notice was withdrawn. With regard to iron-stone mining, the two principal districts in England, Furness and Cleveland, have been fairly well employed during '87, especially the former. The estimated output in the latter was about the same as for '86, and the wages of the men averaged 6 per cent. higher; they entered into a sliding scale arrangement in September. The great problem of arming the Black Country mining area received much attention during the year. It was resolved to apply to Parliament for further powers; but at the monthly meeting in November, after the annual election of members, Mr. C. T. Wright, the representative of the Earl of Dudley, who gave notice to rescind the resolution, was informed that it had been decided not to go on with the bill. At a special meeting on Jan. 4th, '88, it was arranged to levy a rate for one year—save as in the award of the arbitrators—of 3d. upon every ton of fireclay and limestone, and 6d. on every ton of ironstone, coal, slack, and other minerals, for drainage purposes.

Minority Representation. The Reform Bill, which was passed August 15th, 1867, contained provisions for the representation of minorities in such constituencies as returned three members. The principle was to limit each elector to two votes. Lord Cairns introduced the proposal on the bill being brought into the Lords (July 30th), and the principle was afterwards accepted by the Commons.

"Mint Par of Exchange." See FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Miquelon and St Pierre. Islands in the

Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Newfoundland. They belong to France; area 90 sq. m., pop. 5,765; and are chief centre of French cod-fisheries. Export to France valued at £1,000,000 per annum. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," Norman's "Colonial France."

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the **Jesuits** in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts** was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, and at Labrador. Norway sent missionaries to Greenland in 1721, where work has since been carried on successfully ever since. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1792, the **London Missionary Society** in 1785, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the present century, and the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society** in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1887, £69,253; deficiency on the operations of the year £2,385. In India operations are carried on in South India, Western India, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces; there are 152 stations and sub-stations, 65 European missionaries, and 133 native evangelists. In China the principal stations are at Shansi and Shantung; there are 55 stations and sub-stations, 21 European missionaries, and 5 native evangelists. Japan has a station at Tokio, and 10 sub-stations; there are 2 European missionaries and 4 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablous, and there are 5 sub-stations and 1 European missionary. Africa has 3 stations on the Lower Congo and 2 on the Upper Congo. There are 21 European missionaries at work, and 2 female school teachers. Mission work is also carried on in the island of Ceylon; in the West Indies; at Jamaica; and in Norway, Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1886 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 132; self-supporting churches, 66; evangelists, 331; baptised, 3,011; number of members, 45,159; day-school teachers, 366; Sabbath-school teachers, 2,294; day-scholars, 15,731; Sabbath-scholars, 29,581. **Mission House,** 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.—**Church Missionary Society.** Amount raised in 1887, £207,793; special funds received in addition, £30,982. The Society labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Isifa and Chagga, Usagara and Unyamwezi, and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Haifa). In India it has five missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Travancore and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the

North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results:—Stations, 280; Missionaries in holy orders, including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, 482; European laymen, female teachers, and native unordained teachers, 3,580; native adherents, the great majority baptised, 182,382; native communicants, 44,000; schools, 1,860; scholars, 72,000. **Mission House.** Salisbury Square, London.—**London Missionary Society.** Amount received in 1887, £105,383. Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mirzapore, Kumaon, Almora, and Ranees Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Cooty, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Tripattoor, Madras, Travancore, and other places in southern India. In Madagascar 28 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 12 and in Central Africa 3 stations. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies and Polynesia. A general summary shows that the Society has 174 European missionaries and 6,299 native agents; 89,433 Church members, and 339,721 native adherents, while they conduct 2,224 native schools, with 142,259 scholars. The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £19,344. **Mission House:** 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in 1886 from the home districts amounted to £103,250, from foreign districts £6,668 1s. 3d.; these sums, with a number of extraordinary receipts, amount to £135,259. The expenditure was £147,345, leaving a deficiency, inclusive of the debt of 1885, of £10,768. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year gives the following results:—Circuits, 1,130; chapels, 7,456; missionaries, 1,746; other paid agents, 5,323; unpaid agents, 39,116; full church members, 219,975; on trial for church-membership, 22,550; scholars, 269,712. **Mission House,** Bishopsgate Street Within.

Mivart, St. George, F.R.S., a well-known naturalist and writer on scientific subjects, b. 1827. Educated at Harrow, King's College, London, and St. Mary's College, Oxon. He was called to the bar in '51. Appointed lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital '62. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, which, along with the Linnean and Zoological Societies, has published many of his papers, and has written extensively in popular and scientific periodicals. He is the author of "The Genesis of Species," a work of much power, in which he grapples with Mr. Darwin's theories of evolution. Mr. M. does not dispute the existence of the principle of evolution, but contends that it does not extend to men. He further denies the Darwinian doctrine that natural selection can be the cause of evolution, even granting that evolution were true. In another work he has condemned evolution on the ground that between man and the lower animals there is a fundamental distinction—a distinction which clearly manifests itself in the superiority of the human intellect over the instinct of the brutes. Among other works written by M. Mivart are "Man and Apes," "Lessons in Nature," "Contemporary Evolution," "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of

Conscience," "The Cat," etc. Mr. M. became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in '44.

Mobilisation Scheme. See ARMY.

Modjeska, Helena, actress, b. in Cracow 1844, made her *début* 1861. Proceeding to the United States (1876), she set herself to the study of English, and during the succeeding year gave a performance in that language in San Francisco. A few years ago she came to England and gave a series of performances in London and the provinces. This tour was a triumphant success, and stamped her reputation as an actress of the highest order of talent.

Mohammedan Era. The. Dates from the flight of Mohammed to Medina, July 15th, 622 A.D. This date is frequently spoken of as the *Hegira*.

Mohammedanism. The name commonly given by those who, relatively to his system, are outsiders to the religion established by Mohammed, which his followers and adherents call by the name of *Islam* (the religion of surrender or full submission to the will of God). In like manner Mohammedans designate themselves *Moslems* (or the people of Islam). Mohammed claimed to be the restorer or recoverer of the purer religion revealed by God to Abraham, and protested at once against the current idolatry of his Arab countrymen, against the observance by the Jews of the Law of Moses as superseded by the final revelation vouchsafed in the *Koran* (*q.v.*), and against the Christian worship of Christ as God, which was inconsistent with the unity of the Divine Being as "unbegotten and unbegotten." Yet all the forms of religion to which Mohammed was more or less directly antagonistic had their influence on the origin and the modification of his doctrine, which was also affected by the *corpus* of the traditions and usages of the Semitic family. The *Koran*, which is the aggregate result of various successive and occasional revelations, is the recognised Bible of Islam and the standard of Moslem faith and morals. But besides the *Koran*, the great majority of the Mohammedans recognise the *Sunnah*, or *Sunna*—a term meaning "a path or way, a manner of life," and particularly applied to the tradition which records either the sayings or doings of Mohammed. Consequently all traditional law is divided into (1) what Mohammed did; (2) what Mohammed enjoined; and (3) what was done or said in the presence of Mohammed, and not forbidden or repudiated by him. It is upon the sayings and customs of Mohammed that the traditional law is founded, which is handed down in the *Hadis*, a word now generally used by both Mohammedan and Christian writers for the collections of traditions. A *Sunni*, "one of the path," a traditionalist, is a member of that overwhelmingly preponderating sect of Moslems who acknowledge the first four Caliphs to have been the rightful successors of Mohammed, who receive the "six authentic" books of tradition, and who belong to one of the four schools of jurisprudence known, after the names of their founders, respectively as *Hanefites*, *Malekites*, *Shafeites*, and *Hanbalites*, all of whom had their origin in the century between A.D. 740 and 840. The Sunnis are held to be traditionalists, not because any section of Islam rejects the traditions, but merely because they have arrogated to themselves this title, and the rest of the Moslem world have acquiesced in the assumption. The Sunnis,

who are dominant in the Ottoman Empire, Arabia, Turkestan, and Africa, are also considered as "orthodox" Mohammedans, as distinguished from the *Shiahs*, or *Shiites* (from the Arabic *shia*, a faction), who constitute at present the majority of the Mussulmans of Persia and India. The *Shiahs* hold that Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, was by right entitled to be his immediate successor; although he did not in fact attain to the Caliphate until after it had been occupied by his rivals Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, and twenty-three years after the death of the Prophet. The fundamental doctrine of Islamism, and the only one which it is necessary to profess in order to be considered a Moslem, is that expressed in the common formula of faith, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet," to which the *Shiahs*—who entertain most exaggerated notions with regard to Ali, his nature, power, and pretensions—add the proposition that "Ali is the Vicar of God." The Mohammedans hold that a large number of prophets have been divinely commissioned at different times, of whom six have been the heralds of new laws and dispensations—Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed. To the prophets were revealed certain scriptures inspired by God, to the number, in all, of 104 sacred books, all of which have perished except the last four—the Law given to Moses, the Psalms to David, the Gospel to Jesus, and the *Koran* to Mohammed. The others are said to have been falsified and mutilated, but the *Koran*, the ultimate revelation, as Mohammed is the last of the prophets, will never be corrupted, for God will preserve it. The Moslems regard Christ with a reverence second only to that which they accord to Mohammed, and blasphemy of His name is punishable with death. They deny, however, that He is God or the Son of God, though they consider His birth miraculous. They also deny that He was crucified, believing that some other person suffered in His place whilst He was taken up to God. He will come again upon the earth to destroy Antichrist, the "lying Christ" whom Mohammed announced as destined to appear before the day of resurrection, and whose coming will be one of the signs of the approach of the last judgment. With regard to the angelic hierarchy of Islam, "it is believed," says El-Kazweenee, "that the angels are of a simple substance (created of light or fire), endowed with life and speech and reason, and that the difference between them and the *Jinn* and *Shaytans* is a difference of species. Know," he adds, "that the angels are sanctified from carnal desire and the disturbance of anger; they disobey not God in what He hath commanded them, but do what they are commanded. Their food is the celebrating of His glory; their drink, the proclaiming of His holiness; their conversation, the commemoration of God, whose name be exalted; their pleasure, His worship; they are created in different forms and with different powers." Four are *archangels*: *Gabriel*, the angel of revelations; *Michael*, the patron of the Israelites, *Israfil*—whose name, however, does not occur either in the *Koran* or the Traditions—the archangel who will sound the trumpet at the day of resurrection; and *Azrael*, the angel of death. Angels act in thousands as guardians of the faithful, whose actions they record. There are eight angels who support the throne of God, and nineteen have charge of hell.

Lower and of a less refined nature than the angels, but, like them, made of fire or light, are the jinn, generally rendered genii, who eat and drink and are subject to death. Some of these are good, some evil. The chief of the latter is Eblis, or "despan," who was once an angel named Azazel, but who, having refused to pay homage to Adam, was rejected by God, and wanders over the earth until the resurrection. In regard to the state of men between death and the resurrection there are various opinions, as also about the last judgment; with an essential agreement, however, in the doctrine that God will accord to all men a condition and degree of happiness or misery as determined by their belief and conduct in this life. The time of the resurrection is known only to God, but its approach will be indicated by a decline in faith and a degradation in morals, by wars and tumults, and by physical portents in the heavens and the earth. The delights of Paradise are for the most part variously sensual, whilst the torments of hell consist chiefly in the extremes of heat and cold. All who believe in the unity of God will, in the long run, be released from punishment and enter paradise, whilst eternal perdition is reserved for those who deny the absolute unity of God, for idolaters and hypocrites, to the last of whom is assigned the seventh compartment, or the lowest place, in hell. The Moslems believe, even to the extent of fatalism, in the absolute foreknowledge and predestination of all things by God, but with a concurrent recognition of human responsibility for faith and conduct. The practical religion of the Moslems consists chiefly of four things: (1) Prayers and purifications, which they regard as together making one rite; (2) almsgiving; (3) fasting; and (4) pilgrimage to Mecca. Prayer must be preceded by ablutions; cleanliness is regarded as a religious duty, without which prayer would be ineffectual. When water cannot be procured, or its use might be injurious to the health, sand is permitted as a substitute. Moslems pray five times a day—soon after sunset, at nightfall, at daybreak, near noon, and in the afternoon. In the act of prayer the face is to be turned towards Mecca, and a niche marks the wall in the mosques which is nearest to "the sacred city." The times of prayer are announced from the minarets of the mosques by the *muezzins*, who also twice during the night utter their calls to prayer for the benefit of those who desire to perform extra devotions. Prayers may be said in any clean place; but on Friday, which is the Moslem Sabbath, they must be said in the mosque. Next in importance, in the eye of a Moslem, to the duty of prayer, is that of almsgiving, which is frequently recommended in the Koran, and is there said to give efficacy to prayer. The exercise of fasting is also held in high estimation; and during the entire season of *Ramadhan* (the sacred month) Mohammed commanded his followers, day by day, from sunrise to sunset, to abstain from eating, drinking, or indulgence in any physical gratification. The *Ramadhan* is observed with great rigour, and children alone are exempt from its restrictions. If any one of the faithful is necessarily precluded from the observance of the fast at the appointed time, he is dispensed only to the extent of a postponement of his obligation, and must fast afterwards for as long a period. There are other days during which fasting is regarded as specially merito-

rious, though not obligatory; and fasting at any time is regarded as peculiarly acceptable to God. The Mohammedans have only two special festivals, which are called by the Turks the greater and the lesser *Beiram*. The first, which is the festival of breaking the long fast, is their principal season of rejoicing; and the second, which is an important part of the pilgrimage to Mecca, is the feast of sacrifice observed in commemoration of Abraham's intended offering of Isaac. The *Hadj*, or pilgrimage to Mecca, is another great duty enjoined in the Koran to be practised by all Moslems, men or women, at least once in their lives, and to which Mohammed himself attached so much importance that he considered a believer neglecting it might as well die a Jew or a Christian. Happily the duty can be performed by deputy, and in this case the entire merit achieved by the substitute redounds to the pious principal. To the intelligent reader of history there is no more remarkable circumstance in connection with the Mohammedan religion than the rapidity with which that faith was propagated after the death of the Prophet. Only eighty-two years after that event the empire of the Caliphs, or successors of Mohammed, covered by far the greater portion of the then known world, and much more than one-half of its then existing inhabitants had embraced the faith of Islam. To this huge empire vast additions have been made in the course of the nearly twelve centuries that have since elapsed; and only a few years ago it could be said that "with the single exception of Spain, from no one point had Islamism ever receded during this long interval." Even at present, when one of the latest deliverances about the Mohammedan system is that it is a "palace of antiquated architecture not in keeping with the neighbouring buildings, undermined, and nodding to its fall," a clear utterance startles the world to the effect that its propaganda is in many respects and in some directions more successful than that of Christianity. It is conceded that this success, when it is not altogether denied, is to be observed chiefly, if not exclusively, amongst the inferior races of mankind, or amongst people who have not attained to the average of modern civilisation. It is further admitted that, with its pure monotheism and a code founded in the main on justice and humanity, Islam raises to a higher level races sunk in idolatry and fetichism, like those of Central Africa; and that in some respects—notably in that of temperance—it materially improves the morality of such peoples. But, having raised them to a certain point, it leaves them there. Whether in things secular or spiritual, there is no advance. It binds society hand and foot; there can be no onward, upward movement, nor even the attempt to rise. Islam was calculated for Arabia, and not for the world, and hence it is constitutionally incapable of change or development. While the Koran represents God as Creator, Ruler, and Preserver, the Rewarder of good and evil, and the Hearer of prayer, it nowhere recognises Him as a Father; and the sentiment of a servant more than of the love of a son. The propaganda of Islam is one of force, and its progress was slow until the truths, whether absolute or relative, which it embodied, were enforced by the sword. The alternatives offered to conquered peoples were Islam, and death or

tribute. The spread of Islam was stayed whenever its military success was checked. In estimating the drawbacks and the attractions of the system, the former were not such as to deter men of the world from embracing it, whilst the special indulgences which it sanctioned were a distinct recommendation, if not a distinct bribe, to a very large proportion of mankind. It was at once compulsory and seductive; its arduousness, its mechanical observances and "bodily exercises," and its periodical or occasional asceticism, were to be rewarded by the eternal bliss of a carnal paradise. "Rapidity of propagation" in such circumstances, it has been said, "no more proves the superiority of a religion than it proves the superiority of an animal. It may even, in the one case as in the other, afford presumptive evidence of a low type of life." But there is a reason of another kind for the present extension of Mohammedanism, as in Western Africa, to which little prominence has been given. It is comparatively easy for the untutored or even the unaccustomed mind to enthroned a God whose unity is absolute in what was not long before the Pantheon of a mob of divinities—to ascend *per saltum* from amongst the idolatrous *débris* of polytheism to an austere monotheism which is menacingly intolerant of image or figured representation. But it is comparatively hard to guide the same untutored or unaccustomed mind so surely that it shall not be bewildered by the symbols of Christianity, in which it is very likely perversely to find a tritheism, which it will persist in confounding with the polytheism it is invited to renounce and forsake. It is essentially the same circumstance which gives Islam a dialectic advantage over Christianity in its propaganda, that tells so heavily against the conversion to Christianity of both Jews and Moslems. This is not alone an *a priori* speculation; it is susceptible of historical illustration. A typical instance is to be found in the experience and testimony of the late Rajah Rammohun Roy, the founder of the *Brahmo Somaj*, the Church or Society of the One God, who, whilst he venerated and assimilated the moral teachings of Christianity, altogether discarded the doctrine of the Trinity as only a subtler and less objectionable form of polytheism than that of the Hindûs. "After I have long relinquished every idea," he wrote, "of a plurality of gods, or of the persons of the Godhead, taught under different systems of modern Hindûism, I cannot conscientiously and consistently embrace one of a similar nature, though greatly refined by the religious reformations of modern times; since whatever argument can be adduced against a plurality of gods strikes with equal force against the doctrine of a plurality of persons of the Godhead; and, on the other hand, whatever excuse may be pleaded in favour of a plurality of persons of the Deity can be offered with equal propriety in defence of polytheism." It was stated (*Times*, Jan. 21st, '88) that Sir Wm. Hunter had promised to deliver in February a lecture before the Society of Arts on "The Religions of India," with special reference to the discussion which took place in the *Times* on "Islam and Christianity." In connection with Mohammedanism the following, published by the *Times*, Jan. 21st, will be of interest:—Selim Fares Effendi, who has recently published at Constantinople a pamphlet entitled "Decline of British Prestige in Eastern

Countries," incidentally mentions in the course of his work the annual pilgrimage of Mohammedans to Mecca, and gives the following table showing the numbers and nationalities of the pilgrims in an average year:—

Nationality of Pilgrims.	Number arriving by water.	Number arriving by land.	Total population of country by whom.
Ottoman subjects .	8,500	1,000	22,000,000
Egyptians .	5,000	1,000	5,000,000
Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis .	6,000	—	18,000,000
Arabs of Yemen and Oman .	3,000	—	2,500,000
Arabs of Hadramaut and Asia .	3,000	—	3,000,000
Wahabiles .	—	5,000	4,000,000
Arabs from Hedjaz .	—	22,000	2,000,000
Negroes (Soudan) .	2,000	—	10,000,000
Negroes (Zanzibar) .	1,000	—	1,500,000
Malabar, Persia .	6,150	2,500	8,500,000
India (British subj.) .	15,000	—	47,000,000
Malays .	12,000	—	30,000,000
Chinese, Mongols .	200	—	21,000,000
	93,350		167,500,000

Mohilla. One of the Comoro Islands (*q.v.*).

Mojanga. A port on the north-west of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

Moltke, Field-Marshal Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count Von. A great European strategist, b. Oct. 26th, 1800. He left the Danish service ('22) for that of Prussia, and became ('32) one of the staff officers. In '35 he superintended the Turkish military reforms, and went through the Syrian rebellion ('39). He was in '56 aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed ('64) chief of the staff in the Danish war. In '66, in the Austro-Prussian war, his successful tactics as General of infantry won the battle of Sadowa. On the conclusion of the war the decoration of the Black Eagle was conferred upon him, and he was created General-in-chief of the staff. The successful conduct of the Franco-Prussian war ('70-'71) was also due, in great measure, to the tactical plans of Count Moltke. He was made Field-Marshal in '71, Count, '72. For some years past Field-Marshal Moltke has been assisted by General Waldersee, who has now practically succeeded him as chief of the General Staff of the German Army.

Moluccas, or Spice Islands. A group of the Asiatic Archipelago, all more or less under Dutch authority. Area, 42,420 sq. m., pop. 352,580. Amboyna is the chief seat of Dutch government and trade. See COLONIES of EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mommsen, Theodor, the eminent German jurist and historian, b. at Garding, Schleswig, 1817. Educated at the Univ. of Kiel. Professor of law successively at Leipzig, Zurich, Breslau, and Berlin; in '82 he was tried on a charge of libelling Prince Bismarck, and was acquitted. His best known works, in addition to his splendid collection of Latin inscriptions, are his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," and "History of Rome." In '80, when Prof. Mommsen suffered the misfortune of having his library destroyed

by fire, he was presented by his admirers in England with a collection of historical classics printed in this country. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in November last, a congratulatory address was sent to him by members of Oxford University. This was signed by sixty-two Dons—viz., eight Heads of Houses, twelve Professors, the Librarian and the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library, the Keepers of the University and the Ashmolean Museums, four Readers, and thirty-three other graduates.

Mona. Roman name of Isle of Man (*q.v.*).

Monarchists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Money Market. The Money Market in this country is composed of three groups of dealers—the Bank of England, the private and joint-stock banks, and the bill brokers (discount houses). The last named, as their title indicates, act as intermediaries between the banks, finding money for those who want to discount bills, and bills for those who want to invest money. The banks, on the other hand, collect and utilise the deposits intrusted to them by the public, issue notes, etc. There is, however, a great distinction between the Bank of England and the other banks of the country. The Bank of England is not only the banker of the Government, but also the bankers' bank. All the other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and it is this circumstance which gives that establishment its special importance as the centre of our monetary system. The Bank's reserve is really the banking reserve of the entire kingdom, and for this reason it forms the barometer of the Money Market. We work, as it is said, on a "one reserve" system, and the value of money in this country mainly depends upon the amount of reserve held by the Bank of England. The discount rates quoted by the other banks and bill brokers, who collectively are called "the market," are generally below the Bank of England rate; and one reason for this is, that there is a very important difference between "gold" and "money" as these terms are technically used. It is quite possible to discover that gold is scarce, whilst money is plentiful. For example, the Bank's reserve may be low,—which means that gold is scarce,—but if under such circumstances the bill brokers or merchants borrow money from the Bank for ten days or a month, the supply of money in the market would immediately be plentiful, although the Bank's stock of bullion would not have been increased by a sovereign. This is what is constantly occurring, and the level at which the private deposits at the Bank of England stand is therefore a very important element in controlling the course of market rates. The "price of gold" is another expression which constantly puzzles the public. It seems strange that anything can have a price measured in terms of itself, but the paradox is easily explained. By law the Mint is compelled to coin gold sovereigns for any person tendering bar gold at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but, owing to the time taken by that establishment in minting, importers usually resort to the Bank of England, and sell it outright at the buying-price fixed by law for that institution—viz., £3 17s. 9d. As, however, the Bank, when selling bar gold, only does so at the price of £3 17s. 10½d., the difference of 1½d. per ounce allows bullion brokers to make a profit in times when gold is

in demand for export by intercepting imported gold and selling it to the exporters at a little below the Bank's price. The gold movements at the Bank are the result of banking operations made either on home or foreign account. The internal movements are remarkably regular. There is always an outflow of cash to the provinces during the spring and autumn, and a subsequent reflux of money to London in the early summer and the winter. These movements, however, have become less important during recent years. It is the foreign movements of gold that are of chief interest; and as regards these, the only law, if law it can be called, is that gold usually tends to leave the country during the autumn. It is then that we frequently export gold to the United States in payment for imports; and it is then, too, that the Continent and other parts of the world often draw upon our gold reserve for payments on foreign loans subscribed for here during the earlier part of the year. The Bank's reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000. A fair average is £13,000,000 to £14,000,000. The Bank rate is never reduced below 2 per cent., and it has never exceeded 10 per cent.

Money Orders. The system of money orders was originally founded in 1792. It was then, however, more in the nature of a private speculation on the part of three post-office officials, and no order could be issued for more than five guineas, the charge for which amount was 4s. 6d., or nearly 5 per cent. In 1838 the system was incorporated with the Post Office, and since that date it has rapidly developed into a successful undertaking. The mainspring of the system is the almost perfect immunity from risk which, by means of the letter of advice, is secured in the remittance of money by this method. The rates charged for money orders were reduced on the 1st of September last, and now are: 2d. for sums of £1 and under, 3d. for sums over £1 but not exceeding £2, 4d. for sums over £2 but not exceeding £4, 5d. for sums over £4 but not exceeding £7, and 6d. for sums over £7 but not exceeding £10, which is the largest amount for which a single order is issued. The person who purchases a money order must give his name and address, the name of the person to whom he wishes the money to be paid, and the office at which it is to be paid. Money orders become legally void at the expiration of twelve months from the month of issue; but the Post Office will entertain an application for the payment of a lapsed order, subject to a certain deduction, if a good reason for the delay in presenting it can be given. When a money order is once paid the Post Office is not liable to any further claim. Payment of an order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which it was issued. Duplicates of lost money orders are granted on application, if the particulars of the original order can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Office. Transfer of payment of a money order from one office to another in the United Kingdom, or repayment of the amount of an order, can be obtained by applying and sending the order to the postmaster at whose office it is payable, who will send a new one in exchange, payable at the place desired, less the second commission charged for the re-issue. No letter carrier, rural messenger, or other servant of the Post Office, is bound to procure a money order for any reason, or to obtain payment for one; but such services are not

prohibited. Foreign or Colonial money orders are also issued, payable in India, the United States, Australia, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, in almost all our Colonies, and in the following foreign countries—viz., Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Danish West Indies), Dutch East Indian Possessions, Egypt, France, Germany, Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The rates charged are: for sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 18s. 6d.; and £20, 2s. The total number of money orders of all descriptions issued in the year ended March 31st, 1886 (last return), was 10,358,293, and the amount £21,975,345. The number of money order offices now open throughout the United Kingdom is over 8,100. The recent modification of the money order rates has proved of great advantage to the public, and may safely be expected to increase the annual number of money orders issued, which since the introduction of postal orders has been falling off. The Chief Money Order Office is located in Aldersgate St., London, E.C., a few yards from the General Post Office, and the force there employed numbers 175 persons.

Morier-Williams, Sir Monier, the distinguished Orientalist, b. at Bombay 1819, of which Presidency his father was Surveyor-Gen. Educated at King's Coll. Lond., and Balliol and Univ. Colleges, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury 44-58, and in '60 was appointed Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. Prof. M. W. is the author of a well-known Sanscrit Grammar, an English and Sanscrit Dictionary, and has edited a number of Oriental classics. His "Hinduism," "Modern India and the Indians," and "Religious Thought and Life in India," are amongst the most popular of his writings. Professor M. W. has travelled much in India, and has been instrumental in founding an Indian Institute and a School of Indian Studies at Oxford. He represented the Government of India at the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, in '81, and was knighted in '86.

Monroe Doctrine, The. James Monroe, President of the United States (1816), declared that no European Power ought to be allowed to found fresh settlements on the Continent of America. This has since been interpreted in a much wider sense, to signify that no European Power should be allowed to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America.

Monsoons. See METEOROLOGY.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I., which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the prince. The area is about 3,550 square miles; pop. about 250,000. No official returns of the revenue exist, but it is supposed to be about £60,000. A debt of £100,000 was raised, on security of the salt monopoly in 1881. An annual pension of £4,800 has been paid by Russia in return for consistent support, and an annual sum of £3,000 from Austria as a subvention for carriage roads. There is no standing army except a bodyguard of 100 men; but all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms (about 22,000) are called out in war time. The nation joined the Servians in their war against Turkey in 1876,

repelling with heavy loss all attacks made by the greatly superior forces of the Turks; at the close of the war they were declared independent, and accessions of territory were granted. During the past few years the Black Mountain has been comparatively quiet, though the army has been increased, in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Bulgaria. In the beginning of the present year (Jan. '88) a band of 150 Montenegrins marched on Bourgas, but failed in their efforts to incite the inhabitants to rise against the Bulgarian authorities. A conflict with the Bulgarian troops resulted in the dispersion of the band with much loss. The attack was instigated by Russian influence. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Montreal (corruption of "Mont Royal"). The largest Canadian city, pop. 200,000, and a flourishing seaport. Situated at the head of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec (q.v.).

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, forming a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Area 47 sq. m., pop. 10,083. Capital, Plymouth. The island is of volcanic formation, and there is no good harbour. About half of it consists of mountain and forest. Climate stated to be very salubrious, and soil extremely fertile. Sugar, limes, and fruits principally cultivated. The woods afford many valuable drugs, dyes, timbers, etc. Sulphur, iron, and aluminous schist are its minerals. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Education well provided for. For financial statistics, see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Montserrat was colonised by English in 1632. It passed into French hands for a time, but was finally restored in 1784.

Moore, Mary, actress, made her *débüt* about four years ago. She quickly established herself as a favourite in London by her impersonation of "Wild Oats," at the Criterion. At the end of '87 she appeared with Mr. Charles Wyndham, at Berlin, in a German translation of "David Garrick," and received great praise for her performance from the German critics.

Moravians, The. A body of Christians, thought to have formed at one time a part of the Russites. Withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement called "The Watch of the Lord" on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. There were 500 members of the Church in 1727. The Society was introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf in 1738. In 1817 a London Association was formed. They also founded settlements abroad in 1732. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Moreton Bay. Port of Brisbane, capital of Queensland (q.v.).

Morganatic Marriage. Morganatic or "left-handed" marriages are by the common law of Germany permitted to the royal houses and the higher grades of nobility; the Prussian law allowing a like indulgence to the lower nobility. They are, practically, marriages contracted by princes and nobles with their inferiors in rank, so far recognised that they do not reflect upon the wife's honour or the children's legitimacy, but do not preclude a subsequent full marriage with an equal in rank during the lifetime of the morganatic wife. The arrangement is purely dynastic and social, and does not possess the direct sanction of any Christian religious body. The term "morganatic" is said to be derived from the fact that the wife's rights were limited to the Morgengabe

(*donum matutinale*), or, according to others, from the old Gothic *morgan*, i.e. "to shorten, to limit." Inequality of social condition, however, is not necessary to an alliance of this kind. It may be made between persons of equal rank, so as not to prejudice the children of a first marriage by giving rights of inheritance to the offspring of a second.

Morley, Mr. John, M.P., P.C., LL.D., M.A. (Oxon.), was b. 1838. Educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1873). Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow Univ. Author of various works of the French Philosophers of the 18th century, of an essay on Compromise, and of a "Life of Cobden," "Edmund Burke," and "Voltaire." Until the last year or two Mr. Morley was better known as a man of letters than as a politician. Besides being the author of the works mentioned above, he was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and for fifteen years (1867-82) conducted with great ability the *Fortnightly Review* (q.v.). For three years he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (q.v.), with which he terminated his connection in 1883. As far back as 1869 Mr. Morley contested Blackburn as a Liberal, but failed to secure the seat. He was also defeated in Westminster in 1880. Three years later, however, he succeeded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for which he has sat ever since. When Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters, who reaped his reward by being promoted to cabinet rank and made Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Morley retired with his leader when the Government collapsed last June, but he has never swerved from the advanced position he took up at first. He is one of the five Liberals who met (Jan. '87) for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party.

Mormonism. The Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, are a sect founded by Joseph Smith at Manchester, New York (1830). (For history of Mormonism up to last year, see ed. '87.) On Jan. 12th, '87, the House of Representatives passed without division a bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The bill is a substitute for that passed by the Senate, though it aims at similar results. Its chief provisions are: (1) Polygamy is declared to be a felony; (2) The chief financial corporations of the Mormons are dissolved, and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of the courts; (3) Polygamists are made ineligible to vote; (4) All voters in Utah are to be required to take an oath to obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws against polygamy; (5) Woman suffrage in Utah is abolished; (6) Lawful wives and husbands are made competent witnesses against persons accused of polygamy.

"**Morning Advertiser**," daily paper (3d.), founded February 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; while being Liberal and Independent, and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, Thos. Wright. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Morning Post**," daily (1d.). Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society. It also, in addition, to news of the day, home and foreign, gives

critiques on literature, science, and art. Offices, Wellington Street, Strand.

Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Taflet, with the oasis of Twat. Area (estimated) about 260,000 square miles, of which the Tell, or coast-region, occupies 76,000, the steppes 26,000, and the Sahara districts 158,000. Estimated pop. 5,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 80,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Country little known to Europeans. The highlands are said to be romantically beautiful, well wooded and fertile. Products are wheat, barley, maize, olive oil, esparto grass, hemp, many fruits, wool, etc. It is said there are coal, iron, antimony, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, and other minerals in quantity. Chief manufactures are carpets, slippers, and famous leather. Exports, produce and manufactures, also fowls, eggs, cattle, gums, ostrich feathers. Ruled by a sultan (Mula Hassan), usually styled "emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. The executive is vested in his favourites. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 10,000; irregular forces 40,000. Imperial revenue about £1,500,000. Exports to Europe (1885), £1,109,201; imports £1,208,442. Trade passes mainly through Tangier, which is under European influence. Inhabitants are Berbers, descendants of ancient Numidians; Moors, half-caste descendants of Arab conquerors of eighth century; Arabs, Negroes, and Jews. Religion, Mohammedanism. In 1883 Spain acquired a port south of Mogador, and holds some "presidios" on the coast. (See SAHARA COAST.) In 1886 the Moors declined new commercial treaties with the Powers, on the ground that foreign consuls already abused rights conceded to them. Some of them gave "protections" to Jews and others, who were thus enabled to set the government at defiance and exact sums from Moorish subjects under false pleas of debt. The first step towards remedying this state of things was taken by the United States Government early in 1887. A new consul (Mr. Reed Lewis) was appointed to Morocco. He abandoned the claim to "protections" on the part of his Government, and caused all persons imprisoned on such pretext to be released. The representatives of other Powers have more or less followed this example. In October an alarming illness of the Sultan caused a general fear of revolution and resulting anarchy. Most of the Powers despatched war-ships to Tangier for the protection of their subjects. The alarm subsided with the Sultan's recovery.—Jan. '88. A special complimentary embassy to the court of Spain has been sent by the Sultan. It is stated that the Spanish Government has arranged with all the Powers to send representatives to a Conference to assemble at Madrid in '88 to revise the Treaty made with Morocco in '80. (For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.) A Spanish Red Book on Morocco has just been published (Jan. 20th). Consult De

Amicitia "Morocco," Hooker's "Tour in Morocco," Leared's "Morocco and the Moors," Watson's "Visit to Wazan."

Morris, Lewis, author of the "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated First Class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, '55. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. He succeeded the late Mr. W. Adam as Vice-chairman of the political committee of the Reform Club. He unsuccessfully contested Pembroke as a Home Ruler in '86. Mr. M. has (Jan. '88) received a silver medal from Her Majesty in recognition of his Jubilee Ode.

Morris, Philip Richard, A.R.A., b. 1838, owed his first regular training to Mr. Holman Hunt, by whose advice he studied the Elgin marbles at the British Museum. Afterwards a most successful student of the Royal Academy. His first exhibited picture appeared under the title of "Peaceful Days," since when Mr. Morris has become celebrated for his tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and his delicate arrangement of colour. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and "A Procession at Dieppe." Elected A.R.A. (1877).

Morris, William, artist and poet; b. at Walthamstow in 1834, and educated at Marlborough and Oxford. Mr. Morris turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture; and in 1868, together with his friends Dante G. Rossetti and Burne Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public. For this purpose a business of "art fabrics," wall-papers, and stained glass, was started. Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern—now carried on by Morris and George Wardle—has been extremely successful, and has effected something like a revolution in the art of designing. Mr. Morris published in 1867 his poem, "The Life and Death of

Morrisonianism, a name used to designate the principles held by members of the Evangelical Union, formed by Dr. Morrison and others, in May 1843, of those who disagreed with the doctrine held by the Presbyterian Churches that Christ only died for the elect. Evangelical Unionism first originated in 1847, when its founder and three other ministers separated from the United Secession Church. The Evangelical Union Churches, which are mainly confined to Scotland, have a theological hall, where a number of students attend; and a weekly official organ, the *Christian News*. Many of the ministers, all of whom are total abstinents, have settled in England in Congregational churches, which are somewhat similar in church government. In all there are about ninety E. U. churches. The distinctive tenets are that the Divine Father loves all, the Divine Saviour died for all, and the Divine Spirit strives with all.

Mortgage. See ed. '87, and consult Williams' "Principles of Real Property," the chapter entitled "Of a Mortgage Debt."

Mortmain, Statute of. Gifts in Mortmain first prohibited by Henry III. (1225); afterwards by Edward I. (1279) applied to restrain growth of Church funds; Richard II. (1392) extended prohibition to all lay corporations; statutes

suspended by Philip and Mary (1554); legacies by Mortmain restricted by George II. (1736).

Morton, Mr. See BALLOONING.

Mozambique. A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, nominally extending from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, over 1,200 miles, with area 326,683 sq. m., pop. 350,000. In reality the Portuguese only occupy a few points, to which their authority is limited. The chief of these settlements on the coast, mostly on islands, are Mozambique (the capital), Quillimane (at one of the entrances to the Zambesi), Sofala, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marquez, in Delagoa Bay. Up the Zambesi 120 miles is *Sena*, of little importance; 260 miles up is *Tete*, and 500 miles up the stations of Zumbo and Chicova. This territory has been in Portuguese hands since 1497, yet nothing has been done by them to open up the country. Government and trade are in the most debased condition. A small military force, composed of convicts and natives, is little respected. The slave trade continues in spite of laws against it. The coast is unhealthy, but rich in products. Gold has been worked at some places inland. Recently a splendid harbour has been discovered—*Nakala*, in Fernao Veloso Bay. Some portions of the inland border are now being opened up by the Blantyre Mission of the Universities' African Missions. The settlement in *Delagoa Bay* (q.v.), isolated and almost lost, has lately come into notice through the efforts made by the Boers to obtain it as a port for the Transvaal.

Müller, Dr. Max. See BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Müller, Frederick Max, b. 1823. Educated at Leipsic Univ., where he graduated (1843). Studied for some time in Paris, and (1846) came to England, where he found employment in collating MSS. at the East Indian Museum and at the Bodleian. Appointed (1850) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and (1854) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. Made the first Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford (1868), with which University he has been associated ever since. Professor Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. Among other honours he is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda: Translation from the Sacred Books of the East," "The Religions of India," "A Survey of Languages," "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," "Chips from a German Workshop," "Biographical Essays," "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," etc.

Müller, George, b. at Kroppenstedt, Prussia 1870. Educated at the Cathedral Classical School of Halberstadt, and Univ. of Halle, and entered the Lutheran ministry. In '29 he settled in London, on the invitation of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. He subsequently became minister of Ebenezer Chapel, Teignmouth. In '35 he published a proposal for establishing an orphanage for children bereft of both parents, and shortly afterwards founded the orphanage at Bristol with 64 children. This orphanage, which now accommodates over 2,000 children, has been supported entirely by unsolicited voluntary contributions, "as the result of prayer to God," to quote from Mr. M.'s own account of this remarkable philanthropic enterprise. Mr. M. has recently visited Australia.

Murray, Alma, actress, made her first appearance when quite a child at the Olympic, in 69. After a very creditable professional career, Miss M. made a great hit as *Pauline* in "*Called Back*," at Edinburgh, three years ago. She is acknowledged to be an emotional actress of a very high order. Under the auspices of the *Browning Society*, Miss Murray has, on various occasions, given dramatic readings of that poet's compositions. She is now almost exclusively on the Metropolitan boards.

Murray. See VICTORIA.

"Murray's Magazine." Started Jan. 1887 by the well-known firm of John Murray, Albemarle Street. Is a popular magazine, and an open platform for the expression of political views, irrespective of party. An interesting feature of the earlier numbers is "*Byroniana*," a series of unpublished letters and verses of the great poet, edited by Mr. John Murray. Office: Albemarle Street, W.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC.

Musha and Efat Islands. Two small unoccupied islands in Taurah Bay, Gulf of Aden. Acquired by Great Britain in 1888. In 1887 formally admitted by the British Government to be within the sphere of French claims.

Musical Festivals. (For short History of these see our edition of 1886.)

Music, '87. That the year of Jubilee would be marked by considerable productivity on the part of our native composers was to be expected. In consideration of the circumstance that neither of the recognised arts has made such rapid and continuous progress during the reign of Her Majesty, it was only fitting that some special display of English proficiency should be made on such an interesting and altogether exceptional occasion. Not so much, however, in the compositions born of the Jubilee as in miscellaneous productions was the musical year remarkable. Not many examples can be cited of music penned for some noteworthy Royal celebration being altogether worthy of the reputation of the favourite composers undertaking the task, and to their number but two of the new works dealing with the Jubilee can be added. These are *Dr. Bridge's* anthem, written expressly for the service attended by the Queen and Royal Family in Westminster Abbey, and the *Ode* composed by *Dr. Mackenzie*, produced the following day as the leading feature of a *fête* at the Crystal Palace. The last-named has since been heard at the Norwich Musical Festival, and at the Novello Oratorio Concerts in St. James's Hall. In nearly every other department of the art British composers have been active. True, no such success has been achieved as Sir Arthur Sullivan's "*Golden Legend*," the popularity of which seems almost as great as ever, notwithstanding that it has been before the public since the late autumn of 1886; but several meritorious works swell the list of productions of which the nation has every reason to be proud. Among these are *Mr. Cowen's* oratorio, "*Ruth*," written for the Three Choirs Festival at Worcester, and subsequently repeated with indications of increasing favour at the Novello Concerts and at the Crystal Palace; *Professor Stanford's* "*Irish Symphony*," extremely well received wherever heard; and *Mr. Prout's* cantata, "*The Red Cross Knight*," composed for the Huddersfield Festival. Of course slighter works were brought forward that deserve a word of praise, but to

particularise a few productions out of many of the same calibre would be invidious. Of our younger composers, or—as perhaps it would be more correct to say—those who are beginning to be known by the general public, *Mr. George J. Bennett* distinguished himself by some orchestral pieces, *Mr. Hamiah M'Cunn* by an overture played late in the year at the Crystal Palace, and *Mr. Oliver King* by a violin concerto. Sir Arthur Sullivan's sole contribution was the comic opera "*Ruddigore*," another of the series having *Mr. W. S. Gilbert* as author of the "book," with which the Savoy Theatre has been identified from its opening. The opera contained some of the prettiest solos the famous composer has ever incorporated into like works, but *Ruddigore* did not seize the public fancy to anything like the extent of preceding productions from the same pens. When it was withdrawn the management resorted to an elaborate revival of "*H.M.S. Pinafore*," with the delightfully buoyant music of which everybody was delighted to renew acquaintance under such excellent conditions. The *Carl Rosa Opera Company* paid its annual visit to the Metropolis, and was again located at Drury Lane. The novelty of the season was an opera by *Mr. Corder*, entitled "*Nordisa*," the subject of which was Norwegian. It secured such hearty acceptance from musical audiences of several of the more important provincial cities, that anticipations of a prosperous career in London were freely indulged in. The result was somewhat disappointing. Apparently *Mr. Corder* had endeavoured to conciliate the two extremes of opposite taste, and the issue was much the same as that recorded in a familiar fable. Far more successful was the revival of "*Lohengrin*," with *Mr. Barton McGuckin* as the Knight of the Swan, and *Madame Marie Roze* as *Elsa*; whilst once more "*Carmen*" (with the prima donna just mentioned) drew crowded houses whenever played. In the latter opera a most favourable impression was created by *Miss Fanny Moody* (the *Michaela*), who has since been gaining further experience in the provinces. The season of *Italian Opera* was the busiest ever known in the Metropolis. For a few nights three operatic companies, respectively occupying the three established London opera-houses, were pitted against each other. Early in the spring *Mr. Mapleson* commenced operations at *Covent Garden Theatre*, and at the first performance ("*La Traviata*") re-introduced *Madame Nordica*, who was found to have developed a pure and telling soprano voice, in combination with a good stage style, since she made a not particularly promising essay in this country some years ago. Among operatic soloists this lady was destined to make the hit of the season. With *Signor Ravelli* as his chief tenor, *Mr. Mapleson* produced a number of works in creditable fashion, and towards the close of his tenancy produced for the first time in England *Pizet's* "*Les Pecheurs de Perles*." He also revived Gounod's "*Mireille*," which did not prove so attractive as might reasonably have been hoped. When *Signor Lago* entered upon possession of the theatre he had the advantage of the services of *Madame Albani*, who went through a round of her favourite characters, and also played in *Glinka's* Russian opera, "*Life for the Czar*," which, although regarded as a representative work, had not before been heard in Great Britain. Meantime *Mr. Augustus Harris* was

pursuing a season of Italian Opera memorable for the perfection with which even the most hackneyed works in the Italian repertoire were placed upon the stage. Mr. Harris gave "Norma," "Rigoletto," and "Lucia di Lammermoor" among the productions of this stamp, but he naturally favoured the more spectacular works, whilst his vocal ensembles were magnificent. He did not give any new work, having failed in his negotiations for Verdi's *Otello*, produced a few months previously in Milan, but revived the last act of "Les Huguenots," and played the ballet act (absolutely new to England) of Gounod's "Faust," written to make that celebrated work suitable for the boards of the Parisian Grand Opera. The cast of these two operas was incomparable, the Brothers De Reszke being respectively the tenor and bass (both these *artistes*, by the way, being invaluable throughout the season), and Madame Nordica the soprano. Mlle Sigrd Arnoldson, of whom we are certain to hear more in the future, also made a successful *début* in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Whilst Covent Garden and Drury Lane were in active competition, Mr. Mapleson opened Her Majesty's Theatre. Madame Adelina Patti drew an immense audience for "La Traviata," Madame Trebelli appeared in "Carmen," Madame Lehmann played in "Fidelio," and Boito's impressive "Messiofele" was revived. The Norwich Festival novelties were a devotional oratorio, "The Garden of Olivet," by Signor Bottezzini, and a dramatic oratorio, "Isaiah," by Signor Luigi Mancinelli, the latter of which was specially successful. The performances of the Philharmonic Society, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, of Novello's Oratorio Concerts, and of the Crystal Palace Concerts, have again been highly commendable. Other notable musical events of the year were the Thousandth Monday Popular Concert; the celebration of the centenary of the production of "Don Giovanni," the Welsh Eisteddfod at the Albert Hall; the appearance in England of the wondrously gifted boy-pianist, Josef Hofmann, who had not attained his tenth year when he made his bow to a London audience at the Prince's Hall, and who has since become the object of idolatry of the New York musical public; the performance, in the autumn in London, of a symphony by Wagner, composed before he was out of his teens, and showing none of the individuality that was first displayed (and never afterwards lost) in "The Flying Dutchman"; and the Conference of Musicians from all parts of the country, held Jan. '88, for the second time in the Metropolis, with two concerts respectively of unpublished and published works by members of the society.

Musurus Pasha, Constantine, late Turkish ambassador to England, b. at Constantinople in 1807. He began his diplomatic career as the secretary of the Prince of Samos (1832). At the time of the rebellion of Samos, Musurus was chosen for the task of pacifying the islanders. The constitution and reforms which he gave them brought them back Turkish rule. His next appointment was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Greece (1840). In 1848 he was promoted to the post of representative of Turkey at Vienna, afterwards becoming Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, an office he retained from 1856 to 1885, when he was succeeded by Rusdem Pasha (q.v.). He was made a Muchir and a

Pasha in 1867, and possesses the order of the Osmanliieh, and the Medjidieh.

Mutiny Act. In strictness there is no longer a Mutiny Act. From the time of the Revolution of 1689 down to the year 1879, the discipline of the army had been maintained by an annual Mutiny Act, and by the articles of war which the sovereign was by that Act empowered to make. In the year 1879 the contents of the Mutiny Act and of the Articles of War were consolidated into the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, which formed a complete military code, and was renewed by annual Acts from year to year. But in the year 1881 it was entirely repealed, with the exception of one section, and was replaced by a new military code known as the Army Act, 1881. This Act contains 193 clauses, has five schedules, and fills 100 octavo pages. It therefore does not admit of a brief summary. Like the Army Discipline and Regulation Act and the old Mutiny Acts, it is renewed only for the space of a year at a time, in order to preserve the control of parliament over the standing army. Were it to expire, the soldier would again become a citizen, subject only to the common law. He could no longer be punished for disobeying his officers or quitting his colours.

Mutsuhito. The present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan; b. 1852. Ascended the throne in 1867. His reign has been marked by great reforms, prompted by a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing entirely the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered into an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations.

Mysore. For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

Mythology (Greek μυθολογία) primarily means a body of legends which have grown up in prehistoric times, and the scene of action of which is supposed to be laid in those times. It is an exceedingly difficult and delicate task to draw the line exactly where history shades off into mythology, but in most cases it is easy enough to indicate it broadly (see HISTORY). Mythology is essentially pre-historic. Mythology cannot arise in any properly historical period, although under favourable circumstances, isolated myths, or even mythical cycles, may do so. In the latter case, however, they usually connect themselves with some more or less definite historic personality. The second meaning of the word mythology is as the designation of the science which deals with the nature and origin of the *mythos* and with the comparison and explanation of the various mythical systems—**comparative mythology**. It is with this latter sense of the word that we are here chiefly concerned. Speculation as to the origin of the popular legends was rife among the learned of ancient Greece. As reflection and an introspective morality grew, the Greek mind became conscious of the immorality of the old stories. It, so to say, "knew that they were naked." Xenophanes denounced them, but, so far as we know, did not seek to explain them. Theagenes of Rhegium, a contemporary of Xenophanes, was the first to attempt to rationalise mythology. He declared the battle of the gods in the "Iliad"

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Napier of Magdala. **Robert Cornelius Napier**, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1868), was b. 1810. Was brigade-major in the Suez campaigns (1845-6), where he was severely wounded; acting Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded; commanded the Engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow (1858); was made K.C.B. for his services (1858), and received the thanks of Parliament (1859). Again received the thanks of Parliament (1861) for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity" shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin. Appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia (October following), on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he once more received the thanks of Parliament, was created a peer, and granted a provision of £2,000 per annum for himself and his next heir. Subsequently Governor of Gibraltar. **Constable of the Tower** (87).

Napoleon, Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, b. 1862, has taken little part in public affairs. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took up the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Casignac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of '86 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France.

Nassau. Capital of the **Bahama Islands** (q.v.) **Nasser-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia**, son of the late Mehemet Shah; b. in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1848. In 1852 he occupied Herat, when an expedition under General Outram was sent against him, and after a very successful campaign compelled Persia to sign a treaty of peace with England, on terms favourable to England. During his reign a treaty uniting Europe and Persia by telegraph across Persia was signed in 1866 at Teheran. In 1873 he made a tour in Europe, and met with a cordial reception in London and elsewhere. He proposes to repeat this tour in '89.

Natal. A British colony, on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S. to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 424,495: consisting of whites, 35,453; natives, 301,766; Indian and Chinese coolies, 27,276. Capital **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 14,429; the only port is **Durban**. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into fourteen districts.—The coast scenery is bold, and the whole country inland romantically beautiful, being dominated everywhere by the precipitous heights of the Drakensberg, some of the peaks of which attain an altitude of 9,500 feet. The numerous rivers are not navigable, although some of them are considerable streams, so that the country is well watered and fertile. The climate is very fine: the winter bright and

tolerably cool, and the summer heat tempered by cloud and rain. Country divisible into three belts or terraces—coast-land, midland, and upper. The low-lying coast-land, extending about fifteen miles inland, is highly fertile, and has been found suitable for the growth of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, spices, tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, and tropical fruits; at present sugar-growing is a profitable and flourishing industry. For sugar cultivation it has been found necessary to introduce Indian and Chinese coolies. Coal and lime are worked; iron, copper, and gold are found. The native fauna and flora are extensive and interesting; the hippopotamus is still to be found, as also crocodiles, iguanas and chameleons, leopards, hyenas, tigers, etc. Timber trees are numerous and valuable, especially the yellow wood, the stink wood, and the iron wood. The middle region is well adapted for cereals and European farming. The upper region, mountainous, is pastoral—sheep, cattle, and horses being reared in great numbers.—The colony has representative government. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property-holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 10 Government schools, 42 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 350 mounted police and 800 volunteers.—For financial statistics see **British Empire**, etc. (table). Principal exports wool, hides, sugar, arrowroot, maize, ostrich feathers, mohair. Of the area, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by colonists, 2,000,000 reserved to Kaffirs, and 2,800,000 are Crown property, open to lease, sale, or grant. 88,000 acres are under cultivation: leading crop, sugar. Nearly 300,000 more are cultivated by natives. The colonists own 170,000 cattle, 84,000 Angora goats, 520,000 sheep, 24,000 horses. Kaffirs own 400,000 cattle, 200,000 goats, 35,000 sheep, and 20,000 horses. There are 217 miles of railway, now extending inland to Ladysmith, near the Transvaal border and the goldfields. Natives are chiefly of the Zulu nation. Most of them belonging to the colony are peaceable, orderly, good herdsmen, farmers, or labourers. But the recent troubles in Zululand, particularly the invasion of it by Boers, have caused and are causing a large influx of Zululand natives into Natal, giving rise to no little anxiety for the future.—In 1837 a party of Dutch Boers "trekking" from Cape Colony, settled in Natal. Their conduct speedily brought about a series of desperate struggles with the powerful Zulu nation. Owing to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape sent troops to take possession of Natal, and in 1842 the country was annexed, whereupon many of the Dutch re-crossed the Drakensberg. In 1849 numerous British settlers located themselves in Natal. In 1853 a bishopric was created, under **Bishop Colenso**. In 1856 Natal was erected into a separate colony, distinct from the Cape. In 1873 there was an outbreak of the Amatuli Kaffirs, under Chief **Langalibalele**. Colonial troops were employed to quell it. Langalibalele and others were brought to justice, transported and imprisoned, though afterwards amnestied. The question of native

government was brought into prominence. The Imperial authorities sent out Lord Walsley as Administrator, and in 1875 an Act came into force for the better management of native affairs. In 1877 Natal became the base of operations in the Zulu war. In 1886 a serious dispute arose between the Governor (Sir A. Havelock) and the Legislative Council and people of the colony. Appointed by the Imperial Government to settle affairs in Zululand, where Boer raiders had established themselves, the Governor gave way to the Boer claims, whereas the people of Natal desired their expulsion and the annexation of Zululand to the colony. The Legislative Council adopted resolutions of censure, and refused supplies to a Governor. But this difficulty has since passed over. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, KRANSVAAL, GOLDFIELDS, etc.; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Pease's "Our Colony of Natal," Brooks' "Natal," Gillmore's "Great Thirst Land," and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library."

National Anthem. For origin, see ed. '87.

National Biography, Dictionary of. Projected by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen, assisted by a staff of eminent writers. The first volume, published in '85, began with Dr. Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and ended with Queen Anne. Volume xiii., published Jan. '88, reached to Craik-Damer. Office: 15, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

National Footpath Preservation Society. The, was formed three years ago for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been started in Reading, Henley, Birmingham, Kendal, Lancaster, Llandudno, Stockton, Keswick, Colwyn Bay, Carlisle, and elsewhere. The patron of the parent society is the Duke of Westminster. The Earl of Bective is president, and among the vice-presidents are Lord Claud T. Hamilton, M.P., Baron Henry De Worms, M.P., Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Earl Granville, Viscount Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Sir Henry James, M.P., Lord Brassey, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and Lord Tennyson. The society publishes a lengthy list of honorary solicitors. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. It is stated that scarcely a week elapses but the newspapers chronicle attempts to close footpaths, or other encroachments. It may be assumed that an encroachment on an ancient common or open space, such as a village green, can generally be successfully resisted, if care is taken to adopt a legal course of procedure. Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society or to the General Sec. and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex St. Strand, W.C.

National Gallery. A small but valuable group of twenty-eight pictures purchased from Mr. Angerstein, in the year 1824, by command of George IV., formed the nucleus of the national collection of paintings now domiciled in Trafalgar Square. Thirty years later, when the National Gallery was reconstituted, the number of pictures had increased to 420. At the present time the Trustees have under their control no fewer than 1,200 pictures, of which some 200—

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Nationalisation of the Land. See LAND QUESTION.

National League. Founded in 1885 on the ruins

N

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelius Napier, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1868), was b. 1810. Was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns (1845-6), where he was severely wounded; acting Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded; commanded the Engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow (1858); was made K.C.B. for his services (1858), and received the thanks of Parliament (1859). Again received the thanks of Parliament (1861) for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity" shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Peking. Appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia (October following), on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he once more received the thanks of Parliament, was created a peer, and granted a provision of £2,000 per annum for himself and his next heir. Subsequently Governor of Gibraltar. **Constable of the Tower** (87).

Napoleon, Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, b. 1802, has taken little part in public affairs. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took up the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of '86 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France.

Nassau. Capital of the **Bahama Islands** (q.v.). **Nasser-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia**, son of the late Mehemet Shah; b. in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1848. In 1852 he occupied Herat, when an expedition under General Outram was sent against him, and after a very successful campaign compelled Persia to sign a treaty of peace. In 1856, on terms favourable to England, he signed a treaty uniting Europe and Persia by telegraph across Persia was signed in 1866 at Tichet. In 1873 he made a tour in Europe, and met with a cordial reception in London and elsewhere. He proposes to repeat this tour in '89.

Natal. A British colony, on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 124,495, consisting of whites, 35,453; natives, 301,766; Indian and Chinese coolies, 27,276. Capital **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 14,429; the only port is **Urban**. Quaker centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into fourteen districts.—The coast scenery is bold, and the whole country inland romantically beautiful, being dominated everywhere by the precipitous heights of the Drakensberg, some of the peaks of which attain an altitude of 9,500 feet. The numerous rivers are not navigable, although some of them are considerable streams, so that the country is well watered and fertile. The climate is very fine; the winter bright and

tolerably cool, and the summer heat tempered by cloud and rain. Country divisible into three belts or terraces—coast-land, midland, and upper. The low-lying coast-land, extending about fifteen miles inland, is highly fertile, and has been found suitable for the growth of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, spices, tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, and tropical fruits; at present sugar-growing is a profitable and flourishing industry. For sugar cultivation it has been found necessary to introduce Indian and Chinese coolies. Coal and lime are worked; iron, copper, and gold are found. The native fauna and flora are extensive and interesting; the hippopotamus is still to be found, as also crocodiles, iguanas and chameleons, leopards, hyenas, tigers, etc. Timber trees are numerous and valuable, especially the yellow wood, the stink wood, and the iron wood. The middle region is well adapted for cereals and European farming. The upper region, mountainous, is pastoral—sheep, cattle, and horses being reared in great numbers.—The colony has representative government. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property-holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 10 Government schools, 42 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 350 mounted police and 800 volunteers.—For financial statistics see **British Empire**, etc. (table). Principal exports wool, hides, sugar, arrow root, maize, ostrich feathers, mohair. Of the area, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by colonists, 2,000,000 reserved to Kaffirs, and 4,800,000 are Crown property, open to lease, sale, or grant. 88,000 acres are under cultivation, leading crop, sugar. Nearly 300,000 more are cultivated by natives. The colonists own 170,000 cattle, 84,000 Angora goats, 520,000 sheep, 24,000 horses. Kaffirs own 400,000 cattle, 200,000 goats, 35,000 sheep, and 20,000 horses. There are 217 miles of railway, now extending inland to Lady-smith, near the Transvaal border and the goldfields. Natives are chiefly of the Zulu nation. Most of them belonging to the colony are peaceable, orderly, good herdsmen, farmers, or labourers. But the recent troubles in Zululand, particularly the invasion of it by Boers, have caused and are causing a large influx of Zululand natives into Natal, giving rise to no little anxiety for the future.—In 1837 a party of Dutch Boers "trekking" from Cape Colony, settled in Natal. Their conduct speedily brought about a series of desperate struggles with the powerful Zulu nation. Owing to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape sent troops to take possession of Natal, and in 1842 the country was annexed, whereupon many of the Dutch re-crossed the Drakensberg. In 1849 numerous British settlers located themselves in Natal. In 1853 a bishopric was created, under **Bishop Colenso**. In 1856 Natal was erected into a separate colony, distinct from the Cape. In 1873 there was an outbreak of the Amalubi Kaffirs, under Chief **Langalibalele**. Colonial troops were employed to quell it. Langalibalele and others were brought to justice, transported and imprisoned, though afterwards amnestied. The question of native

government was brought into prominence. The Imperial authorities sent out Lord Wolseley as Administrator, and in 1875 an Act came into force for the better management of native affairs. In 1879 Natal became the base of operations in the Zulu war. In 1886 a serious dispute arose between the Governor (Sir A. Havelock) and the Legislative Council and people of the colony. Appointed by the Imperial Government to settle affairs in Zululand, where Boer raiders had established themselves, the Governor gave way to the Boer claims, and the people of Natal desired their expulsion and the annexation of Zululand to the colony. The Legislative Council adopted resolutions of censure, and refused supplies to a Governor. But this difficulty has since passed over. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, TRANSVAAL, GOLDFIELDS, etc.; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATION. "Our Colony of Natal," Brooks' "Natal," Gilmore's "Great Thirst Land," and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library."

National Anthem. For origin, see ed. '87.

National Biography, Dictionary of. Projected by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen, assisted by a staff of eminent writers. The first volume, published in '85, began with Dr. Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and ended with Queen Anne. Volume xiii., published Jan. '88, reached to Craik-Damer. Office: 15, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

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Nationalisation of the Land. See LAND QUESTION.

National League, founded in 1882 on the ruins

of the Land League, after the suppression of the latter by the Government. It is both a political and an agrarian organisation, its main objects being the reform of the Land Laws, the weakening of the power of the landlords, the increase of peasant proprietors, and the creation of some kind of independent or semi-independent Government for Ireland, under the name of Home Rule. There are nearly 2,000 branches of the League scattered throughout Ireland, each with its president, secretary, and treasurer. In America there is an organisation of a similar character, and another in England, whose chairman is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Scotland also has a League, principally composed of Irishmen, which advocates the principles of the parent institution north of the Tweed. The main resources of the N. L. are drawn from America, whence, a year or two ago, from £2,000 to £3,000 were often received between one and the other of the fortnightly meetings in Dublin. Though Mr. Farnell is President of the League, neither his health nor his disposition fit him to carry on the practical work of such a great political organisation, which is mainly done by Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., the Secretary. In the columns of *United Ireland*, the organ of the N. L., Mr. William O'Brien, the editor, propounded about eighteen months ago what was known as "The Plan of Campaign." This "Plan" was, in brief, a recommendation to tenants not to pay rent to landlords, but to pay to officials representing the N. L. what was deemed a fair rent, which would be handed over to the landlords provided the latter accepted it as payment in full. The "Plan" was at once being put in operation, and proved so embarrassing that the Government proclaimed it as illegal. In spite of this, however, the "Plan" was long subsequently in operation in remote districts, and is so even now, though it gives much less trouble to the Government. On the 19th of August last it was announced in both Houses of Parliament that the N. L. had been proclaimed as "a dangerous association"; thus giving the Government power to suppress at any moment the League or its branches, or disperse its meetings. The proclamation produced much excitement both in England and Ireland, and gave rise to a great Parliamentary debate on a Resolution brought forward by Mr. Gladstone condemning the action of the Lord Lieutenant (see Session 1887). The Government emerged from the debate with a triumphant majority; and a few days after the suppression of a meeting at Ennis led to another debate and another ministerial triumph. In spite of this many meetings of the N. L. continued to be held all over Ireland, but those proclaimed either were not held or were dispersed. The managers of one proclaimed meeting evaded the law by holding it in the open air at three o'clock in the morning. At Mitchelstown a meeting was held which was not proclaimed, but which led to scenes of regrettable disorder and bloodshed. At Woodford, Mr. Wilfred Blunt (q.v.), an English Radical, was arrested for taking part in an illegal meeting; Mr. O'Brien, one of the most active of the League leaders, was also arrested, and sent to gaol for two months at Tullamore. Here he refused to wear the prison dress, and on his own clothes being removed he kept to his bed for several days. Ultimately a homespun suit was smuggled into his cell, which he was permitted to wear. It was this imprisonment of

Mr. O'Brien which led to the disturbances in Trafalgar Square on the 13th of November last, the meeting announced for that place to condemn his arrest having been prohibited by the Government. A demonstration, however, was held on the 10th in Hyde Park, and resolutions denouncing the action of the Government were passed. Mr. Timothy Harrington, Secretary of the N. L., was also arrested during the winter, and Mr. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, was sent to prison for publishing in his newspaper *The Nation*, reports of N. L. meetings, notwithstanding arrests and proclamations. However, meetings of League branches are held all over Ireland every week. **Office, Dublin.**
National Provident Insurance. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was pointed '85 to consider this question, and inquiry was resumed '86, and brought to conclusion August '87. The Committee reported that although the reference was "to inquire into the best system of National Provident Insurance against Pauperism," the inquiry practically narrowed itself into an examination of the well-known scheme formulated by Canon Blackley. The Committee thought that the proposal for compulsion, which is an essential part of the scheme, was open to very strong objections. They believed that the great majority of the working classes would prefer to provide their own insurance in their own way rather than be parties to any compulsory scheme. Anything which tended to undermine the self-taught habits of thrift and self-help which prevail among the working classes to a considerable extent, or to lead the wage earners of the country to rely for support upon a National Insurance Society, practically guaranteed by the State, might be fraught with disastrous consequences. The Committee urged on the Legislature the duty of encouraging and regulating the efforts of those, whether friendly societies or private employers of labour, who are at present endeavouring to facilitate provident insurance by working men; and, further, of watching with a careful eye the development of compulsory industrial assurance in Germany, and of special inquiry from time to time in the success of its administration, and its effect on the working classes in that country. The Committee were of opinion that it is highly desirable that the Legislature, which has made education compulsory, should cause instruction in sound principles of thrift and insurance to form part of that education. The present system of registration of Friendly Societies could not be considered satisfactory, and the Committee suggested that when the actuarial tables which are being prepared in the Registrar's office are complete, a minimum contribution for a given benefit should be fixed when the constitution of the society will admit of this, and no society in future should be registered with less than that minimum, and that it should be provided by the rules that the contribution should be raised, or the benefit reduced after valuation if necessary, on pain of suspension of registration. Were this plan carried out, and greater power given to the office of the Registrar of Friendly Societies than it at present possesses in connection with the registration of societies' rules, and with a view to the securing an efficient audit, the proper investment of funds, and the protection of benefit funds from any inroad upon them for management expenses, it was believed that registration would be of great

greater value to the members of these societies than under the present arrangements. It was desirable also that the facilities for the prosecution by a public authority of societies or officials, especially when fraudulent practices have taken place, should be enlarged. The Committee were of opinion that all persons hereafter appointed to the service of the Crown, whether civil or military, whose service at present counts towards pension, should contribute towards that pension by a percentage deducted from salaries or pay, and they recommended that not only in service counting under the present system towards pension, but also in the police and other unpensioned branches of the public service, contribution to a pension fund should be made obligatory. The financial objections to be urged against Canon Blackley's proposals for national insurance did not press with such force against the deferred annuity part as against the sick-pay part of his scheme. As regards the principle of compulsion, there would possibly be quite as strong objections raised in this case as in the case of sick pay. But, bearing in mind that deferred annuities can be purchased early in life for comparatively small amounts, it would appear to be eminently desirable to give every reasonable opportunity and encouragement to young persons to purchase those annuities; thus, at all events, securing to them provision for their wants when past the age for labour. It was pointed out in evidence that the present Government system of deferred annuities is capable of very considerable improvement, and in this direction the Committee are of opinion that much good might be done. The provision of a pension, superannuation, or annuity, was most strongly urged by several witnesses, and, in fact, apart from general objections to compulsion, which were little pressed throughout, a large proportion of the objections brought against Canon Blackley's proposals were directed against the sick-pay portion of the scheme, and not against the provision of pensions. The Committee were, however, disposed to wait for the further development of public opinion, which they believed would ensue upon the carrying out of the recommendations contained above, before advising the adoption of a general obligatory system of superannuated pay. The Committee, although unable to recommend the adoption of Canon Blackley's scheme, felt that they could not conclude their report without recording their sense of the disinterested patience and energy with which he has laboured to remove the causes which tend to drive the poor into the workhouse. He had brought to light an immense deal of information which could not fail to prove useful in any future legislation which might be undertaken.

National Liberal Federation. The consists of a union for national purposes of all such liberal associations as are established on the Birmingham lines throughout the kingdom. The Caucus, therefore, is of two degrees: the local caucus, existing in every constituency in the kingdom which has any active political life; and the national caucus, which is simply a federation of local caucuses acting in unison with each other. The distinguishing characteristic of the system is its foundation in the law of popular election. The local association includes within it every one who signifies adherence to the objects of the

association. Its general committee, or council, is elected at a public meeting of Liberals open to all, summoned by advertisement; any Liberal resident in the ward or division in which the meeting is called being at liberty to propose whom he thinks fit. The power of determining the policy of the association, and of selecting parliamentary candidates, rests entirely with this committee, appointed directly by the Liberal electors of the constituency. The committee is limited in number, its size varying from 300 to 2,000, according to the population of the constituency. The National Liberal Federation was called into existence by the frequent necessity of combined action on the part of the whole Liberal party. All associations based on representative principles may join the Federation; every federated association, however, preserves absolutely its independence. The general committee, in which is vested the chief power, is composed of representatives of all affiliated organisations in proportion to the population of their constituencies. Its functions are to aid in the organisation of the Liberal party throughout the kingdom, and to ascertain and endeavour to carry into effect, the opinions of Liberals upon current political questions. Both the local association and the National Federation are completely representative of and responsible directly to the Liberal electors of the country, their trust having to be annually renewed by free popular choice; briefly, the Caucus may be said to be the organisation of the people themselves for the purpose of self-government in political matters. The Birmingham Liberal Association, which was the first association established on this basis, was founded in 1867. Its first president was Mr. George Dixon, M.P.; its last president was Mr. F. Schnadhorst (q.v.). The National Liberal Federation was founded in 1877, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., attending the public meeting which was held at its inauguration. The Federation exercised a powerful influence in returning Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880; it originated and carried through to a successful issue the agitation for the extension of the franchise to the county householders; and it is in a large measure due to its efforts that the county constituencies in the election of 1885 returned so large a proportion of Liberal members. In the late controversy on the Irish question, the Federation, with practical unanimity resolved to support Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule policy. This decision brought about the resignation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and some other personal members of the Federation, who have since identified themselves with the party of Unionist Liberals. The headquarters of the Federation are now removed to London—42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Liberals. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and GERMANY.

National Temperance League. * See TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Natural Gas. The more generally received opinion among geologists appears to be that this gas emanates from the decomposition of organic matter deposited in the mud of shallow seas of the Devonian period, and forces its way to the surface of the earth by its own expansibility, through the cracks of superimposed strata resulting from their upheavals. According to chemical analysis, the gas consists of a

complex mixture of hydrocarbons, and its main ingredient is marsh gas. When pure, N. G. is odourless and colourless. The gas issuing from the crevices of many salt mines is used to light them up. The Chinese have employed it for this purpose for centuries. On the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the neighbourhood of Baku, the gas issues from the earth whenever a hole is dug but a few feet. The gas also abounds in some districts of the petroleum oil territory, in Western Pennsylvania, and escapes from nearly all the borings made. Several gas wells have continued in full blast for twenty years or more in this State. Natural gas contains only about half of the illuminating properties of gas made from coal, but the heating power of the former is much greater than the latter, and is the most economical gaseous fuel to use when properly applied. In the City of Pittsburgh (U.S.), N. G. is used for manufactures and domestic purposes to a marvellous degree, and bids fair to entirely cause the discontinuance of coal as fuel in that place. A great addition to the use of this gas has resulted from its conduct to long-distant towns through pipes. Many companies have been chartered to supply N. G. in Pennsylvania. Considerable quantities of it have also been discovered in the neighbouring States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky. Unfortunately much of this air is wasted.

Natural Railway Tunnel. It was announced October '86, that a new railway was projected to run from Bristol, Tenn., Big Stone Gap, Va., on the Kentucky State line, about eighty miles. Up to that time half the distance had been graded, and the work was to be completed in two years. In the way lay a mountain of limestone, but through it the waters of Stock creek, the largest fork of the Chirch river, had formed a complete tunnel, extending in a slight curve 63½ feet, with perpendicular sides 480 feet high at one entrance and 592 at the other. The spring of this natural arch is said to be over 100 feet from the floor, the width being 120 feet. To have bored through the mountain would have cost at least 500,000 dollars.

Natural Selection. The real Darwinian theory. This latter phrase is often inaccurately applied to evolution (*q.v.*). The idea of evolution in its limited sense—*i.e.* that all living species have evolved from pre-existing forms—was pre-Darwinian. To this, as opposed to the notion of special creation, many thinkers had given their adhesion. Erasmus Darwin, of Englishmen; Goethe, among the Germans; and the Frenchmen Lamarck and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, had all declared in favour of evolution as a general principle. But Charles Darwin (*q.v.*) was the first to show *how* evolution had taken place. As the result of twenty-eight years of observation, experiment, record and reflection, he arrived at the generalisation known as *natural selection* or the *survival of the fittest*. The chain of reasoning is as follows:—(1) Living beings vary, whether the variations are the result of heredity or adaptation. (2) There is a struggle for existence among living things generally, and between the individuals that belong to the same species (*i.e.* are closely allied) especially. (3) Any variation in a plant or animal that gives its possessor any advantage in the fight for life is likely to be preserved, transmitted, intensified, and to become lasting; any variation not giving such advantage

is likely to die out again. For those living things that have this favourable variation are more likely to survive than their fellows who have it not, and are more likely to have offspring to whom they will transmit the particular variation in structure or in function. Such of these as have it more marked than their fellows will be more likely to survive and to have offspring than those fellows. The fittest for the particular conditions of life survive or are naturally selected. The idea of natural selection was broached almost simultaneously by Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin. Both have brought forward facts in its support. But the former would be the first to admit that the latter, both by number and nature of his accumulated facts and by the irrefragable reasonings on them, has been the thinker who has first established and then nationalised the idea of natural selection. Consult Darwin's "Origin of Species," "Animals and Plants under Domestication," etc. "Nature," a scientific journal and review (weekly 6d.), founded November 4th, 1869. Treats of current scientific topics, with articles contributed by the leading specialists of the day. Its columns are also open to correspondence on scientific questions. Editor, Mr. Norman Lockyer (1869).

Naval Construction and Equipment. See NAVY, BRITISH.

Naval Volunteers. See NAVY, BRITISH.
Navies, Foreign.—**AUSTRIAN.** From her geographical position Austria-Hungary does not need a large navy to protect her mercantile marine or seaboard. Only small vessels are of use on the Danube, while the forts in the Adriatic are with few exceptions commercially unimportant. But although the navy is strong numerically, it includes some powerful armoured ships, two of which are new, and an efficient torpedo flotilla. The naval arsenal is at Pola and Trieste, and are well equipped with every modern necessity for a dory. Of armoured ships of the line of battle she possesses 3 of the first class, 5 of the second class, and 4 of the third; of cruisers 14 knots and upwards, 8 and 38 torpedo boats. The total ordinary and extraordinary estimate for the navy in 1886 was 1,447,994 and provision was made for the pay of 8,550 officers and men. The navy is recruited partly by conscription, partly by voluntary enlistment; the term of service being ten years, three in active service, seven in the reserve.

BELGIUM has no navy.
BRAZILIAN. In the Aquidaban and Rio Chuolo, Brazil possesses two ships fully fitted to take their place in the line of battle; these, however, are the only vessels in her numerous navy which would be of use outside her ports. The remainder of her ships are old or of sufficient strength and speed; many of the latter are capital vessels for coast or river work. The principal arsenal is at Rio Janeiro, where there is a good naval school. There are four smaller yards. The *personnel* consists of 350 officers and 5,000 seamen.

CHILIAN. Two second-class vessels, the *Mirante Cochran*, and the *Blanco Encalada*, a one-third-class, the *Huascar* (captured from the Peruvians) complete the ironclad navy of Chili. There are also a number of unarmoured vessels, the only one worthy of note being the *Esmeralda*. This famous vessel was launched

in 1884 from Armstrong's yard, on the Tyne, and on the voyage to the Pacific proved herself a good sea-boat. She is designed so as to have complete protection of the vital parts, such as engines, boilers, steampipes, magazines, etc. Her guns are also protected by steel shields. She carries ten 25-ton breechloaders, and several machine guns, and her speed is 18½ knots. The *Blanco Encabido* was recently sent to this country for refit, but there are docks and an arsenal at Valparaiso.

CHINESE. It is more than likely that the Celestial Empire had an imperial navy before England did; certainly the war junks could well hold their own, as formidable seagoing craft, with the ships used in this country as men-of-war in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But from that date up to about fifteen years ago, while Western progress was rapid, naval architecture stood still in China. Since 1876, however, when a naval yard was started in the Woosung river, and a couple of frigates and some gunboats built and launched, the Chinese navy has been growing; and although it suffered severely when the Foochow arsenal and flotilla was destroyed by the French, substantial progress has been made. The ironclads are 4—2 of the first class, 2 of the second; all are built of steel, and were constructed in Europe. Of protected cruisers, some of the finest in the world are owned by the Chinese: two with protected decks of 18 knots speed. There are 6 fast unprotected steel cruisers, a large number of gun-vessels, gun and torpedo boats. A new arsenal and dockyard is being constructed at Port Arthur, in the Gulf of Pechili.

DANISH. From the days when the Vikings ravaged these shores, Denmark has possessed a navy, not often of late years strong enough to do much by itself, but sufficiently strong to be courted as an ally by more than one other Power. Unfortunately the Danes made a mistake in their choice, with the result that they had to begin building again; but the energy of the nation has enabled them to rise superior to their misfortune, and once more they have a fleet of 45 valuable vessels, manned by nearly 3,000 officers and seamen. There are 4 second-class ironclads, 7 third-class, 12 unarmoured vessels, besides gun and torpedo boats. The arsenal is at Copenhagen.

DUTCH. From their maritime position the Netherlands have always been a nursery of seamen, and at one time the Dutch held their own with our own navy. The needs of her colonial possessions, and the proximity of powerful neighbours, prompt her to keep up a small navy, but its glory and power are gone. There are 25 armourclads, and 90 unarmoured vessels, but none are particularly worthy of notice, and this summary gives no idea of the strength or rather the weakness of the fleet. Of the ironclads none have been launched since 1878; only 4 have a speed of 15 knots and upwards, the *Koning der Nederlanden* being the most powerful vessel, with a displacement of 5,200 tons, four 28 c.m. muzzle-laders, and 9 in. of armour on her turret. Among the unarmoured ships are half a dozen frigates of from 14 to 35 knots; there are also a large number of gunboats, 25 torpedo boats, training ships, transports, etc. There are 577 officers, 6,800 blue-jackets, and 45 officers and 2,120 marines, recruited by voluntary enlistment.

FRENCH. By far the most important of the Continental navies, some estimate of its power and numbers may be learned from the fact that, coupled with any one of the sea forces of the five powers next in naval strength, the combination would be superior in many respects to the fleets maintained by Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies. In truth, so near does the maritime strength of France approach to that of the nation which claims to hold the supremacy of the seas, that even one of the Lords of the British Admiralty recently admitted that in line-of-battle ships it is only a question of an armourclad or two. In point of organisation, readiness for war, and preparation for coast defence, it is generally allowed that France is superior to Great Britain. It must be remembered, in attempting to form a comparison between the two great rival navies, that in the one case there is scattered over an enormous area an almost incredible amount of valuable property to protect, while on the other there would be little which required defence, and every inducement which a very vulnerable but sensitive body offers to harass; comparison simply by numbers is therefore a very unreliable criterion. The ironclad fleet consists of (see classification under NAVY, BRITISH) 22 ships of the first class, 21 of the second class, and 25 of the third. The principal ships of the first class and their dimensions are shown in the table. The remaining first-class ironclads are the *C. Martel* and *Brennus*, constructions about to be taken in hand; *Bayard*, *Duguesclin*, *Turenne*, and *Vauban*, classed as cruisers; and the *Fulminant* and *Tonnere* for coast defence are as formidable in many respects as some of the others named. There are altogether 17 coast-defence ironclads and armoured gunboats, of which the two mentioned above are the most powerful. Of unarmoured cruisers France has 3 protected vessels of large displacement and remarkable speed—the *Tage*, *Océile*, and *Sfax*; 4 frigates of 14 knots, 9 first class cruisers not ranking as frigates—1 of 15½, the remainder of 14 knots speed—30 smaller cruisers, and 30 avisors. Another vessel, the *Dupuy de Lôme*, originally ordered as a fast deck-protected cruiser of 4,000 tons displacement, is now, it is reported, to be armoured completely, which should make her a very formidable craft. She is building at Cherbourg. Three fast unprotected cruisers are building: the *Surocouf*, *Forbin*, and *Troude*, with speed from 18 up to 19½ knots. Of torpedo craft, there are 4 torpedo cruisers (corresponding to the British *Scout* class), 8 torpedo gun-vessels (corresponding to the British *Rattle-snake* class), with displacement of 320 tons and 19½ knots speed, 18 sea-going torpedo boats, and 132 smaller boats. In addition to the above, there are a large number of avisos de flotilla, gunboats, despatch vessels, training craft, transports, etc., etc. The vessels are distributed among the five maritime divisions, Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochfort, and Toulon. At the head of each maritime division there is a vice-admiral called the *pré et maritime*, to whom is intrusted all the arrangements connected with the scheme of coast defence proposed by committee in 1881; and now being carried out. By an order of *équipage*, ships in the first Reserve should be ready to put to sea in fighting order in two days, ships in the second Reserve in ten days, and ships in the third Reserve in twenty days. Quite

recently a large number of ironclads and cruisers have been drafted into the first Reserve. There are upwards of 250 ships in commission, including squadrons of evolutions in the Mediterranean and Channel, fleets of ironclads and cruisers in the North Atlantic, Pacific, East Indian, and China Seas, and a large number of gunboats in Tonquin. The total number of

officers and men afloat is 26,276, ashore is 13,418, and in reserve 2,673. The navy is manned partially by conscription, partly by volunteers; and, owing to the complete interlocking of the naval and mercantile marines, is said to be more capable of expansion and better prepared for it than the British navy. The estimates for last year were £8,043,296.

• **First-Class French Armourclads.**

Name.	Date of Launch.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Speed.	Maximum thickness of armour.	Heaviest guns, all breachloaders.
		Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	
Haudin . . .	1883	11,200	8,320	15	22	3 of 75 tons.
Duperré . . .	1879	10,300	8,120	14'2	22	4 of 48 "
Dévastation . .	1879	9,900	8,320	15'5	22	4 of 48 "
Formidable . .	1885	11,260	8,320	15	22	3 of 75 "
Courbet . . .	1882	9,500	8,200	15	15'5	4 of 48 "
Hoché . . .	1886	10,480	5,500	14'5	17'5	4 of 50 "
Magenta . . .	1888	10,480	5,500	15'5	17'5	4 of 50 "
Marceau . . .	1884	10,480	5,500	15'5	17'5	4 of 50 "
Neptune . . .	1887	10,480	5,500	14'5	17'5	4 of 50 "
Redoutable . .	1876	9,030	6,000	14'5	14	4 of 28 "
Caiman . . .	1885	7,200	4,000	14'5	17'5	2 of 48 "
Furieux . . .	1883	5,700	4,000	14	17'5	2 of 48 "
Indomptable . .	1883	7,200	4,000	14'5	19'5	2 of 75 "
Requin . . .	1885	7,200	6,000	14	19'5	2 of 75 "
Terrible . . .	1881	7,200	4,800	14'5	19'5	2 of 75 "

GERMAN. Prior to the unification of the empire there was scarcely any naval force of consequence, with the exception of one or two Prussian men-of-war; but increased military contingencies and colonial aspirations, with the accession of additional seaports, have accelerated the growth of the navy until now Germany has a very respectable strength afloat. The armoured fleet includes 4 first-class ironclads, 13 second-class and coast-defence boats, and 7 third-class. Three fast protected cruisers are approaching completion, and there are some 10 frigates and corvettes of over 14 knots speed. There are only about 12 smaller and slower gun-vessels, but in torpedo craft the navy is well provided. The *Ziethen*, launched in 1876, was the first sea-going torpedo vessel ordered by any nation, and the lead thus taken has been to some extent maintained. The *Ziethen* is of 975 tons, 16 knots speed, and 196 ft. long. There are two other vessels of somewhat this type, but slightly increased tonnage, 20 torpedo rams, and nearly 150 torpedo boats of various classes. The *personnel* consists of 13,106 officers, seamen, and marines. The estimates for 1887 amounted to £3,424,064.

GREEK. Consists of 2 small and weak ironclads, nearly twenty years old, and 16 unarmoured vessels, the fastest of which is a 15-knot corvette, the *Admiral Miaoulis*. Two second-class ironclads have been recently ordered in France. There is also a torpedo flotilla, including a 14-knot torpedo boat carrier, 6 sea-going torpedo boats, a submarine boat, and from twenty to thirty others of various classes. The sailors required for the navy are raised by conscription. There are 71 officers and 581 men.

ITALIAN. The maritime force of this country stands next to that of France, it having been largely developed since the expansion of the kingdom of Sardinia and the abolition of territorial rule of the Pope. Its strength consists not so much in completely armoured vessels as in huge ships of great speed, carrying immensely powerful guns with armoured protection in patches. Although the ten ships in the following table must be reckoned first-class armourclads they have, according to Sir Edward Reed, "no armoured stability at all." They carry armoured towers, the vitals of the ship are protected with armoured decks and "shoots," but all parts of the ship above the armoured deck, which is below water, all the guns not in the casemate, and all persons out of the casemate and not below the armoured deck, will be exposed to the enemy's projectiles. Nevertheless, Sir Edward Reed admits that for the purpose for which they are presumably built, these vessels have probably been excellent investments, and "may continue to be so all the time the priceless value of impregnable belts and interior torpedo defence is understood by so very few." Italy is also well provided with protected cruisers of an improved *Esmeralda* (Chili) type, there being nearly twenty vessels, built or building, with a speed of 14 knots and upwards. Many of these are torpedo cruisers or rams, and there are 24 sea-going torpedo boats, 21 second-class, and 17 smaller craft. The value of the Italian fleet is taken at £7,800,000, and the ordnance stores at £3,500,000, the estimates for 1886-87 were £2,955,710, which provides for 12,200 officers and men. There are excellent naval schools and arsenals at Venice, Spezia, and Taranto.

Modern Italian Ironclads of the First Class.

Name.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Speed.	Length.	Breadth.	Draught of Water.	Greatest thickness of armour.	Heaviest guns carried.
	Tons.		Knots.	ft.	ft. in.	ft. in.	m. on sides.	
Duilio . . .	10,960	7,700	11½	340	64 4	26 8	21	4 of 10½ tons.
Dandolo . . .	11,200	7,700	11½	340	64 4	27 0	22	4 of 10½ "
							in. on towers.	
Italia . . .	13,680	18,000	18	400	74 0	27 8	19	4 of 10½ "
Lepanto . . .	13,350	18,000	18	400	73 4	27 8	19	4 of 10½ "
Re Umberto . . .	13,250	17,500	17	400	76 8	27 8	19	..
Sicilia . . .	13,250	19,200	17	400	76 8	27 8	19	..
Sardegna . . .	13,250	22,500	17	400	76 8	27 8	19	..
Lauria . . .	11,000	10,000	16	328	67 0	27 0	14	4 of 10½ "
Morosini . . .	11,000	10,000	16	328	67 0	27 0	14	4 of 10½ "
Doria . . .	11,000	10,000	16	328	67 0	27 0	14	4 of 10½ "

JAPANESE. There are no very recent specimens of naval architecture in the armoured fleet of Japan, but some capital cruisers have been built for this service. Six are over 10-knot speed, and the *Naniwa*, *Takachio*, and *Takao* are of 18 knots, being unproved *Emeraldas* (Chili). Altogether the unarmoured fleet consists of 10 cruisers, 9 despatch and 11 gun-vessels, 7 gunboats, 1 sea-going torpedo boat, 6 others, training ships, transports, etc.

PORTUGUESE. The naval force of this power consists of 1 of armoured ship launched 1876, the *Vasco da Gama*, of 2,422 tons, 10 in. gun, on the central battery; her heaviest gun is 26 c.m. Krupps, and her speed 16 knots. The unarmoured fleet consists of 10 gun-vessels (1 of 12 knots), 13 gun-vessels (2 of 16 knots), 1 gunboat and 4 torpedo boats, besides training vessels, etc. The arsenal is at Lisbon, and the *personnel* consists of 340 officers and 3,950 men, including marines.

RUSSIAN. The naval force of Russia stands third in importance among the European navies, and it speaks volumes for the energy of the Government that in spite of many obstacles it should have achieved this position in such a

comparatively short time. The navy, by the geographical position of the empire, is perforce divided into two—the Black Sea and Baltic squadrons. A strong force is also kept in Pacific water, with headquarters at Vladivostok. In the Black Sea there are three first-class ironclads recently constructed—the *Oatharine II.*, *Tohesma*, and *Sinope*. They are belted with 18 in. armour, and carry their guns in barbette towers, with 14 in. plates. Each vessel is armed with six 40-ton and seven 4-ton breech-loaders. Sir E. Reed does not consider these vessels as good as the *Nile* or *Trafalgar*, but apparently implies that they are better than any other ships possessed by Great Britain. The remaining armoured vessels in the Black Sea are the two circular ships *Popoff* and *Novogorod*, and some armoured gunboats of obsolete type. In the Baltic the armoured fleet, built and building, consists of 11 vessels dating since 1872, and 27 were launched previous to that year. The vessels include the *Peter the Great*, the *Alexander II.*, and the *Nicholas*, all of over 10,000 tons displacement carrying 40-ton guns, having from 14 to 15 knots speed, also 8 gunboats, and 15 cruisers, of which the 5 latest are as follows:—

Name.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Speed.	Armour.	Principal Guns.
	Tons.		Knots.		
Admiral Nakhimoff . . .	7,780	8,000	16	10 in.	8 of 9 tons.
Alexander Nevski . . .	7,570	8,000	16	10 "	8 of 9 "
Dmitri Donskai . . .	5,800	7,000	16	7 "	2 of 9 "
Vladimir Monomach . . .	5,800	7,000	16	7 "	4 of 9 "
Famiaty Azova . . .	6,000	5,500	17	8 "	2 of 9 "

The unarmoured navy of Russia consists of 50 vessels classed higher than gunboats; but there are in addition a large number of vessels which cannot be classified, but which would have their uses in time of war. The fast protected cruisers are the *Rynda* and *Vikna*, of 15 knots, and others, not yet finished, of the same speed; several corvettes of 14 knots and gun-vessels of 13 knots. There are also some 20-knot torpedo vessels, a torpedo ram of the British *Polphemus* type, several torpedo boat destroyers of French type, and between 125 and 150 torpedo boats in the Baltic, and nearly 50 in the Black Sea. The *personnel* consists of 3,182 officers and 38,980 men (seamen and

marine). There are two dockyards in the Baltic and two in the Black Sea, one having been recently opened by the Tsar at Sebastopol. The Russian navy estimates were, in 1886, £3,940,590.

SPANISH. This Power has been making great efforts lately to rehabilitate her navy, and has voted large sums for the purpose. But although it includes some very fast vessels, they are more fitted to destroy commerce than to protect it. There is but one armoured clatter date than 1875; this is the *Palayo* of 9,450 tons, carrying two 38-ton and two 48-ton guns, with 18 to 19 in. armour and 16-knot speed.

The unarmoured vessels of 14-knot speed and upwards are contained in the annexed table. There are also one torpedo catcher, the *Destructor*, of 24-knot speed, 3 sea-going torpedo boats of from 20 to 23 knots, and several smaller boats ranging from 8 to 125 feet in

length, with good speed. The *personnel* consists of 1,662 officers and 20,256 men, including native marine companies in the Philippine Islands. There is a naval academy at Ferrol, and dock at Cadiz. It is reported that a dockyard is to be established at Barcelona.

Unarmoured Cruisers of Spain of 14 knots and upwards.

Name.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Speed.	Principal guns.
	Tons.		Knots.	
Reina Regente	4,300	11,000	19	4 of 8 inches.
Alfonso XIII.	3,000	4,400	14	8 of 6 tons.
Aragon	3,300	4,400	14	4 of 6 "
Castilla	3,300	4,400	14	4 of 3 "
Navarra	3,300	4,400	14	8 of 4 "
R. Cristina	3,000	4,400	14	4 of 6 "
R. Mercedes	3,000	4,400	14	8 of 6 "
Christabal Colon	1,100	1,600	14	3 of 4 "
Antonio Ulloa	1,100	1,600	14	3 of 4 "
Juan d'Austria	1,100	1,500	14	5 of 4 inches.
Infanta Isabel	1,100	1,500	14	5 of 4 "
Isabel II.	1,100	1,600	14	5 of 4 "
Velasco	1,100	1,600	14	5 of 4 "
I de Cuba	1,000	1,600	14	3 of 4 tons.
I de Luzon	1,000	2,200	15	6 of 4 inches.
	1,000	2,200	15	6 of 4 "

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN. Between them the Swedes and Norwegians possess nineteen ironclads, nearly all of which are of use for coast defence, but for nothing else. The only vessel of later date than 1875 is the *Svea*, a steel turret ship of 2,900 tons displacement, 14 knots speed, 12½ in. of armour, and two 17-ton guns. Twenty unarmoured frigates, corvettes, and gun-vessels are none of them more than 17-knot boats; several, however, are modern vessels, and most of them are armed with powerful breechloaders. The two countries possess a large number of gun and torpedo boats of recent date. The *personnel* consists of about 10,000 seamen, with a reserve of more than 100,000 men.

TURKISH. This navy is small from its high estate of late. There was a time not so long ago when Turkey possessed an ironclad navy only the third in power in Europe; now it is nearly equalled in strength by the Russian Black Sea squadron alone. It is not because its ships are few in number, but by reason of their getting out of date. There are 15 ironclads, of which the biggest, *Messoudieh*, was built in 1873-4. The most modern is the *Kamishieh*, launched in 1885, carrying 9-inch armour, ten guns of 14 tons, and steaming 13½ knots. Of unarmoured vessels Turkey possesses 18, built and building, besides dispatch vessels, etc. There are six torpedo boats 200 feet long, six 125 feet long and five 110 feet long, besides two fitted to go under water. Several of the torpedo gun-vessels building are fast, two being designed for 14½ knots, and one for 21 knots.

UNITED STATES. At present there does not appear to be a sea-going armoured, in the European sense of the term, upon the U.S. Navy list. There are, however, 21 coast-defence turret ships and rams, 5 of which have been rebuilt and carry a new armament. A new ironclad is being laid down. Of the 32 vessels in the unarmoured list, only 4 call for special mention as having any

pretension to be called recent ships. These are the cruisers *Atalanta*, of 3,000 tons, 15 knots; *Boston* and *Chicago*, of 4,500 tons and 13 knots, and the *Dolphin* dispatch vessel, of 2,500 tons and 13 knots. Four more cruise are about to be built, a gunboat carrying pneumatic dynamite gun, and a torpedo boat. It seems probable also that still further construction will be authorised this year.

Navy Contracts, Commission on. As pointed on Sept. 20th, 1886, is small in point of numbers, and is advisedly destitute of departmental representation. It consists of Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, chairman; Mr. William Pearce, M.P.; Mr. B. Hingley, M.P.; Sir James P. Corry, M.P.; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Accountant General of the Navy; and Captain Hotham, R.N. The duties of the Commission (which privately began its sittings in November last) are to inquire into the character and relative cost of the work done in the Government dockyards and by private ship-builders, the relative advantages, etc.

Navy, The British. For concise history of Navy from early times to end of French war, see ed. '87.) The termination of this war, in 1815, marks an epoch in our naval history. The naval forces have never since been engaged in warfare with a foe worthy their steel. Not even in the Crimean War had there an opportunity of proving their worth or that of the new material of war. At the same time, on shore, as *Naval Brigades*, in India, China, New Zealand, the Cape, on the West Coast of Africa, and recently in Egypt and the Sudan, our blue-jackets and marines have nobly sustained the credit of their Service. The introduction of steam entirely changed the factors of naval warfare, necessitating an alteration in tactics, etc. Paddle-wheel steamers for war purposes were never of large size, but with the advent of the screw propeller sailing men-of-war were doomed, and the number of steam liners and frigates was at

one time nearly three hundred. The marine steam engine is a modification of the condensing steam engine for land purposes adapted for use on board ships. There are a great variety of types; and as paddles were superseded by the screw, and this by twin screws, so have the engines improved, until compound engines with forced draught are now coming into general use in the Navy. The fuel used is coal, although attempts have been made to utilise oil and certain waste products for the purpose, and in small vessels electricity has been successfully used as the motive power, and for lighting purposes. The introduction of armour and the increased power of guns has necessarily brought about a change in the types of vessels in use. Ships which used to be classed by the number of their guns are now classed by their displacement, armour, and age, by their speed, armament, and fuel endurance; and the 120-gun ship *Caledonia*, of 2,616 tons burden, has been replaced by the *Dreadnought* of 10,820 tons displacement and four 38-ton guns, the *Benbow* of 10,000 tons and two 120-ton guns, and the *Trafalgar* of 12,940 tons and four 67-ton guns. The speed of ships has also gone on increasing, until we have many large ships of seventeen and eighteen knots, and as much as twenty-three and twenty-five miles an hour has been accomplished by smaller craft and merchant vessels. The term armoured is now applied to all vessels clad with iron, steel, or compound armour. It does not appear that, even in an unimproved manner, vessels were protected beneath iron before the present century. But considerable damage done in the crowded 'tween-decks of the line-of-battle ships by the improved shells suggested some attempts being made to rattle them out by iron plates. The French were first in the field, with some batteries do during the Crimean War; but 1858 witnessed the first real attempt to construct ironclads, in the building of *La Gloire* by the French and the *Warrior* by the English marks the birth of the armoured navies of to-day. The English vessel was built of iron throughout, but *La Gloire* was a wooden vessel, and this mistake considerably handicapped French naval construction for a time. During the last twenty years the rate of development in armoured building has been enormous, owing to the fact that it has practically been a race between the gun-makers and the shipbuilders, in which it is quite uncertain which is the winner. Armour-plating may be divided into broadside ships, turret, and barbettes vessels. The *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, and later vessels of the central battery class, carried their guns on the broadside, as in the old wooden frigates; but the diminution in the number of guns carried as pieces of ordnance grew heavier, the expediency of having an all-round fire, and the necessity of limiting the masses of armour used for protection to only the vulnerable parts of the ships, brought about an alteration in type. The introduction of the turret is due to Mr. Ericson, who submitted plans of the *Monitor* to the Federal Government during the Civil War of 1861-64; and the success of this vessel in a conflict with the broadside ironclad *Merrimac* established its value. Attempts to make such vessels sea-going were next tried, and the melancholy catastrophe which befell the *Captain*, designed by Cowper Coles, had the effect of introducing a raised breastwork, giving greater freeboard and better sea-going capabilities.

Specimens of English sea-going turret ships are to be found in the *Inflexible*, *Ajax*, *Colossus*, *Hero*, *Sans Pareil*, and *Trafalgar*. The *Glanton*, *Cyclops*, *Hoate*, etc., are turreted for harbour defence. The barbettes system was first adopted by the French, and the proposal to introduce it into the English service caused much discussion. The principal advantage gained is in the height at which guns can be carried above the water line, but the protection to the guns' crews and to the guns themselves is much less than in turret ships. The *Benbow*, *Collingwood*, *Howe*, and *Impérieuse* are English barbettes ships. The method and description of armour-plating has also undergone constant change since the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* were sheathed with 4½ in. of iron, a wood backing of 18 in., and an inner skin of 8 in. on a patch amidships, the ends of these ships being unprotected. The increased power of artillery is mainly responsible for the change in the mode of disposing the armour, for the question arose, Was it better to have partial protection over the greater part of the vessel, or adequate protection over the vitals only, the unsinkability of the craft being otherwise provided for? The matter is a vexed one. Sir Edward Reed, who, as Chief Constructor of the Navy, is responsible for some excellent central battery ships of their date in the *Bellicophon*, *Hercules*, and *Alexandra*, argues that an armoured belt extending nearly the whole length of the water-line is absolutely necessary. Sir N. Barnaby, his successor at the Admiralty, prefers a system of protection by cellular subdivision. Other experts hold equally diverse views. The *Dreadnought* represents the continuous belt system, and this description of ship met with almost unanimous approval from naval officers. In later ships, however, it became necessary to make provision for heavier guns and heavier armour. To do this the plating was lessened over all portions which were not considered vital, and thickened at these parts. The *Inflexible*, *Ajax*, and *Edinburgh* represent ships in which this has been done. They are the central citadel ships, and they have all been received with a certain amount of disfavour by the Navy. In the *Admiral* class, however, the principle was carried still further. The central citadel resolved itself into two barbettes towers, while cellular protection and a steel underwater deck replaced to a great extent the belt. The controversy that raged over these six vessels was bitter and prolonged, and although it dropped somewhat on Sir N. Barnaby's retirement from the chief constructorship, where he was succeeded by Mr. White, the present incumbent, attempts have once or twice since been made to revive it. The *Trafalgar* and *Nile* were laid down, and the former launched last year (1887). They show a return to the older system; the belts being nearly the length of the ship, and turrets again taking the place of barbettes in a central citadel. The 4½ in. of iron in the *Warrior* has grown in these vessels to 20 in. on the belt, 16 to 18 in. on the citadel and 18 in. on the turret, while a 3-in. steel deck covers the vitals fore and aft. The Secretary of the Admiralty, in defending the building of these vessels, stated that it was likely they would be the last of their kind. Certainly there has been a great disposition shown by all naval powers to prefer cruisers with armoured decks and great speed and coal-carrying capacity to

diminishing these qualities by laying on heavy vertical armour. It is not, therefore, probable that this year's Estimates will provide for an increase to our armoured navy. Owing to the introduction of steam and iron into ship-building, the ram, which, although one of the earliest employed weapons of naval warfare, had dropped into disuse while sail power was in vogue, again came to the front. Nearly every armoured vessel is fitted with some sort of prow for ramming, and although no vessel has been built solely for this fashion of warfare, several have been constructed in which it is at least supposed to be equal with the gun; and in the *Polyphemus*, which possesses a snout of considerable length, it is coupled with another weapon, the torpedo, which has come into use of late years. There are naval officers who advocate the ram as a superior weapon to even the gun or the torpedo, but the general opinion appears to be that it should only serve an auxiliary purpose in a naval fight. While armoured vessels have superseded alike the sailing liners of Nelson's time and the steamships which formed our fleets at the time of the Crimean War, iron or steel built cruisers have superseded the frigates and corvettes of those times. The more recent of these vessels have steel decks, are divided into many compartments, have great speed and fair coal-carrying capacity, with long-range guns. Among the vessels of this class built and building are the *Orlando* (about to proceed as flagship to Australia), *Aurora*, *Galatea*, *Melpomene*, *Marathon*, *Leander*, and *Thames*. But although great improvements have been effected, many of the vessels which carry our flag in foreign waters are admittedly inefficient, and require replacing with newer vessels. Still smaller craft are now represented by swift vessels armed with machine and quick-firing shell guns and torpedoes. These guns are pieces of ordnance in which the operations pertaining to continuous fire are automatically performed by machinery. The principal types in use in the British Navy are inventions of *Gardner*, *Gatling*, *Nordenfjeldt*, and *Hotchkiss*, most of them being of the same calibre as the rifle used by infantry, but the 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns are capable of penetrating the unarmoured ends of armoured vessels, besides being most deadly to torpedo boats. Larger guns of this nature were introduced last year (1887). See **ORDNANCE**. These are swift vessels of from 30 to 125 feet in length, armed with the *Whitehead* torpedo, an auto-motive development of the infernal machine or submarine mine. This torpedo is used for offence, the submarine mine for defence. Since they were first used practically in the American Civil War, both machines have greatly increased in efficiency, both gun-cotton and electricity being pressed into their service. The submarine mine has become a most important factor in the defence of harbours, coasts, and even fleets at anchor, and most ships carry a number of these machines. Torpedoes for offensive purposes were first used at the end of a spar projecting from a boat or ship. The sinking of the U.S. sloop *Housatonic* in Feb. 1864, by a submarine boat carrying one of these machines, and the destruction of the Confederate ship *Albatross*, by Lieut. Cushing, U.S. Navy, with another in the same year, gave a violent impetus to their improvement. Towing torpedoes were invented; but this class has been distanced by the fish

description, invented by *Whitehead*, which contains its own motive power. Another class, manipulated from the shore, includes the *Nordenfjeldt* and *Brennan* in this country, and the *Lay* and *Howell* in America. The *Brennan* torpedo has been purchased for land service at the price of £120,000. The *Whitehead* has been improved upon by our naval torpedo experts; and the machine made at Woolwich, and at present in use, is said to be capable of making a certain hit at 400 yards. Not only do the larger vessels of recent date possess the power of discharging these machines, and carry small boats for the purpose, but the construction of the larger torpedo boats referred to above has produced the torpedo boat catcher or destroyer. The *Scout*, *Archer*, *Raccoon*, and *Grasshopper* classes represent these enlarged torpedo boats in the British service. Furthermore, the danger to above-water torpedo boats from the quick-firing shell gun has increased the desire to produce a vessel capable of approaching its foe under water near enough to discharge its torpedo. The most advanced submarine torpedo boat has been built for Mr. *Nordenfjeldt*, but Messrs. *Waddington* and *Campbell* in this country, Messrs. *Tuck* and *Wells* in the United States, and M. *Goubet* in France, have also had boats under trial with more or less success. Not unnaturally, to keep pace with the more scientific requirements of improved and complicated machines which form the material of the science, the personnel has progressed with the times. Training systems, for educating the officers and improving the efficiency of the men, have been introduced, and while they are regarded as complete and satisfactory as regards the seamen, it is yet considered that the system of entering, and the method of instructing our young officers is far from as good as it should be. A committee reported on this subject early in 1887, and Lord *Charles Beresford* in a speech in December last stated that a new scheme was prepared, and would be carried out in 1888. With the introduction of steam, engineers and stokers and firemen became necessary, and while the position of these officers has marched with their higher attainments, how to supply a sufficient number of stokers for time of war yet puzzles the authorities. A most important and efficient branch of the naval service, and one that has done excellent work all over the world, is the *Royal Marines*, or soldiers enlisted for service either on board ship or on shore. It numbers 12,709 officers and men. Moreover, in the *Coastguard* we have an unequalled body of seamen numbering 4,000 officers and men. This body was originally established for revenue purposes, but it now fulfils the part of a rescue and life-saving and signalling corps. The coast is partitioned into 5 districts, subdivided into 80 divisions, and these are again divided into 230 stations. Each division is in charge of a commander or lieutenant *Royal Navy*, and districts are commanded by a captain *Royal Navy*, while to each is attached an ironclad of the reserve fleet, with a number of smaller vessels as tenders. Part of the duty of the coastguard officers consists in drilling the *Royal Naval Reserve* men. This body of officers and men is recruited from the mercantile marine. The men and boys are in three classes—able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys; the enrolment is for five years, and four enrolments must be served to qualify for pension. The

yearly drill is twenty-eight days. Royal Naval Reserve men can only be called out by royal proclamation, and revised regulations on the entry and training of officers were issued in 1886. In the *Royal Naval Volunteers* also we possess a body of trained men who in time of danger would be useful as auxiliaries in the defence of the coasts. They were first raised in 1873, and number 65 officers and 1,477 men, a capitation grant of 30s. a head for effectives having been granted in 1886. There are four brigades—one each for the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Clyde; and each brigade is divided into four, six, or eight batteries. One lieutenant is the complement for each brigade, and for each battery two sub-lieutenants. For drill purposes the Thames brigade have the use of the *President* in the West India Docks, and the *Frolic* in the river. At the other ports there are also drill-ships. Although the utility and efficiency of the Naval Volunteers are officially recognised, the development of this body is far from perfect or complete, and even their real place in war time is still uncertain. The *Naval Establishments* include dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, Pembroke, and Sheerness. Victualling yards at Deptford, Gosport, and Queenstown, and hospitals at Haslar, Stonehouse, and Yarmouth. There are also dockyards abroad at Malta, Bermuda, Bombay, Halifax, and Hong Kong, with smaller establishments, store ships and coaling stations at other places. Barracks for gunboats are erected at Devonport and Sheerness; at other places receiving ships take their place. Barracks for Marines are at Eastney, Gosport, Stonehouse, and Chatham. There are also gunnery, torpedo and other training establishments at the principal naval ports, and at some other ports round the coast. Shipbuilding for the Navy is not confined to the Government dockyards, but is also carried on by private firms under contract; and vessels of every description, from armourclads to torpedo boats, have been built in these yards, excellent in every respect. The government of the Navy remains practically the same as it was when established by Act of Parliament in 1688. Alterations in details there have been, and some shifting of responsibility; but the proof of its efficiency is to be found in the fact of its having stood the test during two centuries of ably conducting the wars wherein the resources of the country were tried to the uttermost, and of managing the service it controls through some of the most wonderful changes that the world has ever seen. The *Administrative* consists of a First Lord, who is a Cabinet Minister, and is supreme, having the nomination of the other Lords. These consist of three or four Naval Lords, officers of standing and experience, and one Civil Lord—who may or may not be a naval officer, but is always a member of Parliament. There are also two secretaries, one permanent and one political: the latter is also invariably a member of Parliament, and is charged with the financial portion of the administration. The *Navy Estimates*, with appropriations in aid, which for 1884-85 were £19,308,517, were increased in 1885-86 to £13,455,328, and for 1886-87 to £13,470,100. In 187-88 the Estimates for the Navy amounted to £12,476,800, and provision was made for 48,258 officers and men for fleet service and coastguard, 18,871 R.N. Reserve, 2,197 Seamen and Marine Pensioners' Reserve,

and 542 R.N.A. Volunteers. During '87 the following vessels were launched:—Armourclads, *Victoria* and *Sans-Pareil* of 10,470 tons and 12,000 h.p., and *Trafalgar* of 11,540 tons, 8,000 h.p. Belted cruisers, *Aurora*, *Galatea*, *Immortalité*, and *Narcissus*, all of 5,000 tons and 8,300 h.p. Unarmoured cruisers, *Bussard* and *Bramble*, and torpedo cruisers *Serpent*, *Grasshopper*, *Spider*, and *Sandfly*. The following vessels have been laid down in public or private dockyards:—*Daphne*, and *Nymphs* sloops, *Majestic*, *Marathon*, *Medeia* and *Medusa* cruisers, *Maggie*, *Partridge*, *Peacock*, *Pheasant*, *Pigeon*, *Pigmy*, *Plover*, *Redbreast*, *Redpole*, and *Sharpshooter* gunboats, and a surveying vessel to be called the *Research*. Among the vessels which it is understood will be commenced in 1882 are a torpedo-depot ship like the *Hecia*, but larger, and several improved sloops of the *Bussard* class. There were 136 vessels in commission on Dec. 31st, '87, distributed on the following stations: Mediterranean 23, Channel 7, N. America and W. Indies 14, S.E. coast of America 4, Pacific 8, Cape of Good Hope and W. Coast of Africa 9, E. Indies 12, China 20, Australia 9, Training squadron 4, Particular service, etc. 24. The principal alterations in administration include reforms both at Whitehall and in the Dockyards, as regards clerical labour, but these are not yet completed; the subsidising of swift merchant steamers for naval auxiliaries, the institution of a shipbuilding circular for the prevention of delay in construction; a financial agreement with the Australasian colonies by which the building and maintenance of an addition to the colonial fleet will be defrayed from colonial funds; improved trials for new ships; and the extension of the Naval Intelligence Department. The object of this new Department is to prepare a scheme for the mobilisation of the fleet and the utilisation of our maritime resources, and owing to its work a very imposing exhibition of our naval strength took place at Spithead in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, and some interesting and instructive manoeuvres afterwards. The naval review on July 23rd included 25 ironclads of various ages, and upwards of 100 unarmoured vessels, and very valuable lessons were taught by the subsequent operations in the Channel and Irish waters. The casualties to the ships, and especially their machinery, were very numerous, but none was irreparable. Beyond these few accidents of note have happened. The loss of the *Wasp* was a sad disaster. This vessel was built at Armstrong's yard in 1886, sailed from Singapore for Hong Kong on Sept. 10th, and nothing has ever since been heard of her. As a typhoon swept the China seas at that date she is supposed to have been overwhelmed in it. By a singular coincidence another vessel of the same name was lost in Oct. 1864. A new classification of the ships in Her Majesty's service was introduced in '87, by which all vessels larger than gun and torpedo boats are divided into three categories—line-of-battle ships, cruisers, and gun-vessels. As there has been no official statement of the grounds on which this classification was made, we have prepared the following classification for use in comparing the British and Foreign Navies. The ironclads are divided as follows:—*1st Class*: with displacement not less than 5,000 tons, speed not less than 14 knots, coal capacity not less than 400 tons, armour

covering guns not less than 8 in. thick, and date of launch not more than 12 years ago; 2nd Class: includes all the remainder, with armour so disposed as to cover the heaviest guns, and not more than 15 years old. All that remain are in the 3rd Class. Cruisers may be roughly classed as (1) protected, that is to say, with an armoured deck covering the vitals; or (2) unprotected. The 1st-class ironclads built and building in the British Navy are found in the following table:—

First-Class British Armoureds.

Name.	Displacement. In Tons.	Speed. In Knots.	Coal Capacity. In Tons.	Thickest Armour. Inches.	Launched. Date.	Heaviest Guns.
Alexandra . . .	9,490	15'00	680	12	1876	25-ton, M.L.
Anson . . .	10,000	17'00	1,200	18	1886	67-ton, B.L.
Camperdown . . .	10,000	17'00	1,200	18	1885	110-ton, B.L.
Benbow . . .	9,700	17'00	1,200	18	1884	68-ton, B.L.
Howe . . .	9,150	16'4	1,200	18	1882	44-ton, B.L.
Rodney . . .	9,150	15'5	970	18	1882	43-ton, B.L.
Collingwood . . .	6,200	15'5	650	12	{ 1883 } { 1881 }	{ 44-ton, B.L. }
Colossus . . .	11,880	14'0	1,300	24	1876	80-ton, M.L.
Edinburgh . . .	8,540	14'5	620	11	1877	25-ton, M.L.
Hero . . .	11,940	16'5	1,200	20	{ 1888 } { 1887 }	{ 67-ton, B.L. }
Conqueror . . .	10,470	16'7	1,200	18	1887	110-ton, B.L.
Inflexible . . .	2,390	17'00	1,200	10	{ 1883 } { 1884 }	{ 24-ton, B.L. }
L'éméraire . . .	5,000	{ 18'5 } { to } { 19'0 }	1,200	{ 10 } { on the belt }	{ 1886 } { to } { 1887 }	{ 9'2 in. B.L. }
Nile . . .						
Tratfalgar . . .						
Victoria . . .						
Sans Pareil . . .						
Impérieuse . . .						
Warspite . . .						
Bellerophon . . .						
Aurora . . .						
Narcissus . . .						
Australia . . .						
Galatea . . .						
Oriando . . .						
Immortalité . . .						
Undaunted . . .						

M.L., muzzle-loading. B.L., breech-loading.

* It is very doubtful if these vessels could make more than 12 to 13 knots an hour.

There are 10 and class and 35 3rd class ironclads, 26 cruisers with deck protection, beside unprotected and smaller craft, including torpedo boats.

The following publications referring to naval matters may be consulted:—Brassey's "British Navy" (5 vols. 1882); "The Naval Annual" for 1886-87 and 1887-88; Sir E. J. Reed ("Steel Shipbuilding" and several articles in *Harper's Magazine*, 1887); Sir N. Barnaby (*The Naval Review*); Lloyd's "Warships of the World"; Sreeman on torpedoes; Bainbridge-Hoff on naval tactics; Nordenfeldt on machine guns, and Hovgaard on submarine boats. "Future Naval Battles, and How to Fight Them," "The Battle of Port Said," and "The Great Naval War of 1887," are works of imagination dealing with maritime warfare of the future from the points of view of various writers.

Netherlands, Political Parties in the. The political parties in the States-General are the Ministerial or Liberal party, and the Opposition or anti-Liberal party, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants. In the Upper House the Ministry has a considerable majority. The last election to both Chambers was in Sept. '87. Of the retiring members of the Upper House all were re-elected save one, who was replaced by an opponent of the bill for the Revision of the Constitution, the measure that is chiefly engrossing the attention of the States-General at the present moment,

and is the main cause of political difference. The election to the Lower House also left the state of parties unchanged, the Liberals being returned 47 strong against 39 anti-Liberals, of whom the Catholics were in a slight majority. There are also among the Opposition one or two Conservatives, and among the Liberals one or two working-men's candidates, the first working-class representative having been returned in Nov. '85. The present Ministry, presided over by Dr. J. Heemkerk, succeeded the cabinet of Baron van Rochussen in April '88, at a time when the party representation in the Chamber was exactly equal—namely, 43 Liberals and 43 anti-Liberals. As a consequence it was formed upon coalition lines. It has experienced a few modifications since then, and now leans more to the Liberal side.

Netherlands, The. A kingdom under William III. of the House of Orange. Constitution of 1848 vests executive in the king and legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 39 members, elected by the provincial states; the second, of 86 members, elected by ballot, 1 to every 45,000 of population. Every two years one-half of the second and every three years one-third of the first chamber retires by rotation, unless dissolved by the king, in which

case new elections must take place within forty days. The second chamber alone possesses the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. The king has a veto. Alterations in constitution to be made by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Revenue for 87 £9,738,128; expenditure, £9,872,564; national debt, £90,500,000. (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, AND NAVIES, FOREIGN.) Area, including Luxemburg, 13,648 sq. m.; pop. 4,072,693. Colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in Eastern Archipelago; Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America. (For history '82-86 see ed. '87.) The general condition of the Netherlands during the past year ('87) has remained unchanged. An election took place in September, leaving the state of political parties practically unaltered (see NETHERLANDS, POLITICAL PARTIES). Socialistic riots the same month at the Hague and Utrecht. Some discussion took place in the Chamber in December on the question of an International Code for the prevention of collisions at sea, but no practical suggestions were offered. The question of the Revision of the Constitution is still under discussion. At the beginning of '88 negotiations were proceeding between the Netherlands and Belgium in respect of the rectification of some frontier boundaries of no great importance. The principal social event of the past year was the celebration of the king's 70th birthday (Feb. 19th). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the Presidency of St. Christopher, of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 50 sq. m., pop. 12,704. Capital, *Charlestown*. The island is simply the peak of an ancient crater. Drought is felt, though springs exist in the mountain. It is fertile. Sugar and limes are the chief crops. Redonda is a dependent islet. Statistics included in those of St. Christopher (see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc., table). The colony was independent till 1883. Formerly a slave mart, Nevis was completely ruined by emancipation, and is only beginning to recover.

"New and Latter House of Israel." See JEZEEELITES.

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area 27,322 sq. m.; pop. 321,233. Capital, *Fredricton*; chief commercial centre *St. John*. Divided into fifteen counties.—Chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part. Country generally level, but hilly on the north-west. There is much fine timber. Coal abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese. Good agriculture; fertile. Summer warm, winter very cold; healthy.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in the House of Commons. Religion abundantly provided for. Both high and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory.—Industries are chiefly connected with the forest and the fisheries, but there is good class farming and shipbuilding.

Only one-tenth of the land suitable for agriculture yet taken up, and free grants may be had on advantageous terms.—Colonised in 1761 and 1783 by disbanded troops from New England, joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA, and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Hayden and Selwyn's "North America," etc.

New Caledonia. An island situated about 800 miles E. of Australia, about 900 N. of New Zealand. It is a French penal colony. With adjacent *Loyalty Islands* area 7,624 sq. m., pop. 60,703. Capital *Noumea*. Island mountainous, surrounded by reefs, well watered and wooded, fertile, climate warm but healthy. Produces copper and nickel. Natives of Negro or Papuan race. Annexed by France 1854. Frequent escape of convicts to Australia a source of trouble and international dispute. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," Norman's "Colonial France."

Newfoundland. A British colony and island lying N.E. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 40,200 sq. m., excluding the territory of Labrador on the mainland, which appertains to this colony. Pop. 193,724. Capital *St. John's*; pop. 12,000. Villages on Avalon Peninsula. Atlantic cable lands in *Heart's Content Harbour*. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Winter long, severe, damp; summer dry, short, hot. Much mountain, rock, waste, and swamp. Alluvial tracts, lightly timbered. Some dairy-farming. Valuable coal beds, and copper, silver and lead mines. Some fur-bearing game, deer, dogs, etc. Exports are codfish, cod-liver oil, seal oil, sealskins, and copper ore.—Governor and responsible Ministry form Executive. Two houses of parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, called by Governor; House of Assembly of 33 members, elected every four years on house tenancy suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational. There are no defences. Industries mainly fishing and preparing fish: cod, seal, lobster, herring, salmon. Produce has reached £2,000,000 in the year. Mining of copper, silver, and lead becoming important. Farming and dairying very slight. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 340 miles of railway open, and a line is being constructed across the island to Straits of Belleisle.—Discovered by Cabot in 1497, but not really settled till 1624. Subsequently many vicissitudes, owing to struggle for supremacy between England and France. The latter Power still holds the islands of *Miquelon* and *St. Pierre*, off the coast. Responsible government granted in 1833. The colony as yet declines to join the Dominion of Canada, though provision has been made for it to do so. In 1887 the Legislature pressed upon the Imperial Government a grievance relating to the fisheries, and the encroachment upon them by French subjects. A bill dealing with the matter had been disallowed by the House of Commons. Diplomatic action resulted, but the desires of the colony remain unsatisfied, owing to the state of our relations with France. Consult Hutton and Harvey's "Newfoundland," Murray's "Survey of Newfoundland," etc.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying

directly N. of Australia, and said to be the next largest island in the world. It is about 1,500 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 400 miles. This area is now computed to be 305,000 sq. m. That half of the island lying west of the 141st meridian is assigned to Holland, and comprises 170,755 sq. m. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and the English territory on the south starts from the N.E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N.W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands N. of 8° lat. are German, south of it English. **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** contains 68,785 sq. m.; the English territory 88,457 sq. m., pop. 137,500, with **Port Moresby** as the official centre. The island is rich in tropical products, possesses a copious and peculiar flora and fauna, and is suitable for tropical agriculture. The coast is miasmatic, the mountainous interior reported healthier. It is becoming better known, various exploring expeditions having been at work. The delimitation and division of the island between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland was settled in 1885. (For history of preceding disputes see ed. 87.) Colonisation and the acquisition of land by British subjects are forbidden in the British territory. The natives, a black Negrito race, called Papuans, are numerous. Some tribes are disposed to be friendly; others are fierce and intractable. German settlers have been recently massacred, as were the Dutch in past times. For Commissioners, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. Consult Chalmers & Gill's "Work and Adventure in New Guinea," D'Alberti's "New Guinea," Bastian's "Der Papua," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for Oct. 1885, *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for Feb. 1887, etc. See also **QUEENSLAND**, and **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying N.W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m. Extremely fertile, producing coconut, sandal-wood, fruits, and other Polynesian produce; but the climate is rather unfavourable to Europeans. Native population numerous, of Negrito origin. People barbarous, and formerly cannibals, but missionaries have produced a civilising influence. An agreement existed between England and France that neither Power should annex the group; but this was violated in 1886 by the latter. Although French subjects in the islands are stated not to have exceeded a dozen, whereas English missionaries and other residents numbered a hundred, considerable detachments of French troops were landed, on frivolous pretexts, and military stations formed at Havanan Harbour, Efate Island, Port Sandwich, Mallicolo Island, and Vila Harbour, Sandwich Island. Lands owned by Englishmen and by natives were forcibly seized, and rights ignored. A strong feeling of irritation arose in Australia at this infringement of international law, and at the expected formation of a new French penal colony in the Pacific. In 1887 the British Government received satisfactory assurances from the French Government respecting the temporary nature of their occupation; but the matter was involved with other questions in dispute between

the two Cabinets. French settlers in the islands are reported to be thriving and prosperous.

New Inn. See **INNS OF COURT**.

New Jerusalem Church. A religious body, sometimes designated the New Church, sometimes Swedenborgian, consisting of those who believe the theologian **Emanuel Swedenborg** (d. 1772) was inspired by Christ, whom he taught to be the only God, in whom exists the Divine Trinity, to explain a deeper spiritual meaning of the Word of God, and possessed special insight of the objects of the spiritual world. Swedenborg's writings were introduced into this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the **Rev. John Clowes**, rector of St. John's, Manchester. He translated the greater portion of Swedenborg's works, especially his greatest work, the "**Araana Coelestia**," in thirteen volumes. The **Rev. William Hill**, also a clergyman, translated the work second only in importance to this, the "**Apocalypse Explained**," (6 vols.) The **Rev. Thomas Hartley**, a clergyman, translated "**Heaven and Hell**" (1 vol.) Very early, some clergymen, and others who had been Methodist preachers, students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. At the present time there are 75 societies, with 6,000 members, and a large number of hearers who are not members. They have Sunday-schools with 7,000 children and day-schools with 6,000 scholars. There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood, and in various parts of the country there are believers of the teachings of Swedenborg who worship with the Church of England or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater, and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess numerous and zealous adherents. The body is governed by a Conference in Great Britain, which meets annually, consisting of the ministers and of representatives of societies, from one to three according to the number of their members.

New Journalism. The term applied to the most recent development of newspaper enterprise, in which the personal and the sensational are chiefly sought after. The signed article and the interview are outcomes of the N. J., which many old-established prints have since been forced to adopt.

Newman, Francis W. brother of Cardinal Newman, b. 1805. Educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, graduating (1826) double first. Fellow of Balliol Coll. (1826), but four years later he resigned, having conscientious scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles. Classical tutor at Bristol Coll. (1834), and subsequently held a similar post in Manchester New College. Latin Professor in Univ. Coll., London (1846-63). He is the author of numerous works.

Newman, His Eminence Cardinal John Henry, was b. in London 1801. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated with classical honours (1820), and was elected Fellow of Oriel Coll. Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall (1823) under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) J. Whately. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, and chaplain of Littlemore (1828-43). By his preaching he acquired great influence, and became, together with Dr. Pusey, one of the recognised heads of the "High Church" party, founded at Littlemore. Contributed to the "Tracts for the Times" and took a leading part

in their publication, bringing upon himself the censure of the University authorities for the doctrines propagated. Succeeded from the Church of England (1845) to that of Rome, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham. Rector of the new Roman Catholic University of Dublin (1854-58); afterwards principal of a Roman Catholic school at Edgbaston. Elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford (1877). Was created a Cardinal (1879) by Pope Leo XIII. Has written several remarkable works sustaining the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly a reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees (1875)—*Apologia pro Vita Sua*, etc. Cardinal Newman is one of the most learned and remarkable members of the Roman hierarchy at the present day.

New Postage Stamps. See ed. '87.

New Providence. One of the *Bahama Islands* (*q.v.*).

New Republic, or Nieuwe Republiek. Was formed in Zululand 1867, by a party of Transvaal Boers. Lies on the northern and western side of Zululand, adjacent to the Transvaal and Swaziland. Area 4,380 sq. m.; pop. very limited. Capital *Vryheid*. On the death of Cetewayo his rule had been usurped by the chief *Usibepu*. Dinizulu, son of Cetewayo, sought and obtained Boer assistance against the usurper, and, as the price of it, ceded territory to the Boers. This they were gradually increasing by various means, when they came into collision with the British authorities, which resulted in negotiation. The New Republic was then defined and delimited, and the remainder of Zululand annexed by Great Britain, including all the coast. See *ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND*, etc.

News Agencies. See ed. '87.

Newspaper Press. See ed. '87.

New South Wales. The oldest of the British colonies in Australia. Was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. Originally embraced half the continent. Since 1859 it extends from lat. 28° 10' to lat. 37° 28' S. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to long. 141° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Greatest length 900 miles; greatest breadth 850 miles; total area 310,700 sq. miles. Pop. 1,001,966. Capital *Sydney*, on Port Jackson; pop. 330,000. It is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia. Among other great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory. Besides the metropolis are 46 boroughs and 45 municipalities. Leading large towns are *Albury*, *Bathurst*, *Deniliquin*, *Goulburn*, *Grafton*, *Hay*, *Maitland*, *Newcastle*, *Parramatta*, *Tamworth*, *Wagga-Wagga*, *Wollongong*, and *Yass*.—New South Wales is divided into districts and counties. Of the latter there are now 24; but only 20, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 13 pastoral districts. Of these districts, which are extensive regions, *Murrumbidgee*, *Lachlan*, *Wellington*, *Bligh* and *Darling* are good grazing lands; *Liverpool Plains*, *New England*, *Macleay*, and *Clarence* are suitable for agriculture; *Monaro* is a high and rugged table-land; *Gwydir* and *Albert* are both pastoral and agricultural; *Warrego* partly barren.—The country may be

divided into three sections: coast district, from 30 to 120 miles wide, between coast range and the sea, fertile, settled, well watered; table-lands, extending from coast range westward to long. 141° E., poor pastoral, suffering from drought; plains of interior, well watered and grassed, chief pastoral region. Coast rocky and precipitous, with few indentations. Chief harbours are Port Jackson, Twofold Bay, Jervis Bay, Broken Bay, Port Stephens, and Port Hunter. Dividing range makes two watersheds, east and west. Eastern rivers short: principal, *Hawkesbury*, *Hunter*, *Shoalhaven*, *Clarence*, *Macleay*, *Richmond*, *Manning* (100 to 300 miles). Western system includes *Darling* (1,360 miles), *Lachlan* (700 miles), *Murrumbidgee* (1,350 miles), *Murray* (1,120), and their affluents. There are enormous tracts of natural pasture interspersed with more or less wood. Valuable timber abounds, among it some of the largest trees in the world. Flora and fauna present the general types of Australia, and have both been supplemented by many importations. Among the latter the rabbit has proved a dreadful plague. New South Wales gardens and orchards are extremely luxuriant. Large areas are suitable for grain-growing, and almost all productions of temperate and semi-tropical countries can be successfully grown. Orange and lemon groves very prolific. Tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, sorghum, root crops, arrowroot, cotton, and vines do well in sundry districts. The mulberry flourishes, and silk culture is a rising industry. Minerals include gold, coal, silver, tin, copper, iron, antimony, lead, cinnabar, zinc, small diamonds, opals, rubies, and sapphires, kerosene-shale, etc. Climate uniformly healthy, though differing as to heat and moisture in various districts.—Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 58 members (not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor or for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 122 members, elected triennially by 72 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales as yet refrains from taking part in the Federal Council of Australasia. Education under Government control. Public schools, grammar schools, and colleges of the University; fees very low. The University is of importance, being well endowed and conferring degrees. Religion well provided for. Protestants about three-fifths of population, of whom Presbyterians are most numerous. Church of England has six dioceses in the colony. For defence there is a Naval Brigade of 750 and torpedo corps of 230 men; a paid artillery force of 1,200, engineers 220, partly paid infantry 4,500, cavalry 400, volunteer reserves about 5,000. Port Jackson is strongly defended by heavy batteries and submarine mines. For latest financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). There are 1,935 miles of railway open, including the line which connects with the Victorian system at *Albury*, besides that almost finished to connect with Queensland. There are 10,618 miles of telegraph line. Staple export is wool, increased to present amount of about 200,000,000 lb. per annum, value £7,250,000. Next come tin, value £750,000; copper, £400,000; tallow, £380,000; meat, £100,000. Gold output 100,667 oz., value £402,668. Coal mining

employs over 6,000 men, about 2,870,000 tons being raised. Area leased in pastoral runs over 220,000 sq. miles, agricultural holdings 38,500,000 acres, cultivated 973,000 acres. Wheat 265,000 acres, maize 115,000 acres, sugar-cane 9,583 acres, yielding 22,000,000 lb. of sugar; vineyards 5,247 acres, yielding 555,470 gallons of wine and 3,893 of brandy, besides fresh fruit and grapes. Orangeries, 7,733 acres. Sheep exceed 39,000,000; cattle 1,300,000; horses 360,000; pigs 210,000. Manufacture is increasing, there being 3,692 factories, works, and mills, employing 33,884 hands. Land of best quality can be bought at £1 per acre, payable by instalments of 2s. per acre at once and 1s. per acre per annum subsequently.—Convict immigration ceased in 1840. The colony received a constitution and representative government in 1843, and responsible government in 1855. Gold was discovered in 1851, and produced an immense rush from England and elsewhere to Australia. The first railway was opened in 1855, and telegraph to Melbourne opened 1858. Since 1872 there has been marked progress, free trade introduced, great extension of railways, etc. Sydney Exhibition held in 1879. Towards the close of 1883 an Intercolonial Conference was held at Sydney, called together principally by the feeling aroused throughout Australia in consequence of Imperial Government disallowing annexation of New Guinea. Federation schemes discussed. In 1885 Imperial Parliament passed the Federal Council Act of Australasia, but New South Wales has found difficulties in the way of her taking advantage of it. In 1884 the colony, amidst immense enthusiasm, raised, equipped, and sent a contingent of 800 soldiers to the Sudan—being the first occasion on which colonial troops have served with a British army abroad. A terrible colliery accident occurred at Bulli in March 1887. Eighty-five miners were entombed alive. A bill to change the name of the colony into "Australia" was introduced in 1887. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult, besides official publications, Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australasia," Gordon and Gotech's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Lang's "New South Wales," Lyne's "Industries of New South Wales," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of the New South Wales Library," etc.

New Westminster. A city of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada. Situated on Fraser river. The chief town on the mainland, formerly capital, now second city. Pop. 4,000.

New York (Elm St. Route) Underground Railway. A new scheme projected during the latter part of '87, in connection with the construction of a new street parallel with Broadway, and running from the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. The route is from the Post Office to the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second Street, a distance of about three miles—a "four track" tunnel, to have underneath a subway for sewers, gas and water pipes, telegraph wires, etc. The cost of the brick tunnel, to be lighted by electric light, subway, and equipment, is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars a mile, and the work can be completed in two years. Electric or fireless steam engines are to be used.

New Zealand. A colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,500 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: North

Island, or Ahinemaui, 500 m. by 250, area 45,687 sq. m.; South Island, or Te Wahi Pōnaru, 500 m. by 200, area 57,579 sq. m.; also Stewart Island, area 1,000 sq. m.; Chatham and Auckland Islands at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. Total area 104,643 sq. m. European pop. (census 1886), 573,940; Maori, 41,969; Chinese, 4,542; total, 620,451. Capital Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 27,833; chief cities, Dunedin, 45,518; Auckland, 57,048; Christchurch, 44,688. Other rising and important towns, mostly seaports, taken in order of size, are Invercargill, Nelson, Oamaru, Napier, Thames, Wanganui, Lyttelton, Timaru, New Plymouth, Hokitika, Greymouth, Masterton, and Blenheim. Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into ridings and boroughs. The original provinces, now called "provincial districts," have no longer any political importance.—Main Islands are separated by Cook Strait, on north of which is Port Nicholson and the capital. Coast is much indented by bays and harbours, estuaries and firths. Chief rivers are N. Waikato, Thames, Waikato, and Wanganui in North Island; Wairau, Buller, Grey, Waitaki, Taieri, Clutha, Mataura, and Waiau, in South Island; also many smaller streams. Surface rugged. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along west coast of South Island. Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region. Lakes numerous. Taupo in North, Wakatipu in South Island are largest. Famous "Hot Lakes" and geysers; regions between Taupo and Bay of Plenty, where the Tarawera Eruption (*q.v.*) occurred in June 1886. Immense tracts of forest, containing splendid timber, notably kauri pine, in the north E. and S. of South Island much open grass. Native animals except dogs and rats, now nearly extinct. No reptiles but lizards. Deer, cattle, pigs, goats, etc., wild in some parts; rabbits plague in the south. Native birds sufficient numerous: among them three small species (apteryx) of an extinct gigantic struthion family, are still found. Turkeys, pheasants, etc., introduced and plentiful. Natural productions of most value are kauri timber and gum, phosphorus or native flax, coal, gold, iron, and other minerals. There are coal mines and gold fields in several parts. Seas contain various excellent food fish in vast abundance. The climates of New Zealand are equable, very healthy, and generally of the warmer temperate zone. There is an abundant rainfall. All British plants may be raised to perfection in the fertile soil. For the English labouring class it is a veritable paradise.—Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 54 members nominated by the Governor for life, the House of Representatives of 95 members elected triennially on a manhood suffrage. Maori representatives sit in both Houses. New Zealand takes no part in the Federal Council of Australasia as yet. There is no State-aided church, but most Christian sects are well provided for. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The New Zealand University is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees. Affiliated to it are the Otago University (Dunedin), the Canterbury College (Christchurch), and University College (Auckland), besides some minor institutions. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. There are 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers, and

450 armed constabulary. For latest financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Exports consist of wool, grain, gold, kauri gum, tallow, timber, rabbit skins, flax and cordage, leather, meat, etc. Manufacture is progressing well, particularly as regards woollens. There are 1,026 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads, and water communication. Telegraph line, 4,546 miles. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The land under cultivation amounted in 1887 to 1,372,219 acres, of which 253,025 acres were under wheat, producing 6,297,638 bushels, or 24½ bushels per acre; 387,228 acres were under oats, producing 11,973,295 bushels, or 31 bushels per acre; 24,585 acres were under barley, producing 585,606 bushels, or 26 bushels per acre. There were 187,000 hor. es, 895,000 cattle, 16,500,000 sheep, and 370,000 swine. The colony has made phenomenal progress since 1840. Its resources are immense, and still inadequately worked. Depression has affected the colony, but wages are very high and living very cheap. Native troubles are now at an end. The public debt, though large, is secured by the works carried out. Government lands are now reserved on a new leasehold system, instead of being sold as formerly; but plenty of land is to be had cheap, and farming is lucrative. Artificial values of land also provided against to some extent.—Maori chiefs signed Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, whereby New Zealand became a British possession and a Crown colony. Auckland was founded as the capital. Representative government was soon introduced. Between 1840 and 1850 settlements were formed at Wellington, Taranaki, Nelson, Invercargill, and Canterbury. These became provinces, with autonomous government under the general direction of central government at Auckland. Subsequently Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Westland, and Southland, were added to the list of provinces. In these early days there were several small wars with different native tribes, at Wairau, Wanganui, round the Bay of Islands, and again in Taranaki. In 1852 the colony received a constitution and responsible government. Maori wars 1855 to 1869. The central parts of North Island were the scene. Sundry Maori of various tribes drew together under a "prophet," and professed a new religion called Paimāniri. The Waikatos elected a Maori "king." These two sections waged guerilla warfare with British. Finally they became dissociated. After 1869 the "kingites" remained peaceable, but isolated in their own districts, and the "prophet" and his followers withdrew to a village in Taranaki. The latter were eventually dispersed in 1881—about which time, too, the "king" gave up the policy of isolation, visited England, and is now much on a par with chiefs of other tribes, who have become a part of the general community. A disturbance about land occurred in 1886 in Patea county, fomented by the "prophet" Te Whiti and his followers. It was promptly suppressed, Te Whiti and others being arrested and fined. In 1864 the seat of government was removed to Wellington, and in 1873 the Public Works Policy was inaugurated. Large loans were now raised, and the funds devoted to immigration, to the construction of harbours, railways, roads, etc. In 1876 came into force a very important measure. The provinces were then done away with, and their several governments abolished. All government was centralised at

Wellington, and the colony divided into 63 counties, as at present. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. Consult "The Official Handbook to New Zealand," Hector's "Handbook to New Zealand," Hay's "Brighter Britain," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Niagara (Indian, "neck of water"). A river connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and, throughout its course, forming a part of the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The famous Falls occur about midway. Navigation between the lakes is conducted by means of the Welland Canal on the Canadian side. For scheme of utilisation see below.

Niagara Utilisation Scheme. For years past the subject of utilising the great water power at Niagara Falls has been a favourite topic amongst engineers; and it is said that the late Sir W. Siemens had a scheme whereby an immense electrical power was to be generated by this means. In '86, according to statements appearing in the British scientific press of April '87, a company was formed calling itself the Niagara River Hydraulic Tunnel, Power, and Sewer Company. They proposed to commence operations by constructing a tunnel from a point about a mile above the Falls to the water level below, the available head being about 120 feet. At the upper end the tunnel was designed to be 16 feet diameter, 20 feet in the middle section, and 24 feet at the outlet, the length being 2½ miles. Lateral tunnels were to be run from the river to the tunnel, and in these laterals were the wheel-pits for the turbines, the main tunnel serving as a tail race. The plan provided for 238 mills of 500 horse power, the charge to be about 10 dollars per horse-power per day. The total cost was estimated at from 2½ to 3 million dollars with land. Early in '87 it was reported that land had been purchased and laid out for mill sites, fronting on the river and the tunnel line, and for streets, railroad, docks, and warehouses. In August, however, it was reported that nothing had actually been done to control the stream, and that President Stafford, of the Business Men's Association, Buffalo, had started a subscription list of 100,000 dollars as a premium for the best scientific scheme.

Nicaragua. See **CENTRAL AMERICA**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Nicaragua Ship Canal. On Dec. 1st, 1884, it was announced in President Arthur's message to Congress that a treaty had been signed between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Central America, for the construction of a ship canal through the latter country as a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Nicaragua (q.v.) is one of the five confederated republics, and is situated south of Guatemala and north of Panama, on the isthmus which connects North and South America. According to this treaty the waterway was to be made by the engineers of the United States army from the plans of Mr. A. G. Menscal of the United States navy. (For details of the vicissitudes of the scheme down to the end of '86, see ed. '87.) A report from Washington, Jan. 12th, '87, was to the effect that the Senate had adopted in secret session a resolution advising President Cleveland to enter into negotiations with Nicaragua to obtain the concession. Under date Feb. 22nd

it was reported from Philadelphia that the Senate had passed a bill chartering the company, which was to be under American control, with a privilege of raising a capital of 100,000,000 dollars. Immediately after the publication of this statement, however, Señor Jose Pasos, as representing Nicaragua, wrote to the *Times*, denying, on behalf of his President, the existence of any treaty giving the control to the United States, adding that his Government, in granting any concession, would take every means to secure the strict neutrality of the canal. On April 27th it was stated from Washington that the Nicaragua Congress had ratified the Messal contract for the construction of the canal. At last something absolutely definite was reported (Philadelphia, July 7th), to the effect that 100,000 dollars in gold had been paid the Nicaragua Government for the Messal concession, that the Company had been organised with a capital of 10,000,000 dollars, and that surveys had been arranged. To secure a strictly correct interpretation of this report, Señor Pasos again wrote to the *Times* (July 9th), saying the 100,000 dollars had merely been lodged as caution money. In September it was estimated that the preparatory work would take one or two years, and that after that had been done, the construction would probably take six years, the cost being from 60 to 75,000,000 dollars for a canal 120 feet wide at bottom, with a minimum depth of 28 feet. The details of the concession were published in the *British Consular Report* (Nicaragua), issued about the end of October; and from this it appears the Company possess the exclusive right of navigating and working the canal, and a railway, for 99 years—the canal, etc., to be constructed in ten years. On Nov. 29th a Philadelphia despatch announced the departure on the following day from New York of the survey party of 40 engineers and 110 labourers.

Nicosia. Capital of Cyprus (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500. 50 written Leikosia and Leukosia.

Niemen and Windau Canal. From St. Petersburg (Dec. 16th, '87) it was stated that a scheme had just been laid before the Government having for its object the export of grain through Russia's western ports, so as to avoid the German frontier and its heavy duty. The idea is to make a short canal between the rivers Niemen and Windau in order to deflect the water of the former into the latter, and render it navigable down to the small port of Windau on the Courland coast. The projector says, that the canal will give as much water to the Windau in Russian territory as there is in the Niemen in Germany. Of course the German commercial people near the frontier, especially at Pruit, are alarmed lest their river in turn shall become unnavigable.

Niger. The greatest river of Western Africa, draining the Western Soudan. Was declared a "free trade" river at the Berlin Conference. France is acquiring control of the Upper Niger through Senegambia. Consult Richardson's "Story of the Niger."

Niger Districts. A British protectorate in West Africa since 1884. Extends over the delta from the Rio del Rey and up the Niger to the Benue, its great tributary. In 1887 was added the entire coast from Lagos to the Rio del Rey, and territories in the Niger basin acquired by the Royal Niger Company. Consult Richardson's "Story of the Niger."

Nihilism. The name given in western

Europe to modern Russian revolutionists. The modern revolution movement, which is but the continuation of a long series of previous manifestations of a similar character, presents three periods, differing considerably, both from the exterior means employed and the aims for its adherents. The first period (1871-77) was signalled by the general rush of young people "among the peasants," the natural result of their sudden emancipation ten years before, with the view of carrying socialist propaganda. It involved some thousands of young people of both sexes, and extended over thirty-eight provinces. Its essential features were the pacific nature of the means employed, limited exclusively to oral and literary propaganda, — the immediate and complete reorganisation of the country and of the State on a socialistic basis being the generally accepted aim of the movement. The most important event of this period was the many trials of the propagandists: that of the Dolgoushin group in 1874; of the fifty propagandists of the Moscow group in February 1877; that of 193 propagandists in the great trial of Myshkin and comrades. The papers of the epoch which preached the same theories were, *The Forward*, edited by Mr. P. Lavroff, at London; *The Workman* and *The Commune*, edited at Geneva; and the pamphlets of Michel Bakunin. From 1877 a reaction against peaceful means is manifest among the Socialists. The Government having persecuted and punished with extreme cruelty all attempts at peaceful Socialist propaganda, the Socialists began to use arms, either to defend themselves when the police came to arrest them, or to revenge the ill-treatment of their companions on the officials. This armed struggle of the revolutionists with the police, growing more fierce on both sides, ended with the attempt of Solovieff against Alexander II. (April 14th, 1879). This attempt was followed by a long series of fresh outrages. The most important are the Moscow railway explosion (December 1st, 1879); the Winter Palace explosion (February 5th, 1880); and the Catherine Channel explosion (March 13th, 1881), which caused the death of Alexander II. The extreme violence of means signalling this second period, was, however, accompanied by considerable moderation of aims. By worrying and unrelentingly attacking the person of the autocrat the revolutionists hoped to destroy the lustre of the autocracy, and to induce the emperor, under the pressure of personal apprehension, to make liberal concessions. The demands of the terrorists were for a liberal constitution, which would allow all parties, the Socialists included, to express freely their opinions, and to gain adherents to their views. The party papers of this period were published no more in Switzerland, but in the capital of the empire itself, in clandestine printing offices; the most influential of them being *Zemlia i Vola*, started in 1878, and substituted a year later by two organs, the *Naradnaia Vola*, the organ of the terrorist party, having more decided political aspirations, and the *Tcherny Peridish*, the organ of the partisans of the Socialist propaganda. In the reign of Alexander III. no attempt against the Emperor has been made, and few against the officials. But the idea of a military insurrection, which germinated at the close of Alexander II.'s reign, began to manifest a strong vitality. The revolutionary idea spread in the army. The number of officers arrested for political conspiracy during

Alexander III.'s reign amounted to about 200, and among them were two lieutenant-colonels and numerous commanders of independent military detachments. The scope of the party advocating military insurrections is to overthrow the autocracy by an open, though unexpected attack, and to convene a popular representative assembly, elected by universal suffrage, to reorganise the State institutions, according to their electors' instructions. Of late a revival of the propagandist party is observable, their chief object being to spread Socialist propaganda among the workmen of the towns. They have their clandestine paper in Russian, *The Workman's Gazette*. There is also a Ruthenian Social-Radical party, which specially favours the idea of federalisation, and is distinguished by more pacific dispositions. The Polish Socialists, who are in close connection with the Russians, have two clandestine papers at Warsaw, *The Proletariat* and *The Solidarity*, and one organ, *The Class Struggle*, in Switzerland. Owing to the economical condition of their country, the Polish Socialists give more attention to industrial Socialism, whilst the Russians assign the first place to agrarian reforms. All these parties are called indiscriminately "Nihilist" in Europe, but in Russia they have each their respective title. The term "Nihilism" is due to the Russian novelist Ivan Tourgheneff, who used it for one of his heroes—a partisan of scientific scepticism and æsthetical agnosticism—in his novel "Fathers and Sons."

Nilsson, Madame Christine. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present day, b. near Vexjö, in Sweden, in 1843. At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, when M. Tornérhjelm, accidentally hearing her, made her his *protégée*, placing her under the care of Mr. Franz Berwald, of Stockholm, MM. Masset and Wurteh, at Paris, for her musical education. She made her first appearance, which was very successful, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, in the part of Violetta in "Traviata." She visited London in 1867, and the United States in 1870. She again visited London, and sang in Drury Lane. In 1883-4 she made a brilliantly successful tour in the United States. In 1872 she married M. Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882; she was recently again married at Paris to Count A. de Miranda, and has not since sung in public.

"Nineteenth Century Review" (2s. 6d. monthly). First number issued March 1877. Editor, Mr. James Knowles (q.v.), (1877). Deals with the leading social, scientific, literary, and political questions of the day. The writers are among the foremost men of the time. Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and Professor Huxley are among the contributors. Office, 1, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Nisi prius. Formerly all common law actions were tried at bar—that is, before the full court, consisting of several judges; and therefore the writ for summoning the jury commanded the sheriff to bring the jurors from the county where the cause of action arose to the Court at Westminster. But when the statute 13 Edw. I. directed the justices of assize to try issues in the county where they arose, the sheriff was thenceforward commanded to bring the jurors to Westminster on a certain day, "unless before that day" (*nisi prius*) the justices of assize came into the county. At the present day any action tried by a jury before a single judge,

whether in London and Middlesex, or at the assizes, is said to be tried at *nisi prius*. Consult Sweet's "Law Dictionary."

Nitrate of Soda. Raw nitrate of soda, known also as *caliche*, is only found on the west coast of South America, between the parallel of 20° and 27° south latitude. It is invariably discovered in beds of not less than 2,000 ft. above the sea level, and from 20 to 90 miles from the coast. It is a mineral deposit, believed to be formed chiefly by decayed animal vegetation and seaweed matter, mingled with sea salts. The best deposits are situated in the pampa of Tamargal, in the province of Tarapaca, and contain some 40 to 50 per cent. of raw nitrate. The formation of this pampa is most singular, and has the appearance of a vast sea; in fact it is a dry salt ocean. Beneath the top layer of sand is found a crust of hard coagulated nitrogenous matter, below which lies the caliche proper. The crust varies in depth from 2 ft. to 6 ft. The system of treating the caliche is by boiling, thus getting rid of the insoluble matter, dirt, etc., which falls to the bottom, leaving the nitrate of soda in a liquid state. After boiling for eight to ten hours, it is run off into the cooling or settling tanks, where it forms a dense mass of granulated crystals resembling snow. It is allowed to remain in this state from two to five days, when it is dug out of the tanks after all moisture has disappeared, and packed in bags for sale. The deposits of Tarapaca, which now belong to Chili, are not, however, the only deposits found in South America, for there are others in Bolivian and Chilian territory, but of an inferior quality as compared with those of Tamargal. The progress made in the consumption of nitrate of soda during the last fifty-seven years has been very rapid. In 1830 only 834 tons were exported, while in 1884 400,000 tons were shipped. The next two years there was, however, a considerable falling off; but for the first nine months of 1887 the total exports equalled the whole of the shipments of 1884. This valuable fertiliser is largely used in this country, as well as in America, Germany, France, and Holland. The value having now receded to a price which does not preclude the farmer from using it, the exports are expected to be further augmented.

Nitroglycerine. See DYNAMITE.

Nolle prosequi, means an acknowledgment or undertaking entered on record by the plaintiff in an action, to forbear to proceed in the action either wholly or partially. Consult Sweet's Law Dictionary."

Noms de Plume, etc. (300), of some principal modern writers, etc. :—

[* implies only occasional or early anonymity.]

Acheta Domestica . . . Miss L. M. Budgen.

A Country Parson . . . A. K. H. Boyd and

H. Moule.

Adler, Max . . . Chas. Heber Clark.

A.K.H.B. . . . Rev. A. K. H. Boyd.

Alexander, Mrs. . . . Mrs. Alex. Hector

Alciades . . . Lord Tennyson in

Punch, 1846

Ally Sloper . . . Chas. H. Ross.

A.L.O.E. (= A Lady

of England) . . . Charlotte Maria Tucker.

Amateur Angler . . . Edward Marston.

Amateur Casual, An . . . Jas. Greenwood

Amicus . . . Sir Thos. Fairbairn.

Anstey, F. . . . F. Anstey Guthrie.

Ape ("Vanity Fair") . . . Pellegrini (caricaturist).

- Argles, Mrs. . . . now Mrs. Hungerford.
 Auber Forrester . . . Annie Aubertine Wood-ward.
 *Augustisohn, W. . . W. von Kotzebue.
 *Aunt Hester . . . Miss G. M. Craik.
 " Judy . . . Mrs. Alfred Gatty.
 " Kitty . . . Maria Macintosh.
 " Louisa . . . Mrs. Valentine.
 Atlas ("World") . . . Edmund Yates.
 " B" . . . Lord Bramwell.
 *Bab . . . W. S. Gilbert.
 *Baptist . . . Alphonse Daudet.
 Barker, Lady . . . now Lady F. N. Broome.
 Basil . . . Richard Ashe King.
 Beaumont, Averil . . . Mrs. Hunt.
 Bede, Cuthbert . . . Edw. Bradley.
 Bee-Master . . . Dr. Cumming.
 Bell, Acton . . . Anne Brontë.
 " Currier . . . Charlotte Nicholls (née Brontë).
 " Ellis . . . Emily Jane Brontë.
 *Berwick, Mary . . . Adel. Anne Procter.
 Besieged Resident in Paris . . . H. Labouchere.
 Bibliophile Jacob . . . Paul Lacroix.
 Bickersstaff, Isaac . . . Sir Richard Steele, in *Tatler*.
 *Biddle, Jasper . . . Albert Smith.
 *Biglow, Hosea . . . J. Russell Lowell.
 Billings, Josh . . . Henry W. Shaw.
 *Binet, Satané . . . Francisque Sarcey.
 Bodkin, Tammias . . . W. D. Latta.
 *Bon Gaultier . . . Sir Theod. Martin and W. E. Aytoun.
 *Bos . . . Chas. Dickens.
 Braddon, Miss M. E. . . now Mrs. John Maxwell.
 Breilmann, Hans . . . Chas. G. Leland.
 Bret Harle . . . Francis Bret Harle.
 *Brooke, Nelsie . . . Mrs. E. Ross.
 Brown, Pistratus . . . William Black.
 *Brown, Tom . . . Thos. Hughes.
 Browne, Matthew . . . W. H. Rands.
 Browne, Phillis . . .
 *Brownrigg, Henry . . . Douglas Jerrold.
 Buntline, Ned . . . E. Z. C. Judson.
 Canbalero, Fernan . . . Cecilia Faber.
 *Caliban . . . Robt. Buchanan.
 *Carle . . . Victorien Sardou.
 Ca. men Sylva . . . Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.
 Carr, Conyns . . . Joseph Williams.
 Carroll, Lewis . . . Rev. C. L. Dodgson.
 Caveat Emptor . . . Sir Geo. Stephen.
 Cavendish . . . H. Jones.
 C. A. W. . . C. A. Wheeler.
 *Caxton, Pistratus . . . The late Lord Lytton.
 Cecil . . . Comr. Tongue. [Iridge.
 *Cecil, Davenant . . . Rev. Derwent Cole.
 Cham (caricaturist) . . . Amadee de Noé.
 Champfleury . . . Jules Fleury.
 *Charist Parson, A . . . Chas. Kingsley.
 *Cherith . . . Miss Fannie Surtees.
 Claribel (song writer) . . . Mrs. Barnard.
 *Coffin, Joshua . . . H. W. Longfellow.
 Conway, Hugh . . . F. J. Fergus.
 Cornwall, Barry . . . B. W. Procter.
 *Cotton, R. T. . . Mortimer Collins.
 Cousin Kate . . . Cath. D. Bell.
 Craddock, C. E. . . M. N. Murfee.
 Craik, G. M. . . now Mrs. E. M. May.
 Crawley, Capt. . . G. F. Pardon.
 Crayon, Christopher . . . J. E. Ritchie.
 Crayon, Geoffrey . . . Wash. Irving.
 *Crowfield, Christopher . . . Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
 Crowquill, Alfred . . . A. H. Forrester (artist).
 *Cruiser, Benedict . . . G. A. Sala.
 Cushing, Paul . . . Roland A. Wood.
 Cynfaen . . . Rev. J. H. Evans.
 Cscapeh . . . J. L. Hatton.
 *Dagonet . . . G. R. Sims.
 *Dalmocand . . . Geo. Macdonald.
 Danbury Newsmen . . .
 The . . . J. M. Bailey.
 Dangerfield, John . . . Oswald Crawford.
 Darke, Ernest E. . . G. Redway.
 *Delorma, Joseph . . . C. A. Sainte-Beuve.
 Delta (A) . . . D. M. Moir.
 Derrick, Frances . . . Mrs. F. G. M. Nottley.
 Dioscorides . . . Prof. P. Harting.
 *Dorn, Justus . . . W. Müller v. Königs-winter.
 Dow, jun. . . Eldridge F. Paige.
 Downing, Major Jack . . . Seba Smith.
 Draucansir, Sir Alex. . . Henry Fielding, in *Gent Garden Journal*.
 *Druid . . . H. H. Dixon.
 D. T. S. . . Elizabeth Balch.
 Du Boisgobey . . . Castille.
 Duchess, The . . . Mrs. Margaret Argles.
 Dunsbunne, Augustus . . . William Ed. Aytoun, in "Blackwood."
 Elbon, Barbara . . . Leonora B. Halsted.
 Elia . . . C. Lamb.
 Eliot, George . . . Mrs. Cross (née Evans).
 Elizabeth, Charlotte . . . Mrs. C. E. Tonna (née Phelps).
 English Opium Eater . . . T. De Quincey.
 E. P. B. . . Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
 Ephemera . . . E. Fitzgibbon.
 Etoile . . . Maj.-Gen. Edward Mitchell, C.E.
 *Etonensis . . . W. E. Gladstone.
 Eltrick Shepherd . . . Jas. Hogg.
 E. V. B. . . Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
 Expertus . . . Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
 *Fairleigh, Frank . . . Francis E. Smedley.
 Fane, Violet . . . Mrs. Singleton.
 Farningham, Marianne . . . Mary Anne Hearne.
 "Farthing Poet" . . . R. H. Horne, because he pub. the first edition of his "Orion" at 4d., as a satire on the non-buying poetical public.
 Fern, Fanny . . . Sara P. Parton.
 Festus . . . Ph. J. Bailey.
 *Fin Bec . . . W. Blanchard Jerrold.
 *Fitsboodle, G. . . W. M. Thackeray.
 *Flaneur . . . Edmund Yates.
 Fleming, G. . . Julia Fletcher.
 *Forrest, George . . . Rev. J. G. Wood.
 Forrester, Fanny . . . E. Judson (née Chubbuck).
 Forrester, Frank . . . H. W. Herbert.
 *Forrester, Gilbert . . . Mrs. J. Maxwell (née Braddon).
 Franc, M. J. . . now Mrs. Evans.
 *Froissart, Jean . . . Alphonse Daudet.
 Gaol Chaplain . . . Erskine Neale.
 Garrett, Edward . . . Isab. F. Mayo.
 G. A. S. ("Illust. Lond. News" and elsewhere) . . . G. A. Sala.
 *Gaston, Marie . . . Alphonse Daudet.
 Gaultier, Bon . . . Sir Theod. Martin and W. E. Aytoun.
 Gerard, E. D. . . now Mme de Lazowski.
 Ghazi . . . Frank Power.
 Gift, Theo. . . Theodora Boulger (née Havers).
 *Girl of the Period . . . Mrs. L. Lynn Linton.

- *Goslett, Paul . . . Chas. Lever.
 Gracchus . . . Samuel Kidd.
 Graham, Ennis . . . Mrs. Molesworth.
 Graindorge, Thos. . . Henri Taine.
 Grath, Terrence . . . Henry A. Blake.
 Greendrake . . . James W. Baynham.
 Greenwood, Grace . . . Sara Jane Lippincott
 (née Clarke).
 *Grimbosh, H. . . C. Mackay.
 Grimsel . . . M. Rochfort.
 Gushington, Angelina . . . C. W. R. Cooke.
 Hamilton, Gail . . . Mary Abigail Dodge.
 Hamst, Olphar . . . Ralph Thomas.
 Harkaway . . . Charles Marshall.
 Harland, Marion . . . M. V. Terhune (née
 Hawes).
 Harte, Bret . . . Francis Bret Harte.
 Hazard, Desiré . . . Octave Feuillet.
 Hedi, Daniel . . . Countess D'Agoutt.
 Heiler, Amalie . . . Duchess of Saxony.
 Henry, Camille . . . Countess De la Rocca.
 *Hertfordshire Incum-
 bent . . . Rev. J. W. Blakesley.
 H. H. . . . Helen Hunt Jackson.
 Hieover, Harry . . . Chas. Brindley.
 *Historicus . . . Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
 Hoffman, Prof. . . Angelo J. Lewis.
 Hope, Ascott R. . . R. Hope Moncrieff.
 Hoppus, M. . . now Mrs. Alfred Marks.
 Holspur . . . H. M. Feist.
 Huntington, Faye . . . Mrs. I. H. Foster.
 Hyacinthe, Fern . . . Chas. J. M. Loyson.
 Iconoclast . . . Chas. Bradlaugh.
 Idstone . . . Rev. Thomas Pearce.
 Ignatius, Brother . . . Rev. J. Leicester Lyne.
 Ingoldsby . . . Rev. R. H. Barham.
 Irving, Henry . . . J. H. Brodribb.
 *Jaques ("Censor") . . . J. Hain Friswell.
 Jones, T. Percy . . . Prof. Aytoun.
 Jorrocks, John . . . R. S. Surtees.
 *Journeyman Engineer . . . T. Wright.
 J. W. B. . . . James W. Baynham.
 Keith, Leslie . . . K. Johnston.
 Kerr, Orpheus C. . . R. H. Newell.
 Laffan, May . . . Mrs. W. N. Hartley.
 Larwood, Jacob . . . L. N. Sadler.
 *Lascelles, Lady Caro-
 line . . . Miss M. E. Braddon.
 Latouche, John . . . O. J. F. R. Crawford.
 *Latour, Tomline . . . W. S. Gilbert.
 L. E. . . . Louis Engel, in the
 World.
 Lee, Holme . . . Harriet Parr.
 Lee, Vernon . . . Violet Paget.
 Leith-Adams, Mrs. . . . now Mrs. De Courcy
 Laffan.
 L. E. L. . . . L. E. Maclean (née
 Landon).
 Leslie, Frank . . . Henry Carter.
 Limner, Luks . . . John Leighton (artist).
 L. N. R. . . . Mrs. L. N. Ranyard.
 Locker, Arthur . . . J. H. Forbes.
 Lorrequer, Harry . . . Chas. Lever.
 *Lot, Parson . . . Chas. Kingsley.
 Lothrop, Amy . . . A. B. Warner.
 Ludlow, Johnny . . . Mrs. Hy. Wood (née
 Harland. [Price].
 Luska, Sidney . . . Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
 Lyall, Edna . . . C. G. Leland.
 *Mace Sloper . . . Herbert Ainslie.
 *Maitland, Edward . . . Rob. Buchanan.
 *Maitland, Thos. . . Mrs. Harrison.
 *Malet, Lucas . . . Rev. R. Lamb.
 *Manchester Man . . . A. C. Swinburne.
 *Manners, Mrs. Horace . . . Mrs. E. C. Penrose.
 Markham, Mrs. . . . Henriette Eugénie John.
 Marill, E. . . .
- *Marryat, Florence . . . now Mrs. F. Lean.
 *Marsy, Ik . . . Donald G. Mitchell.
 Mathers, Helen . . . Mrs. Reeve (née Mat-
 thews).
 *Maurice, Walter . . . Walter Besant.
 May, Sophie . . . Rebecca S. Clarke.
 *Maynard, Walter . . . T. W. Beale.
 *Mazda, L. T. . . . now Mrs. Toulmin
 Smith.
 *Meradith, Owen . . . Lord E. R. Bulwer
 Lytton.
 *Merlin Alfred Tennyson in
 Examiner, 1852.
 *Merton, Tristram . . . Lord Macaulay.
 *Miller, Joaquin . . . C. H. Miller.
 *Minute Philosopher, A . . . Chas. Kingsley.
 *Morrel, Conway . . . C. Z. Macaulay.
 *Myrtle, Minnie . . . Mrs. Joaquin Miller.
 *Nemesis . . . James Beal.
 *New Writer (9) . . . Lewis Morris.
 *New Writer . . . Mrs. Frances Eleanor
 Trollope.
 *Nimrod . . . C. J. Apperley.
 *Noblesse Oblige . . . H. Evans.
 *North, Christopher . . . Prof. John Wilson.
 *Northumbrian . . . Charles Macintosh.
 *O'Doherty, Morgan . . . Dr. Maginn.
 *O'Dowd, Cornelius . . . Chas. Lever.
 O. K. . . . Olga Kireet, now
 Madame de Novikoff.
 Oldcastle, John . . . Wilfred Meynell, Editor
 of *Merry England*.
 Old Sailor . . . Matt. Hy. Barker.
 Old Shikarry . . . Major H. A. Leveson.
 Oliver, Pen . . . Sir H. Thompson.
 Olphar Hamst . . . Ralph Thomas (biblio-
 grapher).
 Omnium, Jacob . . . Matt. Jas. Higgins.
 One of the Firm . . . Anthony Trollope.
 Optic, Oliver . . . Wm. T. Adams.
 *O'Kell, Max . . . Paul Blouet.
 Orpheus C. Kerr . . . R. H. Newell.
 (= Office Seeker).
 Ouida . . . Louise de la Ramée.
 *Oxonienis . . . Rev. John Pickford.
 Page, H. A. . . . Alex. H. Japp.
 Parley, Peter . . . Sam. G. Goodrich (also
 claimed W. Martin, G.
 Mogridge, and others).
 *Pastel G. F. Pardon.
 Pansy Mrs. S. M. Alden.
 Parson Lot . . . C. Kingsley.
 Partington, Mrs. . . . B. P. Shillaber.
 Paul, M. A. . . . Mrs. John Ripley (née
 Paul).
 *Pendennis, Arthur . . . W. M. Thackeray.
 *Pendragon . . . Henry Sampson.
 Percy, Reuben . . . Thos. Byerley.
 Percy, Sholto . . . J. C. Robertson.
 *Periwinkle, Paul . . . Percy B. St. John.
 *Pfaal, Hans . . . E. A. Poe.
 *Philomnestie, Junior . . . Gustave Brunet (biblio-
 grapher).
 Phis Hablot K. Browne
 (artist).
 *Phusin, Kata . . . John Ruskin.
 *Piccolo . . . Mde. Theo.
 *Pindar, Paul . . . J. Walcott, J. Yonge
 Ackerman, and C. F.
 Lawler.
 *Phymley, Peter . . . Sydney Smith.
 *Power, Cecil . . . Grant Allen.
 *Porcupine, Peter . . . W. Cobbett.
 *Power, Cecil . . . Grant Allen.
 *Prendergast, Paul . . . Douglas Jerrold.
 *Prout, Father . . . F. S. Mahony.

- *Puck John Proctor.
 *Quallon S. H. Bradbury.
 *Query, Peter Martin F. Tupper.
 *Quirinus Dr. J. von Döllinger (Old Cath.).
- *Ramsbottom, Mrs. Theodore Hook.
 Red Spinner Wm. Senior.
 Rita Mrs. Otton von Booth.
 Rob Roy John MacGregor.
 Roberts, Capt. A. C. Hebert Pasha.
 *Rochester, Mark W. C. M. Kent.
 *Roslyn, Guy J. Hutton.
 *Roving Englishman E. C. Grenville Murray.
 Rowel, M. Rev. Valdemar Thisted.
 Rowlands, Cadwalader J. C. Hotten.
 *Runnymede ("Times") Lord Beaconsfield.
 Sadie S. Williams.
 Salamanca, Don Felix de John H. Ingram.
 Sand, G. Madame A. J. A. Duvant (née Dupin).
 San-Marts Albert Schulz.
 Scott, Leader Mrs. Lucy Baxter (née Barnes).
 Scott, Lucy Mrs. Jack.
 Scrutator K. W. Horlock and Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
 Search, John Archbishop Whately.
 *Senex G. Bateman, and Robt. Reid (Glasgow).
 Severn, Lawrence Ada Trotter.
 S. G. O. Rev. Lord Sydney Goldolphin Osborne.
 Sharp, Luke Robert Barr.
 *Shirley John Skelton.
 Silverpen Eliza Meteyard.
 Sketchley, Arthur Rev. George Rose.
 Sick, Sam T. C. Halliburton.
 *Slingsby Lawrence G. H. Lewes.
 Smiff, O. P. Q. Philander A. A. Dowty.
 Smith, Shirley Ella Curtis.
 *Solomons, Ike, jun. W. M. Thackeray.
 South, Simson J. Macgregor.
 *Sparks, Godfrey Chas. Dickens.
 Spectre J. S. Latham.
 *Speranza Lady Wilde, mother of Oscar.
 Stanley, H. M. John Rowlands.
 *Stella Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis.
 Stendhal Marie Henri Beyle.
 *Stephiah said to be A. I. Ertiel.
 Sterne, Carus Ernst Krause.
 Stery, Daniel Countess D'Agoult.
 Stonehenge J. H. Walsh.
 *Stonemason, A. Hugh Miller.
 *Strophon E. Bradbury.
 Stratton, Hesba Sarah Smith.
 *Summerby, Felix Sir Henry Cole.
 Surfaceman Alexander Anderson.
 *Sutcliffe, S. de Francisque Sarcey.
 Symington, Maggie Mrs. Blathwayt.
 Syntax, Dr. Wm. Coombe.
 Taylor, G. (in "Antinous") Professor Hausath.
 Taylor, Theodore John Camden Hotten.
 *Templar W. C. M. Kent (Chas. Kent).
 Temple, Neville Julian C. A. Fane.
 Trebuch, W. Wm. Sharp.
 Titcomb, Timothy J. G. Holland.
 Titmarsh, Michael Angelo W. M. Thackeray.
 Toby, M. P. H. W. Lucy, in Punch.
- Touchstone M. Booth.
 *Town Critic, Junior Leigh Hunt.
 *Trafford, F. G. Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
 *Trevor, Edward Lord E. R. Lytton.
 Trois Etolles (***) L'Abbe Mouis, author of "Le Maudit," etc.
 Trusta, H. Elizabeth S. Phelps.
 Twain, Mark Samuel L. Clemens.
 Two Brothers A. and G. H. Money.
 Two Brothers ("Guesses at Truth") J. C. and A. W. Hare.
 Two Brothers ("Poems") A. and E. Tennyson.
 *Ubique Parker Gilmory.
 Uncle Hardy Wm. Senior.
 Uncle Remus Joel Chandler Harris.
 Urban, Sylvanus The Editor, as much of The Gentleman Magazine.
 Vagabond, The Julian Thomas.
 Valbert, G. Victor Cherbuliez.
 Vanderdecken William Cooper.
 *Verax H. Dunckley.
 *Visionary (Edinb. JI.) Sir W. Scott.
 Wagstaffe, Launcelot C. Mackay.
 Walker, Patricius Wm. Allingham.
 Wallis, Miss A. R. C. Miss Opzoomer.
 Wanderer E. H. d'Avigdor.
 Ward, Artemus Chas. F. Browne.
 *Welby, Horace John Tims.
 Weston, James Edward Step.
 Wetherell, Elisabeth Susan Warner.
 Wharton, Grace and Philip [Thompson].
 *Whits, Babington Mrs. K. and J. C. Miss Braddon.
 *Whitefeather, Barabas Douglas Jerrold.
 *Wilson, J. Arbuthnot Grant Allen.
 Winchester, M. E. Miss M. E. Whatham.
 Winter, John Strange Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
 Worboise, Emma J. Mrs. Etherington Guyton.
 Yellowplush, C. J. Wm. M. Thackeray.
 Yendys, Sydney Sydney Dobell.
 Yorke, L. Miss Lindsell.
 *Yorke, Oliver F. S. Mahony.
 Zadkiel Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
 *Zeta J. Anthony Froude.
 Zeta ("Graphic") John Lovell.
- Northern Territory.** That portion of South Australia (*q.v.*) lying north of 26° S. lat., and between 120° and 138° E. long. Annexed to the colony in 1863. Capital Palmerston; chief harbour Port Darwin. Has an extensive and much indented coast-line, extending from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Watered by several noble navigable rivers. There is striking scenery and much luxuriant fertility, extensive pasturage, with soil and climate well adapted for tropical agriculture. The Territory is rich in minerals, and promising gold fields have lately been opened. There is increasing settlement, but population still very scanty, and labour unobtainable. Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony. The telegraph runs overland from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and a through railway is projected. Consult Daly's "Life, etc.," in the Northern Territory.
- North Sea and Baltic Canal.** Towards the end of 1885 it was announced that the German Government had decided upon constructing a ship canal to connect the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea. The Berlin *Post*, in referring to the scheme in an article which was repro-

duced in several London journals during the last week of 1885, stated that the waterway would be available for war and trading vessels of the largest size. The idea of uniting both German coasts by a canal running through Schleswig-Holstein, it was added, was a project of Wallenstein's, and was afterwards taken up by no less a personage than Oliver Cromwell. It was reported from Berlin, Jan. 12th, '86, that the bill had passed the first reading in the German Parliament and been referred to a select committee. The measure was passed into law in due course; and it subsequently transpired that the plan adopted was to construct the canal from Brunsbüttel, at the mouth of the Elbe, with small curves, *via* Gieselaü, to the southernmost part of the Eider, and thence along the course of the river to Rendsborg. It will then take the same direction as the present Eider canal till where it joins the Baltic at Høltzenau; but the new canal will be much straighter. Locks will be used at each end, and the canal will be 185 feet wide at the surface and 80 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 25 feet. On June 3rd, '87, the German Emperor laid the foundation stone of a new lock at Høltzenau, which is not far from Kiel, the occasion being made the subject of much rejoicing. It is estimated that the canal when completed—there are no engineering difficulties, as the water-level will be that of the Baltic, and the ground to be removed is sand or sandy loam—will reduce the sea passage, as compared to the Sound route, by 237 sea miles, shorten the journey of sailing vessels by at least three days, and that of steamers by 22 hours in normal weather, while the charge to shipmasters will be only 9d. per registered ton. The total cost is to be 156,000,000 marks.

North, Sir Ford, b. at Liverpool, 1830. Educated at Winchester and at Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1856). Obtained a large practice in the equity courts and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. Q.C. (1877). On the elevation of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal (1881), Mr. North was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He was subsequently transferred to the Chancery Division, for which his training has especially fitted him.

Northumberland Straits (Canada) Tunnel.

A plan to pass under the sea from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, in order to run a line of railway from Prince Edward's Island to the mainland, notice of which, it was stated, was lodged in the Canadian parliament near the end of 1885. No engineering difficulties are feared, and at present traffic is said to be only possible, for five months in the year, by means of ice boats. It is stated that when Prince Edward's Island entered the confederation of the Canadian Dominion, it was agreed that communication should be maintained with the mainland. A good deal of money was spent on the ice boats, but they proved inefficient for the purpose—hence the above scheme. In the *Times* of June 15th, 1886, it was reported that the Government had accepted plans by which an iron railway tube was to be laid across a submarine plateau which had been found to reach to the mainland, communicating with the shores through piers. (For further details see ed. '87.) In March '87 it was reported that the Submarine Tunnel and Tube Company, of New York, operating the Hall patents, had

been awarded the contracts, the tunnel to be seven miles long, and that the plans, etc., had been prepared. The tube was to be built up under water as it progressed, heavy excavating to be avoided. The work is done in a large iron caisson, containing a steam engine and all appliances; and as each ring is completed, the caisson is moved forward, the rings being in sections. The system has, it is said, been successfully applied to the laying of water mains under water.

North-West Territories. A province or group of provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as yet hardly organised. Lie between Manitoba and British Columbia, and between the United States boundary and the Arctic regions, comprising 2,553,337 sq. m. Pop. 56,446, half Indians. Capital Regina. Contain great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief. Great fertile region, similar in character to Manitoba, divided into districts: Assiniboia, 95,000 sq. m.; Saskatchewan, 114,000 sq. m.; Alberta, 100,000 sq. m.; Athabasca 122,000 sq. m. These are destined to become separate provinces. Resources enormous, agricultural, pastoral, mining. 10,000 m. navigable rivers. Railway across.—Administered by Lieut.-Governor and Council of five. Electoral districts in course of formation. General features, land laws, etc., as in Manitoba (*q.v.*). See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMACY. Consult Tuttle's "Our North Land," Adams' "Canadian North-West," etc.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nossi Dambo. The native name of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

"Notes and Queries." A medium of intercommunication for literary men, general readers, etc., was founded Nov. 49, by the late W. J. Thoms, who was succeeded in the editorship by Dr. Doran, and subsequently by Mr. H. F. Tule. Few literary undertakings of importance have since its establishment been concluded without its assistance. Office, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Not Proven. A form of verdict in Scotch criminal trials which implies that, although the prisoner has not been proved to be guilty, yet neither has he been proved to be innocent. Its practical effect is the same as that of a verdict of "not guilty."

Noumea. Capital of New Caledonia (*q.v.*).

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is Cape Breton Island, formerly distinct colony. Area 21,731 sq. m.; pop. 440,572. Capital Halifax, pop. 40,000, a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 13 counties.—The interior is a moderately elevated plateau, containing lakes. The rivers are short; the coast much indented, with many harbours. Cape Breton is hilly. There is much forest, and the country is a sportsman's paradise filled with furred and feathered game, big and little. It is rich in minerals; possessing valuable collieries, iron, and producing 21,000 oz. of gold in 1885. The soil is fertile, and the climate English. Much grass land has been reclaimed from marsh, and is very valuable.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion

Senate and 21 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory.—Industries are agriculture, fruit-farming, dairying, mining, fishing, lumbering; and manufacture is progressing rapidly. Government uncleared lands are sold at 18. rod. per acre, and improved farms are often available at £1 to £2 per acre. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Fream's "Canadian Agriculture," Small's "Canadian Industries and Manufactures," etc.

Nubar Pasha. Egyptian statesman, b. 1825. Sec. to Boghos Bey 1842. Sec. Interpreter at the court of Ibrahim Pasha. Egyptian Minister to Vienna 1854. Attaché to the Viceroy Said Pasha 1856. Entrusted with regulations concerning piercing Suez Canal. Minister for Foreign Affairs 1866. Sent on an extraordinary mission to the court of Sultan. Represented Egypt at the Financial Conference of Paris 1867.

Head of Ministry 1878. In 1884, on the resignation of Chérif Pasha, he again became Prime Minister of Egypt.

Nuwara Eliya. A favourite sanatorium in the mountain region of Ceylon (*q.v.*).

Nyassa. A great lake in the south-east of Central Africa, 350 miles long, averaging 38 broad. Encircled by lofty mountains, rising 10,000 feet—*Livingstone Mountains*. Scotch settlement at *Livingstone*, on south. Steamer on lake. Settlers growing sugar and coffee. Smaller lake, *Shirwa*, isolated to south. Outlet the *Shirwa* river, affluent of *Zambesi*. There are several British missions and trading settlements about these lakes. A road has been made from Nyassa to *Tanganyika*, where there is also a steamer; and another road is in process of construction from Nyassa to *Dar-es-Salaam*, on the *Suaheli* coast. The blighting Portuguese influence is little felt here; and the gradual formation of a British colony, independent of any government, is a matter for reflection. See BLANTYRE, ZAMBESI, MOZAMBIQUE, etc.

Oaks, The. See HORSE RACING.
Oath, Parliamentary. See HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oberammergau is a village in Upper Bavaria, about twelve miles from Murnau (nearest railway station). It is celebrated for the performance, every ten years, of the modern "mystery" play of the Passion, Crucifixion and Ascension of Christ, first instituted in 1634, with the object of averting a pestilence, and kept up, with few interruptions, to the present time. In several other villages there are similar performances—*e.g.*, at Brixlegg, near Innsbruck. The Oberammergau play was "discovered" in 1850 by the German actor Devrient, and since then has been visited by thousands from Europe and America. (For further details see ed. 87.)

Obituary, Jan. 1st to Jan. 21st, '88.

*. The date of decease is given after each name, and in cases in which it could not be exactly ascertained the letter *a* is affixed to denote that the death took place at about that time. Those deceased since Jan. 15th, '88, are indicated by a (*). The italic figures after each name indicate the age of deceased.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Bourbon, Prince John of, father of Don Carlos (Nov. 21), 65
Dhuleep Singh, H.H. the Maharani (Sept. 18), 39
Osule, Wajid Ali Shah, Ex-King of, deposed by the Indian Government '56, his state being then annexed to British India (Sept. 20)
Wutenberg, Princess Marie, *s. sis.* of the King (Jan. 2)

PEERAGE.

Bagot, William, 3rd Lord, Hon. Col. Staffs. Yeo. (Jan. 19), 76
Bence-Jones, Lady Millicent, and last surviving *d. of* and *E. of* Gosford, and *wid.* of Dr. H. Bence-Jones (Aug. 30 *a*), 76

Brassey, Lady, *a. d.* Mr. John Alnutt, sen. partner in firm of John Alnutt & Co.; *m. to* Lord (then Mr.) Thomas Brassey, 60; author of "A Voyage in the *Sunbeam*" and other works treas. Ladies' National Aid Soc., a mem. of the Order St. John of Jerusalem; died of malarial fever, on board the *Sunbeam* (Sept. 14) while on a voyage from Australia to Mauritius and the Cape, and buried at sea.

Carnwall, Viscountess (Feb. 21 *a*)
Carnwath, Harry Burrard, 11th E. of, ret'd. Col. Beng. Artillery (Nov. 2 *a*), 83

Chesterfield, Henry Edwin, 9th E. of (Jan. 21), 66
Clermont, Thomas Fortescue, 1st Lord, M.P. co. Louth '40-1 (English peerage extinct) (July 29), 73

Compton, Earl, *s. s.* of Marquis of Northampton; *b.* 49, unmarried (Sept. 5 *a*), 38

Cotes, Lady Louisa Harriet, *d. of* late E. of Liverpool, *wid.* late J. Cotes, M.P. N. Shropsh. (Feb. 5), 85

Dalhousie, Lady Ida Louise, Countess of, *d. E.* of Tankerville (Nov. 24), and

Dalhousie, John William Ramsey, 13th E. of, on the following day (Nov. 25); a ret'd. Com. R.N., M.P. Liverpool March to July '80, a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85, Sec. for Scotland March to July '86, 40

Dartrey, Countess of (Aug. 9), 64

De Blaquiere, Peter Henry, *a. p.* to the barony of De Blaquiere and a descendant, of the Plantagenets (April 6 *a*), 37

Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, and Lord, M.P. Denbighsh. '40-1, Montgomerysh. '41-7 (Aug. 1), 76

Denman, Hon. Richard, clerk of Assize for Home Div. of S.E. Circuit, and *a. p.* to Lord Denman (March 19), 74

Deramore, Lady (Aug. 12)

De Ramsey, Edward Fellowes, 1st Lord, was M.P. for Hunts '37-80, J.P. and D.L. Huntingdon, D.L. Norfolk, raised to the peerage July 5, '87 (Aug. 9), 77

De Tabley, Lord W., a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. '53-58 and '59-66, Treas. of Household '68-72,

Lieut.-Col. E. of Chester's Yeo. Cav. '47-69;
G. Mast. Freemasons of Cheshire (Oct. 19), 76
Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 4th Viscount, an
I.R.P. (from hydrophobia) (Aug. 26), 68
Drummond, Lord, *g.s.* and heir of E. of Perth
and Melfort (of consumption in one of the
New York hospitals) (Aug. 6 a), 30
Gerard of Bryn, Robert Talver, 1st Lord, Hon.
Col. Lanc. Hussars, and an A.D.C. to H.M.
(March 13), 73
Glossop, Lady Howard of (April 17)
Grey de Ruthyn, Baroneſs, in whose favour the
Queen was in '85 *pleaded* to terminate the
abeyance into which the barony had fallen on
the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and
2nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn (Dec. 13), 62
Hawke, Lord, rector of Willingham, Lincolnsh.,
'54-73 (Dec. 5), 71
Hindlip, Lord, as Mr. Alsopp sat for E. Worc.,
cr. Bart. '83, a peer '86 (April 3), 76
Hiddeſleigh, Henry Stafford, G.C.B., 1st E. of,
called to bar in Temp. '47, ſucc. as 8th Bart.
("Sir Stafford Northcote") '51, M.P. Dudley
'53-7, Stamford '58-66, N. Devon '66-85, Fin.
Sec. to Treas. '58-60, Pres. Bd. Trade '66-7,
Sec. India '67-8, Ch. of Exch. '74-80, First Ld.
Treas. (not P. Mfinis.) '85-6, For. Sec. '86-7,
L.L. Devonsh. '85-7; died ſuddenly Downing
St. (Jan. 12), 69
Innaird, Lord, M.P. Perth '37-9 and '52-78, priv.
ſec. to E. of Durham, Amb. St. Petersburg
'35-7, and ſen. partner Meſſrs. Ransom,
Bouverie & Co. (April 26), 73
Inſter, Caroline, Ducheſs of, 3rd d. and D. of
Sutherland, ſurviving her husband only three
months (May 13), 60
Inſter, Charles William, 4th D. of, Ch. Queen's
Univ. of Ireland was M.P. cæ. Kildare '47-
'52, Hon. Col. 3rd Battn. Roy. Dublin Fuſiliers
(Feb. 20), 68
Iſord, Viſcount, I.R.P. (Nov. 20), 76
Iſford, Earl of, ſerved through the Crimean
campaign, a general, Hon. Col. 5th Fuſiliers,
L.L. co. Longford, was Under-Sec. War '67-8
(April 19), 68
Iſovat, Simon, 15th Lord, was L.L. of Inver-
neſſ-ſh., and an A.D.C. to H.M. (Sept. 6), 68
Lyons, Viſct., ent. Dip. Service '39, Sec. of Lega-
tion, Florence, '56-58; Min. at Florence '58,
Washington '59-65, Amb. Conſtantinople '65-67,
Paris '67-87; received into R.C. Church '87;
was to have been cr. an Earl; title extinct;
died at D. of Norfolk's London reſidence
(Dec. 5), 70
March, Counteſs of, 2nd w. E. of March, M.P.
(e. s. d. of Richmond) (Nov. 20)
Meath, 11th E. of, L.L. co. Wicklow, M.P. co.
Dublin '30-3 and '37-41 (May 26), 84
Norfolk, Ducheſs of, a d. of the late Counteſs
of Loudoun, and of the 1st Baron Donington;
m. '77 (April 11), 33
Northwick, Lord, M.P. Eſſingham '37-41, E. Wor-
ceſterſh. '47-55 (Nov. 18); title extinct; 76
Richmond and Gordon, Francis Harriet, Ducheſs
of, e. d. Alg. Fulke Greville; *m.* '43 (Mar. 8), 64
St. John of Biſetoe, St. Andrew, 15th Lord (Nov.
2 a), 47
Saye and Sele, Ven. M. Can. Res. of Hereford
40, Archd. of Hereford '63, High Steward
of Banbury (May 26), 88
Strangford, Viſcounteſs, Eaſtern traveller,
author, and philanthropiſt, *wid.* of V. Strang-
ford, the Orientaliſt and philologiſt (Mar. 24)
Thynne, Lieut. Lord John Botteville, and ſ.
M. of Bath, died from effects of fall from horſe
while tent-pegging (May 19), 80

Wincheſter, John Paulet, 14th Marquis of, L.L.
Hants, Hon. Col. 3rd Batta. Hants Regt.
(July 4), 86
Winchilſea and Nottingham, 10th E. of, M.P.
North Hants '37-41, friend of Count D'Orsay,
ardent votary of the turf (June 9), 78
Wolverton, and Lord, M.P. Shaftesbury '37-73,
Sec. to Treas. '68-73, Paymaſter-Gen. '80-5,
Poſtmaſter-Gen. Feb. to July '86, a partner
in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co. (Nov. 6), 63

BARONETS.

Briggs, Sir Thomas Graham, of Farley Hill,
Barbadoes (Oct. 13), 64
Broke-Middleton, Adml. Sir G. N. Bart., ſerved
at Navarino, St. Jean d'Acre, and in Crimean
war (title extinct) (Jan. 14), 75
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton, of N. Berwick
(April 28), 72
Duckworth, Sir John Thomas Buller, 22 years a
Referee of Private Bills, Houſe of Commons,
was M.P. Exeter '45-57, Lieut.-Col. 1st Devon
Yeo. Cav. '65-77, D.L. and J.P. Devon, High
Sheriff '61 (Nov. 29), 78
Elphinstone, Sir R. Dalrymple Horn, having
only ſucc. Dec. 26, '86 (Feb. 10), 45
Grace, Sir William, of Boley, Queen's Co.
(March 23), 70
Green-Priſe, Sir Richard, was D.L. Radnorſh.,
M.P. Radnor Diſt. '63-9 and '80-5, cr. a bart.
'74 (Aug. 11), 83
Guise, Sir W. Vern., F.R.S., *ſucc.* (Sept. 2), 71
Hamilton, Sir Robert North Collie, K.C.B.,
held ſeveral high offices in India, and was
thanked by Parliament for his ſervices during
the Mutiny (May 20), 85
Harvey, Sir Robert Bateson, M.P. Bucks '74-85,
was Major Roy. Bucks Yeo. Cav. (Mar. 23), 61
Head, Sir Francis S., ſerved in H.E.I.C. Service
'35-46, J.P. Surrey (Aug. 28), 70
Jervie-White-Turrey, Sir Humphrey Charles
(July 27), 66
King, Sir Richard Duckworth, Bart. (Nov. 2), 54
Medleycott, Sir W. Coles Page (Jan. 8)
Miller, Sir William, M.P. Leith '59-68, Ber-
wickſh. '73-74 (Oct. 20), 78
Ogle, Gen. Sir Edmund, Col. Comdt. Royal
Engineers (June 20 a), 71
Whitworth, Sir Joſeph
Wilmot-Horton, Rev. Sir George Lewis (Oct.
24), 60
Young, Sir Charles Lawrence, called bar in
Temp. '65 for ſome time a Copyright Comm.,
author of ſeveral dramatic works, including
Jim the Penman (Sept. 11), 48

M.P.s.

Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B., s. of late T.
Hope, Deepdene, Surrey; *m.* Lady M. Cecil,
d. 8th Marg. Salisbury (ob. 81); J.P.
Kent and Stafford, Pres. R.I.B.A. '56-67, P.C.
'80, L.L.D. Camb. and Dub., D.C.L. Oxon,
author of eccleſiaſtical works, eminent
authority on eccleſiaſtical architecture; ſat
for Maidſtone '41-52, '57-59, Stoke '65-68, Camb.
Univ. from '68 (Oct. 20), 67
Blake, John Aloſius, ſat for Waterford City
'57-69, co. Waterford '80-4, co. Carlow from
'86, Inſp. Irish Fiſheries '69-78, Chm. of various
Comms. on Irish Fiſheries and Commerce,
(May 22), 61
Cohen, Lionel Louis, ſat for Paddington N. from
'85, V.-Pres. Council. Fed. Synags., Truſtee
and Man. Lond. Stock Exch., D.L. City Lond.

Vice-Pres. Stat. Soc., Memb. Roy. Commn. Depression of Trade (June 26), 55
Kelly, Bernard, grocer and potter, branch sec. National League, sat for S. Donegal from '65 (Jan. 1)
Rylands, Peter, ironmaster and wiremaker, Warrington, sat for Warrington '68-74, and for Burnley from '76, was an advanced Liberal, but, on introduction of H.R. Bill of Mr. Gladstone became a Unionist (Feb. 8), 67
Tottenham, Col. Loftus, was in Rifle Brigade '58-61, D.L. and J.P. Leitrim, High Sheriff '66, J.P. Fermanagh and Cavan, sat for Leitrim '60-5, Winchester from '85 (Dec. 5), 49
Verdin, Robert, salt manfr., Chm. Winsford Local Bd., Commr. for the Upper Mersey, L.U. Memb. for Cheshire, Northwich Div., since Gen. Elec. of 1886 (July 25), 53
Watson, Thomas, silk spinner and hat-cloth maker, Rochdale, Chm. Rochdale Sch. Bd., sat for Ilkerton Div. from '85 (March 7), 64

Ex-M.P.s (not included above).

Akroyd, Col. Edward, manfr., Halifax, ex-M.P. Halifax and Huddersfield, defeating Cobden at the latter place in '57 (Nov. 19), 70
Allen, Major Ralph Shuttleworth, sat for E. Somerset '68-79 (Feb. 6), 68
Astell, John Harvey, sen. Dir. G.N. Ry. Co., sat for Camb. '52-3, Ashburton '59-65 (Jan. 22 a), 81
Baily, Laurence Richardson, sat for Liverpool, Exchange Div., '85-6, being defeated by the Gladstone candidate (April 18), 70
Brady, Dr. John, M.R.C.S., sat for Leitrim '52-79 (March 27), 74
Carden, Sir R. W., Bart., sat for Gloucester '57-59, Barnstable '80-85, Lord Mayor of London '57 (Jan. 19) '86
Cowper, Hon. Henry, b. and h.p. to E. Cowper, M.P. Herts '65-85 (Nov. 10), 58
Crauford, E. H. J., of Auchenames, Ayrsh., sat for Ayr Burghs '52-74 (Aug. 30), 70
Cross, John Kynaston, cotton spinner, Bolton, for which he sat '74-85, Und. Sec. India '83-5 (suicide March 20), 64
Deane, Matthew O'Reilly, sat for Co. Louth '68-74; left over £40,000 to be applied towards extinguishing the National Debt (Aug. 17)
Deedes, Major William, served in Crimea, sat for W. Kent '76-80
Douglas, Sir Charles E., K.C.M.G., sat for Warwick '37-52, Banbury '59-65, King-at-Arms of Order of St. Michael and St. George '32-59 (Feb. 21) '80
Dowdeswell, William, sat for Tewkesbury '35-47 (Feb. 10 a), 88
Erie-Draz, John Samuel Wanley Sandbridge, sat for Wareham (Jan. 57), '59-65, and '69-80, D.L. Dorsetsh. (Jan. 5), 37
Erskine, Adm. John Elphinstone, F.R.G.S., sat for Stirlingsh. '65-74 (June 21 a), 81
Erwing, H. E. Crum, L.L. Dumbartonsh., M.P. Paisley (July 3), 65
Fielden, Joshua, head of the great firm of cotton manfrs., Todmorden, sat for Yorks, W.R., E. Div., '68-80 (March 9), 60
Floyer, Rt. Hon. John, High Sheriff of Dorset '44, Chm. Quar. Sess., sat for Dorset (C) '46-57, '64-80, app. P.C. '87 (Aug. 4), 75
Learmonth, Col., served in Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, sat for Colchester '70-80 (March 10), 68
Leith, J. Farley, sat for Aberdeen City '72-80
McArthur, Sir William, K.C.M.G., s. of Wesleyan minister of Londonderry, where Sir W. was many years in business, became an Australian

merchant in Lond. '57, Sheriff '67, Alderman '72 until his death, Lord Mayor '80, M.P. Lambeth '68-85 (Nov. 16), 77
Newdigate, Right Hon. Charles Newdigate, sat for N. Warwicksh. '43-85, long urged the holding of an inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions (April 10), 71
O'Sullivan, W. H., sat for Limerick '74-85 (April 27), 57
Ridley, George, sat for Newcastle-on-Tyne '56-60, when he resigned on being appointed a member of the Copyhold Enclosure and Tithe Commission
Rewley, Col. the Hon. R. T., sat for Harwich '60-65 (Nov. 11), 80
Russell, Adm. Lord Edward, a s. of 6th D. of Bedford, sat for Tavistock '41-7, Naval A.D.C. to the Queen '46-50 (May 21), 81
Schneider, H. W., ex-M.P. Norwich and Lancaster (Nov. 13), 70
Seely, Charles, J.P. Hants and Surrey, and for many years M.P. Lincoln (Oct. 21), 84
Syaan, E. J., sat for co. Limerick '65-85 (Sept. 8), 67
Waring, Charles, of the firm of Waring Bros., railway contractors, sat for Poole '65-8 (Aug. 26)
Whatman, James, F.R.S., F.S.A., sat for Maidstone '52-7 and '65-74, and W. Kent '57 (March 12), 74
Wylde, James, D.C.L., Geographer to H.M., s. for Bodmin '47-52 and '57-68, erected "globe," Leicester Square, a Memb. of the Common Counc. of Lond., took a leading part in the promotion of technical schools, was Knt. Comdr. of Legion of Honour, and Member of 17 other European Orders (April 17), 74

CLERGY.

Armstrong, Rev. Alfred Thomas, Canon of Manchester (Oct. 25), 82
Arrowsmith, Rev. William Robson, M.A., vicar of Old St. Pancras (March 5), 73
Balfour, Rev. W. Poole, Baptist minister and author of religious works (July 5 a)
Bartholomew, Rev. Chris. Churchill, Preb. and Sub-Dean Exeter Cath. (May 8 a), 86
Bartolini, Cardinal (Oct. 2), 74
Beckx, Father, ex-General of the Jesuits (March 4), 92
Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward, a s. of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Presbyterian divine, and b. of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," ordained 37, installed pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, '47, took a leading part in the Abolitionist movement, editor of the *Independent* '62-3, and the *Christian Union* '70-80 (March 8), 73
Best, Rev. Robert, an ex-President of the Lancashire Congregational Union (Aug. 3), 6
Binney, Dr. Hibbert, Bp. of Nova Scotia (Apr. 28 a), 66
Burke, Canon Ulick, P.P. of Claremorris, author of the "Aryan Origin of the Irish Race and Language" (Nov. 21)
Burton, Rev. C. J., Ch. of Carlisle (April 8), 95
Butler, Rev. Thomas, F.R.S., Hon. Canon Linc. Cath. (Jan. 1 a), 81
Caverot, Cardinal, Archbp. of Lyons (Jan. 23)
Comber, Rev. T. J., Baptist Miss. on the Cong. (July)
Consett, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Provost, vicar capitular, twice nominated for the vacant R.C. Bishopric of Hexham and Newcastle (July 21)

- Deane**, Rev. John Bathurst, M.A., rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and classical and head mathematical master in Merchant Taylors' School '36-55 (July 15 a), 89.
- Edwarda**, Rev. Dr., Principal of the Calvinistic Meth. Coll. of Bala, and father of the Principal of the University Coll. at Aberystwith (July 10).
- Finagan**, Dr. Bernard, R.C. Bishop of Kilmore (Nov. 11).
- Fleming**, Dr., Sec. of the Church Assoc. (June 9).
- Frankl**, Dr. P. F., Rabbi (Berlin), and one of the most distinguished Jews in Europe (Aug. 27 a), 89.
- Gamble**, Rev. Henry John, upwards of 34 years minister of the Upper Clapton Congregational Ch. (Jan. 4).
- Gandall**, Rev. Robert Laudian, Prof. of Arabic Ox. Univ., and Canon of Wells (Oct. 24), 69.
- Gualdi**, Monsignor, who acted as sec. to Monsignor Persico, the Papal Envoy to Ireland (Nov. 21).
- Gurney**, Rev. Archer, resident chaplain to the church attached to Brit. Embassy, Paris (March 21), 66.
- Harrison**, Benjamin, Archd. of Maidstone, and Can. of Canterbury for 40 years (March 25), 79.
- Iayton**, Rev. Thomas, vicar of Long Crendon, near Thame (Nov. 2), 65.
- Hill**, Rt. Rev. Dr. Rowley, D.D., Bp. of Sodor and Man, was 3rd s. late Sir G. Hill, Bart., educated Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. '59, M.A. '63, incumbent of St. Luke's, Marylebone '63-68, rector of Frant '68-71, vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Sq., '71-3, vicar of Sheffield '73-7, Canon of York '76-7, Bp. of Sodor and Man '77 (May 27), 68.
- Robini**, Cardinal Ludovico, domestic chaplain to Pius IX., and one of the Referendaries of the Segnatura, sec. to the Propaganda, Nuncio at Vienna '74-80, when he was cr. Cardinal by Leo XIII., and appointed Papal Sec. of State (Feb. 28), 65.
- Murray**, Rev. Dr. George, clerk of the Glasgow United Presbyterian Presbytery, and ex-Moderator of the Synod (May 23).
- ones**, Rev. John, of Llanelly, prominent minister of Baptist denomination in Wales and Chm. of the Baptist Union in Wales (Feb. 5 a).
- Jones**, Rev. John, the well-known Welsh bard ("Idrisyn"), vicar of Llandysiliogogo, author of several works, translator into Welsh of the Queen's Journal of "Our Life in the Highlands" (Aug. 18 a), 83.
- Katters**, Rev. Daniel, for many years minister at Mare St. Baptist Chapel, Hackney (Sept. 10), 74.
- Lee**, Very Rev. Dr. Alfred, Bp. of Delaware, and sen. bp. of the Episcopal Ch. in America.
- Legge**, Hon. and Rev. Henry, nearly 50 years vicar of Lewisham, y. s. 3rd E. of Dartmouth (Feb. 14), 83.
- Lightfoot**, Rev. John Prideaux, D.D., rector of Exeter Coll., Oxon (March 23), 85.
- Mackinnon**, Dr. Donald, minister of Strath. This pastoral charge has been in succession from father to son 120 years (Jan. 3), 88.
- McGottigan**, Dr., Archb. of Armagh and R.C. Primate of all Ireland, cons. coadj. of diocese of Raphoe '56, succ. to the see '61, trans. to Armagh '70 (Dec. 3), 71.
- Morad**, Bishop, one of the leaders of the old Danish National party and Minister Public Worship '48 (March 28 a).
- Murphy**, Rev. G. M., pastor of the Congregational Ch., Borough Rd., Southwark, one of the representatives of Lambeth at the L.S.B., Temperance advocate (July 17), 62.
- Newman**, Dr. Frederick, Bishop of the Free Church of England (Oct. 12), 75.
- Ogle**, Rev. Harman Chaloner, M.A., Fell. Magd. Coll., Oxon, late, head master, Magd. Coll. Sch. (June 25), 44.
- Pandridge**, Rev. W., M.A., rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, W. Smithfields which edifice he greatly restored (June 9).
- Passaglia**, Abbe Carlo, who in '61 urged the abandonment of the temporal power of the papacy (March 17), 80 a.
- Pellegrini**, Cardinal, the last cardinal created by Pius IX., in '77 (Nov. 52), 75.
- Phin**, Dr. Kenneth M. A., former Moderator General Assembly of Church of Scotland, '77 (Jan. 12, '88), 71.
- Potter**, Dr. Horatio, Protestant Episc. Bp. of New York (Jan. 2), 85.
- Power**, Dr., R.C. Bishop of Waterford (Dec. 6).
- Frat**, Rev. Henry, Canon Residentiary of Peterboro' (Feb. 15 a).
- Raera**, Dr. Andreas, Bishop of Strasburg (Nov. 17), 94.
- Richards**, Rev. Edward Tew, M.A., held the rectory of Farlington, Hants, for 61 years (March 10 a), 89.
- Rigg**, Rt. Rev. George, R.C. Bp. of Dunkeld (Jan. 19), 75.
- Robinson**, Rev. Robert, late Home Sec. Lond. Miss. Soc. (Jan. 10).
- Ronge**, Johannes, chief founder of sect of German Catholics (Oct. 26), 74.
- Ross**, Dr. A. J., rector of Snelston, and author of "Life of Bishop Ewing" (March 18).
- Ryan**, Rt. Rev., D.D., rector of Stanhope, some years Bp. of Mauritius (Jan. 11, '88), 86.
- Scott**, Very Rev. Dr., Dean of Rochester since '70, joint author with Dean Liddell of the standard Greek lexicon (Dec. 2), 76.
- Smith**, Rev. Edward Herbert, rector of Killmarsh, Chesterfield, in early life a midshipman in R.N. (Aug. 23), 66.
- Smith**, Rev. George, rector of Homersfield, Rural Dean Wangford and South Elmham, and Hon. Canon Norwich Cathedral (Oct. 17), 64.
- South**, Rev. Robert, formerly classical master at Christ's Hospital and lect. St. Michael Bassishaw (March 6), 83.
- Stevens**, Dr. W. Bacon, Bp. of the Episc. Ch. for Pennsylvania (June 12), 72.
- Stock**, Rev. J. Russell, M.A., rector of All Hallows the Great and Less (April 11), 68.
- Swainson**, Rev. Charles Anthon, D.D., Master of Christ's Coll., Camb., and Lady Margaret Prof. of Divinity in the Univ., graduated Trin. Coll. '41 as 7th Wrangler, and was elected to a tutorship of Christ's, appointed Lady Margaret Prof. '79, and to the Mastership of Christ's '81 (Sept. 16), 67.
- Thielen**, Dr., late Chap.-Gen. of German Army (July 15 a), 81.
- Thring**, Rev. Edward, head master of Uppingham School since '53 (Oct. 22), 65.
- Titcomb**, Bishop, vicar of St. Peter's, Brockley, and ex-Bp. of Rangoon (April 2), 63.
- Trail**, Prof. Samuel, D.D. and LL.D. of Aberdeen, Mod. of Gen. Assembly '74 (May 6), 80.
- Trotter**, Rev. Coutts, Vice-master and Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. (Dec. 4), 60.
- Vine**, Rev. Marshall H., 38 years rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside (June 15), 75.
- Walker**, Rev. Dr. G. B., LL.D., rector of Landbeach, Camb., and fellow of Corpus Christi (Aug. 17), 47.

Walker, Ven. John Russell, Archd. and Canon of Chichester (Oct. 31)

Wallace, Rev., Prof. of Christian Ethics in Belfast Coll. of the General Assembly (July 25)

Wilson, Rev. John, D.D., vicar Holy Trin., Knightsbridge (May 23), 75

* LEGAL.

Ballantine, William, Serj.-at-Law, s. of late Wm. Ballantine, for many years Magistrate Thames Police Court; called to bar in Temp. '34, cr. Serj. '56, practised for some years in the Criminal Courts, and was at one time engaged in many of the important cases in Westminster Hall, was counsel for the Tichborne claimant in the original suit for the estates, went in '75 to India to defend the Gaikwar of Baroda (charged with attempting to poison the British Resident), receiving a fee of 5,000 gs. and expenses, author of "Experiences of a Barrister's Life" (Jan. 9), 75

Bere, Montague, Q.C., County Court Judge (Oct. 19), 63

Bower, W. G., clerk to late Lord Chelmsford when he was at the bar, to Mr. Justice Mellor, Lord J. Thesiger, Mr. Justice Cave, etc. (March 12), 71

Brandon, Woodthorpe, Asst.-Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and the oldest officer of the Corporation (March 17), 74

Cameron, Sir Matthew, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of Ontario (June 26)

Christian, ex-Lord Justice, Q.C. '46, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '56, Justice of Common Pleas, Ireland '58-67, Lord Justice of Appeal '67-78 (Oct. 31), 76

Cooper, Sir Charles, ex-Chief Justice of S. Australia (May 24), 93

Dart, Henry, J.P., conveyancer and consulting counsel, Benchers Lincoln's Inn, author of "Vendors and Purchasers" (June 30 a), 70

Davis, James Edward, legal adviser to the Metropolitan Police (July 12), 70

Deas, Sir George, LL.D., formerly a senator of the Coll. of Justice, Edin., ex-Lord of Court of Session and of Justiciary (Feb. 7), 83

De Gex, Sir John Peter, Q.C., Treas. Lincoln's Inn '82, knighted at opening of Royal Courts of Justice (May 14), 78

Demolombe, M., eminent French jurist (Feb. 21), 83

Fleming, James, Q.C., Chan. of the Durham Chancery Court (July 26)

Gamble, Richard, County Court Judge of Armagh and Louth (April 19)

Giblin, Hon. W. K., puisne judge of Tasmania, formerly Premier of the Colony (Jan. 17 a), 47

Gifford, Lord, formerly one of the judges at Court of Session, Edin. (Jan. 20)

Hosack, John, Metropolitan police magistrate (Nov. 3), 78

Knight, Finlay, Registrar in Bankruptcy, called to bar '67, appointed Registrar '86 (June 21)

Lawson, Rt. Hon. James Anthony, LL.D., called to Irish bar '40, Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '61, Att.-Gen. '65, M.P. (L.) for Arlington '65-8, a Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, from '68 (Aug. 10), 69

Lefroy, Thomas Edward Preston, late Judge of County Courts (July 25)

Leith, James Farley, Q.C., called to bar '30, joined Oxford Circuit, Q.C. '72, benchers '80, M.P. Aberdeen City '72-80 (April 2), 70

Lilley, Samuel, called to bar '30, joined S.E. Circuit, many years leader of Surrey Sessions (June 29 a), 80

Maneckjee Cursetje, late Judge of High Court of Bombay (Dec. 5 a)

Mansfield, Horatio, deputy stipendiary magistrate for Liverpool, and b. of Mr. Mansfield, one of the Metropolitan police magistrates (Aug. 13)

Martin, George, late chief clerk Guildhall police court (Dec. 7), 80

Maynard, Joseph, eminent solicitor, City, Pres. Incorp. Law Soc. '61-62 (Jan. 12 a), 88 a

Meller, Sir John, sole survivor of Tichborne judges; called to bar '33, Recorder of Warwick '49-52 and Leicester '55-61, Judge Queen's Bench '61-79, and occasionally sat afterwards with Judicial Committee of Privy Council, M.P. Great Yarmouth '57-59 and Nottingham '59-61 (April 26), 87

Ormsby, Rt. Hon. Henry, Judge of the Irish Landed Estates Court '75-85, Q.C. '58, Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '68 and '74, Att.-Gen. '75 (Sept. 17), 75

Peacock, R. W., 40 years second solicitor to General Post Office (Jan. 2), 87

Phillips, John Roland, stipendiary magistrate for West Ham, called to bar '70, chose S. Wales Circuit, appointed magistrate '81 (June 3), 45

Pinkett, Francis Frederick, Chief Justice of the West African Settlements (May 28), 50 a

Ramsay, Hon. Thomas Kennedy, Judge of Supreme Court, Quebec and Montreal (Jan. 5 a), 61

Shadwell, Cayley, barrister, b. and some time secretary to the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England (Aug. 26), 89

Shoen, William, M.A., head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Shoen & Roscoe, took prominent part in the movement for the univ. enfranchisement of women, and in securing special legislation for women and children (March 6 a), 66

Sleigh, Serj., called to bar Mid. Temp. Serj.-at-Law '68, practised for many years at the Old Bailey (Jan. 23), 69

Vernon, John E., one of the Irish Land Commissioners (March 7)

Wallbridge, Hon. Lewis, Chief Justice of Manitoba, Speaker of Dominion Parliament '6 (Oct. 20), 71

Wallis, John E., English Judge Internat. Court of First Instance, Alexandria (Jan. 12 a), 88 a

Young, Sir William, ex-Chief Justice of Nova Scotia (May 8 a), 88

LITERARY PERSONS (see also next Section).

Ahmed, Faris Effendi, Arabian poet and Turkish publicist (Sept. 21), 87

Baynes, Prof. Spencer, one of the editors of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (May 30), 64

Boocage, Paul, French playwright (Sept. 25 a)

Bruggeman, Dr. Karl, formerly chief editor of the *Cologne Gazette* (July 5 a)

Byrne, John, secretary to Newspaper Pres. Fund (Jan. '88)

Carr, M., eminent French philosophical writer (July 13), 61

Caulfield, Richard, LL.B., archaeologist and genealogist (Feb. 20 a), 64

Clement, Charles, art critic of the *Journal des Débats* (July 13 a), 65

Collins, Rev. William Lucas, editor of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" (March 25)

Dallas, M., proprietor of the *Moniteur* and other French newspapers (April 12), 67

Daruy, Albert, French journalist (Aug. 10 a), 48

Pekker, Edward Douwess, Dutch author ("Multatuli") (Feb. 19 a), 67
Fevral, Paul, French novelist (March 7), 69
Genast, Geheimrath, Wilhelm (Jan. 25 a)
Gonzales, Emman., French novelist (Oct. 15), 73
Gonzadini, Count Giovanni, Italian historian and archaeologist (Sept. 10 a), 77
Grant, James, author of "The Romance of War" and many other novels, mostly military; in earlier life served some years in the army (May 2), 65
Guyton, Mrs. Etherington ("Emma Jane Worboise"), contributor of serial stories to the *Christian World* (Aug. 29 a), 62
Hardy, Sir William, F.S.A., late Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records (March 17), 79
Heraud, John A., poet, dramatist, and many years critic of the *Athenæum* and *Illustrated London News* (April 22 a), 87
Hughes, John ("Ceirlog"), Welsh lyric poet (April 27 a)
Hughes, Thomas Flott, linguist and Eastern scholar, succ. Viscount Strangford as Oriental Sec. at Constantinople (June 18)
Jank, William Henry, for many years librarian of older Sacred Harmonic Soc. (Aug. 16 a), 71
Leville, Comte Henry d., French diplomatist and author (June 30 a), 56
Macio, Jose Escobar, Marquis Valdeiglesias, Spanish journalist, editor and proprietor of the *Epoca* (Jan. 24)
Merles, Richard, journalist, author of "Hodge and his Masters," of many books and fugitive articles on rural life, and of numerous works of fiction (Aug. 14)
Skoff, Gospodin Michael Nikiforovich, Privy councillor of the Russian Empire, late Prof. of Philosophy Moscow Univ., and editor of the *Moskovskaya Vedomosti* (Aug. 1), 69
Łazewski, Joseph Ignaz, Polish writer and novelist (his combined works fill 500 vols.) (March 19), 75
Le Croix, Jules, French *littérateur* and brother of the "Bibliophile Jacob" (Nov. 20 a), 78
Wurent, Prof. Francis, Belgian historian and publicist (Feb. 11), 77
Jaquet, M. Auguste, the literary partner of Alexandre Dumas (Jan. 9, '88), 80
Marston, Philip Bourke, poet and *littérateur*, s. of Dr. Westland Marston, and blind from his youth (Feb. 14 a), 55
Layhew, Henry, author of the farce of "The Wandering Minstrel," assisted Mark Lemon in the establishment of *Punch* ('41), author of "London Labour and London Poor" (July 25), 75
Michel, Francisque, French Prof. of For. Lit., Bordeaux, author of works on Anglo-Norman history (May 19), 78
Mulock, Dinah Maria (Mrs. Craik), author of "John Halifax Gentleman," published '57, and other novels; obtained a civil list pension of £60 in '64; married Mr. Craik, a partner in the publishing house of Macmillan & Co., '65 (Oct. 12), 61
Jordmann, Johannes, Austrian novelist and journalist, Pres. of Austrian Journalists' and Literary Union (Aug. 21), 66
Szmauer, Dr. August, Orientalist (May 19), 80
Phillips, John Arthur, chemical geologist and metallurgist (Jan. 5), 64
Antonoff, Gilaroff, Russ. journalist (Oct. 25), 63
Reid, George William, F.S.A., late Keeper of the prints and records at the British Museum (Oct. 20), 78
Ross, John Wilson, author of "Tacitus and

Bracciolini," and a voluminous contributor to periodical literature (May 27), 78
Saxe, John Godfrey, American poet (March 31 a), 71
Schlottman, Constantia, evangelist, theologian, and orientalist (Nov. 12 a), 63
Sécanad, Alberic, French *littérateur* and dramatic author (June 3), 71
Simpson, Palgrave, author of novels, travel-books, of a "Life of Weber," and of several plays, including "Time and the Hour" and "All for Her," the latter written in collaboration with Herman Merivale; late sec. of the Dramatic Authors Soc. (Aug. 19), 80
Strauss, Dr., author of educational works and of "Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian" (Sept. 2)
Thisted, Pastor Valdemar, Danish author of novels, poems, etc., and of "Letters from Hell."
Trautmann, Franz, German historical novelist (Nov. 6 a), 74
Vischer, Prof., eminent German art critic (Sept. 14), 81
Warne, Charles, antiquary, and author of "Ancient Dorset" (April 30 a), 85
Wertheimer, Joseph Ritter von, for more than 30 years President of the Jewish community in Vienna (March 17), 86
Wood, Mrs. Henry, *c. d.* late T. Price, glove manfr. of Worcester; *m.* Henry Wood, who was connected with shipping trade; author of "East Lynne" (of which 140,000 copies have been published), "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and other works, conductor of the *Argosy* (Feb. 10), 67
Ziegler, Alexander of Ruhla, Thuringia, writer of books of travel (April 9)

SCIENTIFIC MEN AND DOCTORS.

Andrew, Sir William, C.I.E., "the apostle of railways," and a warm advocate of the Euphrates Valley Line (March 11), 80
Arlt, Prof., oculist of Vienna (March 7), 75
Baird, Prof. Spencer Fullerton, LL.D., distinguished American naturalist, head of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Direc. of the National Museum, and Pres. of the U.S. Fish Comm. (Aug. 20 a), 64
Baldwin, Prof. Thomas, for many years head of the Agric. Dept. of Nat. Educ., Ireland, conducted the Irish branch of the inquiry under the Richmond Comm. (Aug. 31)
Baxendell, Joseph, F.R.S., F.K.A.S., etc., City Astronomer, Manchester, and Corporation Meteorologist, Southport (Oct. 7), 73
Beclard, Jules, French physician and physiologist (Feb. 22 a), 69
Bloxam, Charles L., many years Prof. of Chemistry at King's Coll., London (Nov. 28 a)
Bolton, Col. Sir F., C.E., founder of Soc. of Tel. Engrs. and Electricians, inventor of system of telegraphic and visual signalling introduced into the services '63, water examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, and took an active part in the S. Kensington Exhibns. (Jan. 5), 66
Bousaingault, Joseph Dieudonné, French chemist (May 10 a), 85
Buddicom, William Barber, one of the first of the great railway engineers (Aug. 10 a), 70
Clark, Alvan, M.A., eminent American optician (Aug. 19 a), 82
Dancer, John Benj., Manchester optician (Dec. 6 a), 75
Dickson, Sir Joseph Ritchie Dyon, for 40 years

physician to H.M. Legation at the Court of Persia (Aug. 7)
Eads, Capt. James Buchanan, American engineer (March 10), 67
Ferguson, William, F.Z.S., connected with Ceylon nearly 48 years (Aug. 10 a), 67
Fox, Dr. Wilson, one of H.M. Phys. in Ordinary (May 3)
Garrett, M'A., well-known conchologist, assoc. formerly with Dr. Agassiz, an extensive explorer and author (Nov. 1), 64
Goldschmidt, Prof. Meyer Aaron, Danish poet, novelist, and journalist (Aug. 16 a), 67
Gosselin, M., French surgeon, and Pres. Acad. Sciences (May 1), 69
Greenhalgh, Dr., for many years obstetric physician and Lecturer on Midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Nov. 7)
Ilaast, Sir John Francis Julius von, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Ph.D., naturalist and Professor of Geology in Canterbury Coll., New Zealand, Commr. in charge of New Zealand exhibits at Col. and Ind. Exhib. (Aug. 16 a), 63
Hayden, Dr. F. V., formerly head of the Geolog. and Geogr. Survey, U.S.A. (Jan. 18, '88 a), 69
Hunt, Robert, F.R.S., late Keeper of the Mining Records (Oct. 17), 80
Husband, William, C.E., inventor of Husband's oscillating cylinder stamps for ore crushing (April 10 a), 66
Hutton, R. H., the famous bone-setter (by misadventure) (July 16)
Jones, Sir Horace, City Architect, appointed 1864, designed London Central Market, Smithfield, Billingsgate, and Leadenhall Markets, Guildhall Library and Museum, and Temple Bar Memorial; past President of Royal Institute of British Architects (May 21), 68
Keith-Falconer, Hon. Joly, Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic from '86, and s. of E. of Kintore, died while on mission work in Arabia (May 12 a), 30
Krupp, Herr Alfred, proprietor of the celebrated steel works and gun foundry at Essen (July 17), 77
Langenbeck, Prof. von, surgeon, reputed to be the best operator in Germany (Sept. 29 a), 77
Luther, Dr. E. (Oct. 16)
Meadows, Dr. Alfred, physician and accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital (April 19)
Moore, Thomas, F.L.S., 38 years curator of Chelsea Botanic Gardens of the Society of Apothecaries, author of numerous botanical works, many years joint editor *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Jan. 1), 66
Ogston, Dr. Francis, Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Aberdeen Univ. (Sept. 25), 86
Plumptre, Charles John, bar-at-law, Lecturer on Public Speaking and Reading at King's Coll., Lond., and Lecturer on Elocution in Univ. Oxon. (June 15 a), 69
Pott, Prof. of Halle, philologist (July 7 a), 84
Priest, Bonamy, Prof. of Political Economy, Oxon. (Jan. 8, '88), 80
Quain, Richard, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen (Sept. 15), 87
Recks, Dr. B. P., long in the H.E.I. Co.'s medical service, and Hon. Physician to the Queen (Oct. 8), 86
Richesford, Surg.-Gen. William, C.B., Hon. Phys. to the Queen (March 24), 71
Schroder, Dr. Carl, Prof. of Gynecology, Berlin Univ. (Feb. 7), 49
Skatowitz, Dr. Johannes, German chemist (Sept. 10 a)

Smart, Sir William Richard Edwin, K.C.B., K.L.H., M.D., Insp.-Gen. (ret.) R.N., Hon. Phys. to the Queen (Dec. 2), 70
Smythe, Gen. William James, F.R.S., and meteorologist (July 12)
Stenzen, Prof., Direc. German Archaeological Inst. (Jan. 27), 71
Stevenson, Thomas, C.E., author of "Design and Construction of Harbours" and "Light-house Illumination" (May 8), 68
Tucker, Stephen, Somerset Herald (Jan. 6), 58
Vanzetti, Prof., distinguished surgeon, Padua, and Prof. in Padua Univ. (Jan. 6, '88), 78
Waters, W. Horscraft, sen., Dem. Phys., Owen's Coll., Manchester (Jan. 21)
Whitworth, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., etc., the eminent mechanician and artilleryist (Jan. 23), 83
Wiener, Charles, metallist, and sometime Master of the Mint at Lisbon (Aug. 27 a), 66
Wyll, James, geographer to the Queen (see Ex-M.P.s.)
Younans, Edward L., American scientific writer (Jan. 29), 66

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEN.

Adams, Commissary-Gen. George, C.B., entered Commissariat Dept. '13 (May 28 a), 80
Aitken, Col. Robert Hope Moncrieff, V.C., received for various acts of gallantry performed during the defence of the Residency Lucknow (Sept. 18)
Alexander, Lieut.-Gen. Frederic, late Bengal S.C. (Nov. 25), 64
Annesley, Lieut.-Gen. Stephen Francis Charles (Nov. 24), 70
Ansell, Gen. Augustus Francis (Nov. 15), 84
Anstruther, Capt. G. J., R.N., served with distinction in the Chinese and Japanese wars (Jan. 19, '88), 46
Baker, Col. Valentine, a s. of Sir S. Baker, African explorer, entered British army, served through Kaffir war and in Crimea, command 10th Hussars '60-73, Asst. Quarter-master-Gen. '74, dismissed the service in consequence of the verdict at the trial of the Queen v. Baker, subsequently entered the Turkish army, serving in the campaign on the Lom, organised the Egyptian general relief, and as Baker Pasha unsuccessfully attempted the relief of Tokar (Nov. 17), 63
Bateman-Champain, Col. Sir John U., R.E., K.C.M.G., of the R.E. (Bengal), Direc.-in-Chief of Indo-European Govt. Telegr. Dept. (Feb. 1), 62
Batten, Lt.-Gen. Sisley J., late M.S.C. (Jan. 11)
Becher, Gen. Sir Arthur Mitford, K.C.B. (Oct. 5), 71
Bedford, Vice-Admiral E. J. (July 2), 77
Bell, Gen. James, formerly of the Madras Army (Feb. 20), 85
Bell, Major Evans, writer on Indian questions (Sept. 12)
Boh Shway, Burmese Dacoit leader (Oct. 5)
Boxer, Rear-Admiral R. F. (July 27)
Bryce, Lt.-Col. George Leslie (July 11)
Buckle, Lt.-Col. Christopher, formerly of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry (Queen's Own) and afterwards of the Staff Corps (July 19), 6
Butler, Major-Gen. Percy Arthur, C.B., served in Scinde and the Crimea (Jan. 10)
Carter, Rear-Adm. Richard (Nov. 21), 87
Codd, Admiral Edward, entered the navy 1820 (April 15), 82

- Dawson, Maj.-Gen. John, late B.S.C. (April 24), 63
 De Courcy, Gen. Roussel, commanded French forces in Tonquin (Nov. 9), 60
 Denham, Admiral Sir H. Mangles, F.R.S. (July 3), 86
 Douglas, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., of Glenfinart, Argylesh, commanded the 95th Highlanders in the Crimea and also in the Indian mutiny, and subsequently held command of the forces in N. Britain (Sept. 4), 70.
 Duke, Gen. Thomas Assheton (Feb. 22), 81
 Dunsford, Gen. H., C.B. (Jan. 31)
 Farquharson, Major-Gen. Lenox James, late Comdt. 7th Bengal Cavalry (Aug. 12), 63
 Farre, Gen., War Minister in De Freycinet's cabinet '79, and who commanded the army of the North for a while (March 25)
 Fendall, Lt.-Col., formerly 4th Light Dragoons, served in Peninsular war (Jan. 17, '88)
 Fiebbourne, Admiral, C.B., many years Hon. Sec. Roy. Patriotic Fund, and to Naval and Mil. Bible Soc., took prominent part in Metropolitan evangelistic work with Lord Shaftesbury (May 13 a)
 Fontana, Italian general, killed by a kick from his horse (Aug. 25)
 Fordyce, Gen., C.B. (Sept. 23)
 Forde, Lt.-Gen. W. H. (May 30 a), 65
 Forde, Lieut.-Gen. Dominic Jacotin, C.B., Director-Gen. Military Education (Nov. 20), 65
 Gatsky, Gen. Johann Stepanovitch, one of the heroes of the last Russo-Turkish war; Osman Pasha surrendered to him (April 30 a)
 Gaud, Dr., Insp.-Gen. H.M. Bombay Army, author of valuable works and papers on botany and chemistry (Jan. 12 a), 70
 Gordon, Admiral George Thomas, flag captain the comdr.-in-chief during the naval operations in the Baltic '54 (July 30 a), 81
 Gordon, Sir Henry W. M., K.C.B., brother of the hero of Khartoum, held several appointments in the Army and Commissariat; in '47-8 Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, and was employed as relief inspector during the famine (Oct. 22), 69
 Gore, Lt.-Col. Augustus Frederick, C.M.G., late Lt.-Gov. of St. Vincent, a g.s. of 3rd E. of Arran (Sept. 21)
 Gore-Browne, Col. Sir Thomas, C.B., K.C.M.G. (April 17), 80
 Craig, Major-Gen. Irwin Montgomery, Royal Bombay Engineers (July 4)
 Croft, Gen. Darby, C.B., late Scots Greys and Col. 5th Lancers (Nov. 17), 73
 Hamilton-Cox, Major-Gen. Sir John, C.B. (March 10), 70
 Farvey, Admiral Henry, J.P., one of the survivors of Navarino, where he was signal midshipman on the flagship of Sir E. Codrington (May 28 a), 75
 Haughton, Lt.-Gen. John Colpoys, C.S.I., entered R.N. '29, passed into Bengal Infantry '35, defended the fort of Chanakur, and held subsequently numerous important appointments in India
 Heymerle, Gen. Ritter von, a brother of Baron von H. and a distinguished military writer (Sept. 20), 68
 Howes, Major-Gen. Frederick Augustus (Feb. 21), 53
 Hunter, Major-Gen. F. F., late Col. Worc. Regt. (Jan. 15)
 Hyde, Major-Gen. Henry, formerly of the Bengal Eng. and Inspector-Gen. of Stores India Office (Sept. 23), 68
 Ingall, Gen., C.B., served with distinction in India and Crimea, and received many honours (Jan. 17, '88)
 Jachmann, Vice-Admiral von, had supreme command of the active German fleet '67-72 (Oct. 25 a)
 Jauréguiberry, French Adml., Grand Cross L.H., served in Crimea, Cochinchina, and China, and with Chanzy in the Army of the Loire; late Min. of Marine (Oct. 21), 72
 Joliffe, Lt.-Col. William, late paymaster Roy. Marine Light Infantry (Jan. 2), 67
 Kelly, Gen. Thomas Conyngham, C.B. (March 15), 79
 Kelly, Capt. J. W., one of the survivors of the Balaklava charge (Jan. 17)
 Kempster, Lt.-Gen. F., late M.S.C. (Jan. 13)
 Lanyon, Sir W. Owen, barrister-at-law to Mr. Edward Lawson, A.D.C. to Lord Wolseley in the Ashanti war, administrator of the Gov. of Griqualand West, made a C.M.G. for services in Zulu war, Col. on Staff, and Comdr. of base of operations in the Egyptian Exped. '82 (April 6), 66
 Lawrence, Gen. Albert Gallatin, of Newport, U.S.A. (Jan. 16), 63
 Lawrence, Gen. Henry, an old Indian officer (Nov. 23), 97
 Le Flo, Gen., was, after Sedan, Minister of War in besieged Paris, and subsequently French Minister in St. Petersburg (Nov. 16), 83
 Lindsay, Major-Gen. A. H., C.B., was through the whole of the Indian Mutiny, and in the Afghan war of '80 (May 27 a)
 Lindsay, Major-Gen. A. H., C.B. (May 26 a)
 Loftus, Gen. William James, C.B., formerly of the 38th Regt. (April 2 a), 65
 Lucas, Major-Gen. Shaw de Neufville, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artill. (Feb. 16), 67
 MacGregor, Gen. Sir Charles, B.S.C., a distinguished Indian officer (Feb. 5)
 McIntyre, Gen. Colin Campbell, C.B., served in the Persian campaign of '57, and during the Mutiny (Aug. 25 a), 80
 McKay, Major-Gen. John, late Col. comm. the 12th Reg. Dist. (Oct. 14), 64
 Maclean, Maj.-Gen. John Norman H. (May 15), 65
 Major, Gen. Percy Arthur (Jan. 10), 68
 Moody, Major-Gen. Richard Clement, R.E. (March 31)
 Morris, Gen. Charles Henry, R.A., C.B. (Oct. 12), 64
 Mulester, Gen. William Edward, served in Afghanistan, Punjab, North-West frontier, and other campaigns (Feb. 4), 67
 Pardey, Major John Quin, one of the few remaining officers of the Peninsular war (March 17), 91
 Plowden, Lt.-Col. T. J. Chichelé, C.I.E., Bengal Army (Sept. 15), 44
 Price, Gen. Edward, C.B., Col. Comdt. of the R.A. since '83, commanded the artillery at the siege and capture of Kotah, in Rajputana, the action at Saugor, and the defeat of the rebels on the right bank of the Bunnas (Aug. 13), 76
 Pullen, Vice-Admiral William John S. (Jan. 15 a)
 Raban, Major-Gen. Herbert, ret. B.S.C. (June 23 a), 67
 Rainey, Gen. Henry Garner, C.B. (Nov. 25), 74
 Ramsay, General George, many years Resident at the Courts of Nagpore and Nepal (July 3), 75
 Renny, Major-Gen. George Alexander, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artill., served in the Sutlej, the Mutiny, and other campaigns, ret'd. 78 (Jan. 7 a)

Ripley, Gen., Comdr. of the Confederate Batt'n. which opened fire on Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the American civil war (March 29)

Robinson, Gen. Alex., B.S.C. (Jan. 12)

Sandlands, Comdr. the Hon. F. R. R.N. (July 30), 28

Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael, G.C.B., M.P. Devonport '50-63, Registrar and Sec. Order of the Bath '50-57 (Feb. 23), 86

Shadwell, Gen. Lawrence, C.B., 8th S. late Sir L. Shadwell, V.-Cb. of England (Aug. 16), 64

Simpson, Gen. David, late Bengal Army (Sept. 1)

Sisson, Comdt., one of the chief organisers under Lamoriciere of the Pontifical Zouaves (Aug. 32)

Smith, Sir Admiral Henry, K.C.B. (Jan. 18)

Smith, Edwin Augustus, Paymaster-in-Chief R.N. (Jan. 27), 83

Smith, Col. Frederick A., served in the Crimea, the Decan, and in New Zealand war of '64, receiving for his services there the V.C. (July 302)

Stanford, Major-Gen. W. J. F. C.B., late B.S.C., served during the Mutiny, and took part in the storming of Delhi, commanded the 11th Punjab Infantry in the China Exped. '60-2 (Aug. 20)

Stephens, Lt.-Col. John Francis, late of the Dorsetsh. Regt. (July 6)

Svensson, Danish Admiral, defeated allied Austrian and Prussian squadrons off Heligoland '64 (May 22)

Templer, Major-Gen. Henry John (Oct. 20)

Vivian, Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey, G.C.B., entered H.E.I.C. Service 1818, saw much service, organised and commanded a Turkish contingent of 25,000 men in the Crimean campaign (May 3), 86

Watson, Major-Gen. Hugh (June 12)

Werder, Gen. Count von, was in command of the troops which during the Franco-German campaign defeated Gen. Bourbaki at Montbéliard (Sept. 13)

Whitby, Gen. Francis Frankland (Jan. 23), 90

Wilson, Admiral Charles Fable, C.B. (Feb. 21), 62

Wittgenstein, Prince Pierre; Russian general and A.D.C. of the Czar (Aug. 222), 66

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS.

Amerling, Fredk., Austrian painter (Jan. 14), 80

Barrett, Mrs. Wilson ("Miss Heath"), actress (July 27)

Campbell, Charles William, mezzotint engraver (March 21), 31

Carrier-Belleuse, sculptor, and art director of the Sevres porcelain works (June 3), 63

Collier, Hon. Mrs., artist, d. of Prof. Huxley and w. of the Hon. John Collier.

Cuvillier-Flervy, Alfred Auguste, French literary critic and memb. French Academy (Oct. 18), 86

Dave, Thomas, marine artist (died in Whitby workhouse) (Jan. 12)

Duflost, Louis-Hyacinthe (M. Hyacinthe), French comedian (May 82), 76

Dupin, Henri, "father of French dramatists" (April 5), 96

Favretto, Signor, Venetian painter (June 12)

Filippi, Filippo, musical critic of *La Perseveranza*; and writer on musical subjects in Italy (June 25)

Fisher, David, comedian (Oct. 4), 78

Galland, Claude Ferdinand, French artist (Jan. 272), 53

Gallat, Louis, Belgian hist. painter (Nov. 38), 77

Goldie, George, church architect (March 2), 60

Hecht, Edward; pianist and mus. conductor, long associated with Charles Hallé's Choir (March 7)

Hellar, Stephen, composer and pianist (Jan. 14), 88, 73

Kenglar, Charles, well-known circus proprietor (Sept. 28), 67

Kerzman, Robert, R.S.A., a foremost Scottish artist (historical and portrait), and a leading memb. of the Council R.S.A. (Jan. 11, 88), 47

Kermann, Compare, the famous conjuror (June 8), 71

Kird, F. W., organist and musician of Leeds (Nov. 9), 60

Kobson, John, mus. direc. Moore & Burgess Minstrels (Jan. 31)

Krid, Vyddian, Welsh bard (Nov. 3)

Knight, Rev. J. P., composer of "She wore a wreath of roses," "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," etc. (June 12), 75

Lablache, Signor Frederick, s. s. of the famous Larages, Hyppolite, French artist (Oct. 302), 70

Lequene, Eugene Louis, French sculptor (June 102), 71

"Lind, Jenny" (Madame Goldschmidt), d. a prof. of languages, b. Stockholm '21, app. Dredan '47, London '47, called for the purity and beauty of her voice the "Swedish Nightingale," married '51 in America M. O. Goldschmidt, an able musician, and then upon ret'd. from operatic stage, but app. occasionally at concerts until '66 (Nov. 2), 60

Maafaren, Sir George A., s. of a theatrical manager and playwright who wrote two of his own librettos, composer of "Robin Hood" and other operas, of much oratorio music (including the "Resurrection"), anthems, part songs, orchestral music, a prolific writer on history and theory of music; Prof. of Mus. Camb. '70, and a Doctor of Music '75, M. Doc. Oxon; Principal of R.A. of Music (where he was educated, and with which he was long connected) '76, knighted '83; totally blind in many years (Oct. 31), 74

Marston, Mrs. Henry, wid. of the well-known Shakesperian actor and reader, first appeared '26, and was very popular at Sadlers Wells during the Phelps management (March 5), 62

Massol, Auguste, French vocalist (Oct. 312), 6

Michaelis, Theodor, composer of the well-known "Turkish Patrol" (Jan. 88)

Montague, Alfred, a Memb. of Soc. Brit. Artists (April 252), 70*

Montchal, Count H. de Rouz, composer of French opera and chemist (Oct. 12), 80

Oakes, John Wright, A.R.A. (July 8), 66*

*Palizzi, M. Josp., distinguished Italian landscape painter, at Paris (Jan. 18, 882), 74

Panofka, Herr, German violinist and composer (Dec. 62), 80

Paudeloup, Jules-Etienne, celebrated conductor of classical concerts in Paris (Aug. 14), 60

Pohl, Carl Ferdinand, librarian to the Gesellschaft der Musik-Freunde, Vienna, author of "Haydn and Mozart in London," etc. (April 28), 68

Power, Nelly, music-hall artiste (Jan. 19)

Scheuren, Prof. Gaspard, German landscape painter (June 182), 77

Sloper, Lindsay, vocalist, composer, and tenor of music (July 3), 60

Smith, William Collingwood, landscape painter (March 15), 71

Sothorn, Lytton, s. s. of late E. A. Sothorn ("Lord Dundreary") (March 12)

Stepan, Herr Carl, bass singer.
Strakosch, Maurice, the celebrated Impresario who intr. Patti, Nilsson, and others to the musical public (Oct. 9), 64.
Volokmar, Prof. Wilhelm, German organist and composer (Aug. 21), 74.
Warren, Ernest, dramatist, novelist, and journalist (March 9), 65.
Wehli, Baron, pianist (Jan. 23).
Welch, J. B., teacher of singing at Guildhall School of Music (July 1).
Wynnefield, David Wilkie, hist. painter (May 31 a).

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Agha, Mehemet Mustapha, British Consular Agent at Thebes (July 17).
Baake, John Scott, C.M.G., Col. Sec. of Trinidad (March 2 a), 63.
Clam-Martinic, Count Heinrich, leader of the Tory party in Bohemia, and of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath (June 3), 61.
Couches, Feuillet de, "father" of the French Foreign Office (Feb. 6), 80.
Depreda, Signor Agostino, journalist, orator, and Italian Prime Minister, known politically as "the indispensable" (July 29), 75.
Domett, Alfred, C.M.G., formerly Col. Sec. and Premier of New Zealand (Nov. 2), 76.
Douglas, Hamilton Frederick, late H.M. Minister resident at Ecuador (May 13), 75.
Doyle, Percy, C.B., Minis. Plenip. at Mexico 42-51 (Feb. 21), 61.
Juval, Raoul, French Lib. Conserv. Deputy (Feb. 11), 64.
den, Sir Ashley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 3rd s. of the 3rd Lord Auckland, entered I.C.S. '52, Chief Commr. for Burmah 71-77, Lt.-Gov. Bengal 77-82, Memb. Council of Sec. of State for India from '82 (July 9), 56.
Elliot, Sir Walter, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., distinguished civil servant under the E.I.C., and writer on antiquities and natural history of India (March 1), 85.
Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert, K.C.S.I., distinguished Anglo-Indian civilian (June 20), 66.
Greig, Gen. Samuel Alexovitch, ex-Russian Minister of Finance (March 22), 60.
Harris, Capt., C.B., ex-Assistant Commr. Met. Police (March 8), 77.
Harrison, Edward Francis, C.S.I., Compt.-Gen. of India for twelve years, Dir. of several City companies (June 5).
Hébert, Pierre Alexis, French royalist, statesman, and minister (April 21), 58.
Höder, Herr von, Home Minister for Württemberg (Aug. 29).
Knox, Sir Thomas G., K.C.M.G., for some years H.M. Agent and Consul-Gen. at Bangkok (July 29), 63.
Krikor, Odian Effendi, one of the leading orators of the Armenian National Assembly at Constantinople, framed the Turkish Constitution of '76, visited England on special missions '76 and '77 (Aug. 31 a), 54.
Li Feng Pao, late Chinese Minister to Berlin, and for a short time special Ambassador to Paris (Aug. 6), 64.
MacAndrew, Hon. James, prominent N. Zealand politician (April 13 a).
Mavrocordat, Baron, Roumanian Minister to Austria (April 20).
McNeill, Sir Maxwell, K.C.I.F., a memb. of the Bombay Council (Aug. 5).
Miles, Hon. William, Queensland Sec. for Public Works and Mines (Aug. 22).

Moore, A. W., C.B., Sec. in Political and Secret Dept., India Office (Feb. 2).
Prinsep, Charles Campbell, superintendent of statistics, India Office (April 25 a), 63.
Romilly, Col. Frederick, Dep. Chm. Bd. of Customs, was v. s. late Sir S. Romilly, Q.C., and in early life served in the army several years; ex-M.P. Canterbury (April 6), 77.
Ruston, Effendi, Sec. to the Turkish Legation, Washington (Oct. 17 a).
Sargent, ex-Senator U.S.A., and formerly Minister to Germany (Aug. 14 a).
Smith, J. R. Bullen, C.S.I., Memb. Council of Sec. for India (Jan. 3).
Smith, Hon. W., Premier of Brit. Columbia (March 28 a).
Staples, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor 85-86, a Roy. Commr. of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and prominent member Corporation of London (Jan. 16, '88), 73.
Strahan, Sir George, Gov. elect of Hong Kong, and about to be invested with the highest rank in the Col. order of St. Michael and St. George (Feb. 17), 49.
Valauriti, Sir Spiridione, formerly Greek Minister in London (Aug. 13 a).
Walcott, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G., barrister, Chief Sec. to Colonial Gov. of Canada '35-8, and subsequently Sec. to the Colonial Land and Emig. Comm., and to the S. Australasian Colonisation Comm., second Emig. Commr., and sole Commr., retiring '78 (July 25), 80.
Walrod, Theodore, C.B., one of H.M. Civil Service Commrs. (June 16), 63.
Washburne, Senator Elihu B., formerly U.S. Minister in Paris (Oct. 22), 71.
Weletsky, Vladimir, Russian Consul-Gen. in London since '82 (Feb. 14), 63.
Wheeler, William A., V.-Pres. U.S.A. when Mr. Hayes was Pres. (June 3), 68.
Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmond, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., 50 years in the public service; Gov. British Guiana '54-62, of Cape of Good Hope '62-70, and of Bombay '72-77 (Oct. 25), 76.

CITY AND BUSINESS.

Adams, Henry, principal clerk, Lloyd's Register of Shipping (April 2), 87.
Barrington, Sir John, merchant and manfr. of Dublin, D.L., J.P., and Lord Mayor of the City '65 (May 2), 63.
Baxendale, Hornby, senior partner in the firm of Pickford & Co., carriers (May 3), 87.
Bayley, Henry, for many years one of the managing directors of the P. & O. Co. (July 7), 60.
Bland, Thos., gun and rifle manfr. (April 14), 67.
Brandus, Louis, one of the chief music publishers in France (Sept. 30).
Cave, Charles, senior partner of Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co. (June 10), 90.
Christie, George Henry, formerly head of the eminent firm of art auctioneers (Nov. 29), 76.
Cockerell, George J., senior partner in the firm of George J. Cockerell & Co. (June 28 a).
Cocks, Robert, retired music publisher (April 12 a), 90.
Conquest, William, for 30 years Lond. manager to Messrs. Hoe & Co., printing machine manfrs. (March 7), 66.
Orell, Col. Alex. Augustus, had been Sheriff of Lond., Chm. of United Kingdom Elec. Teleg. Co., erected the Wool Exch., was Hon. Col. and Tower Hamlets Eng. Vol. (June 9 a), 76.
Curtis, Matthew, Mayor of Manchester,

machinist, and director of several companies (June 9), 80

Deane, John Conellan, took an active part in connection with the great Exhibitions at Cork '52, Manchester '53, Crystal Palace and Alexandra Park, was a poor law inspector during Irish famine (Feb. 24), 71

De Stern, Baron Herman, head of the financial house of Stern Bros., Angel Court (Oct. 20), 72

Eyre, George Edward, formerly partner in the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode (Nov. 24 a), 84

Fleming, A. B., of the firm of Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co., printing ink and chemical manfrs. (July 26 a)

Fox, Samuel, inventor of the "paragon" umbrella frame (Feb. 25), 72

Freeman, Robert, one of the original members of the Met. Bd. of Works, and for some years memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. (Jan. 19)

Fuller, Francis, last surviving of the three promoters of the Great Exhibition of '51, 25 years surveyor to L.B. & S.C. Ry. (June 4 a)

Grierson, James, general manager of the Great Western Railway (Oct. 7), 60

Hall, William, senior shipbuilder, and founder of the famous Aberdeen clippers (Aug. 9), 80

Hill, Alfred Bryce, V-Pres. of the New York Stock Exch. (July 15)

King, William Thomas Poole, of Avonside, Clifton Down, Bristol, West African merchant, "father" of the Bristol Town Council, took a leading part in suppressing the Bristol riots of '21, memb. of the Sec. of Naval Architects, F.G.S. (Sept. 13 a)

McMurray, William, of the Royal Paper Mills, Wandsworth, and Queen Street, E.C. (Nov. 19), 81

Moseley, Charles, of Manchester (Oct. 1), 48

Nelson, William, Edinburgh publisher (Sept. 10), 71

Oakey, John, of Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge Road (Jan. 10)

Parker, John Oxley, land surveyor and banker, Pres. Essex Chamb. Agriculture (Oct. 8), 77

Faterson, James, of the firm of Carter, Faterson, & Co., carriers (Nov. 19), 57

Fearson, John, Chm. Lancs. and Yorks Ry. Co. (June 1 a)

Fiano, Marq. de, Dep.-Gov. of the Bank of France '68-78 (Aug. 27), 73

Foscock, Alfred, memb. of Met. Bd. of Works (May 15 a), 64

Rimmel, Eugene, the well-known perfumer (Feb. 2), 67

Scrutton, James, of the firm of Scrutton, Sons & Co., Gracechurch St., Chm. of Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and Treas. of the Irish Evang. Soc. in succession to Sir Charles Reed (July 18)

Shaw, John, Sec. S.E. Ry. Co. from '67, and manager also '73-86 (June 28), 48

Silber, A. M., of the firm of Silber and Fleming (Limited) (May 14)

Simons, John, retired timber broker, and senior Direc. Surrey Docks Co. (April 11), 88

Stevens, William, founder of the *Family Herald* (March 31 a), 80

Bynnott, Thomas, one of the most extensive corn merchants in Ireland, died at Glenageary (July 14)

Todesco, Baron Edward, banker (Jan. 17)

Tritton, Joseph, a senior partner in the banking firm of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. (May 1 a)

Wentzell, Andrew, one of the members for Hackney at the Met. Asylums Bd. (July 30 a)

Woodthorpe, Edmund, s. of the late H. Wood-

thorpe, formerly Town Clerk of London, an architect in the city for over 50 years (Nov. 26), 74

MISCELLANEOUS.

Balfour, David, of Balfour Castle, the largest landed proprietor in Orkneys (Nov. 18), 77

Barlow, James, ardent temperance reformer, Mayor of Bolton '67-9 (Aug. 16), 66

Barnstein, Berlin publisher and philanthropist (Nov. 7 a), 67

Betham, Mrs. Catherine (Feb. 14 a), 27

Blaacs, Count Stanislas de, chamberlain to the Comte de Chambord, on whose death he acknowledged the Comte de Paris (March 18), 68

Blanton, Charles, well-known Newmarket trainer to the Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Huntly, and others (Aug. 2)

Boyd, Robert Watson, well-known north-country sculler, beat Joe Sadler, Higgins of Shadwell, and others, but was defeated by Hanlan (July 2), 32

Burrows, Emma, a Hoxton charwoman, who died worth about £1,000 (Sept. 30)

Caron, Caroline, *wid.* of Col. Charles Caron, and g. n. of J. Wesley (Oct. 20), 91

Carra, Antonio, the assassin of Charles III., Duke of Parma '54, died at Philadelphia (Aug. 24 a)

Chisholm, The Chisholm of, chief of a very ancient Highland clan, and the last male "Chisholm" (April 5), 25

Clarke, John Algernon, eminent agriculturist (Nov. 17), 60

Cohen, or Brown, dynamiter, died in London (Oct. 12)

Colenso, Miss Frances C., and d. of late Bp. of Natal (April 28 a)

De Bode, Baron, claimant against the Brit. Gov. for a large sum in respect of the "French claims" (Jan. 15 a), 81

Denison, Alfred, b. of Archdeacon of Taunton, and Sec. to Speaker Denison (afterwards the late Viscount Ossington (Sept. 5)

Dietrich, Baron A., a descendant of Dominic Dietrich, the mayor who ceded Strasburg to Louis XIV. (Jan. 13, '88 a)

Fawcett, William, father of the late Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett; Mayor of Salisbury '32 (July 5), 94

Finch, Hon. John B., of Evanston, Illinois, Right Worthy Grand Templar, head of the "Order throughout the world (Oct. 4 a), 86

Fordham, George, jockey, was riding with only a very short intermission for more than 30 years; seven times succ. in the One Thousand Gs.; won the Derby on Sir Bevis in '79 (Oct. 12), 60

Gibbs, Mrs., *wid.* of Mr. William Gibbs, of Tynstfield, and founder of St. Michael's Home for Incurables at Axbridge, St. John's Convalescent Home, Tynstfield, the chapel of Keble College, etc. (Sept. 22), 68

Gilmour, Walter J. L., of Craigmillar and Liberton, was one of the Knights at the Eglintoun Tournament (Sept. 30), 80

Gladstone, Miss Clara Frances, niece of Sir Thomas and W. E. Gladstone (Sept. 6)

Gordon, Sir Henry, b. of Gen. Gordon (Oct. 20)

Grant, Mrs., an old and much respected neighbour of the Queen at Balmoral (Dec. 5 a)

Hackett, Tommy, 20 years feather-weight champion of England (Aug. 26 a)

Hirsch, Baron de, votary of the turf (April 6)

Hughes, Sir Walter W., "father" of the Univ. of Adelaide (Jan. 1), 84

Jarnac, Countess de (March 23), 78

Thind, Rajah of, one of the great Sikh chiefs of the Punjab (March 13 a)

King, Mrs. ("Grandmother King"), a very old American lady (March 7 a), 107

Langiewicz, General Marian, Polish patriot, died at Constantinople (May 12), 80

Lichnowsky, Count Othenio, Grand Prior of Knights of Malta (Feb. 13)

London, John, successively in the service of George IV., William IV., and H.M. for upwards of 50 years (Aug. 18), 85

Lucas, ~~Edm.~~ ^{Edm.} Garthman, cricketer, famous left-hand bat (Nov.), 27

McLean, Hector, of New Coll., Oxon, late capt. Oxford Univ. Boat Club (Jan. 20, '88)

Masters, John Chaworth, formerly a well-known M.F.H. (Nov. 17 a), 49

Middlemore, William, politician and philanthropist of Birmingham (Jan. 15), 85

Morris, Bernard, Waterloo veteran (Aug. 9 a), 95

Rewman, Alfred, founder of the "Old English Smithy" (Jan. 26), 55

Foon, George, C.C., solicitor (Dec. 6), 59

Fenbach, Madame, *wid.* of the composer (April 19)

Cranto, Duchess of, *d.*-in-law of Napoleon's Mir. of Police, Fouché (suicide) (March 15), 40

Palliser, John, C.M.G., Canadian explorer, D.L. and J.P. co. Waterford (Aug. 26 a), 70

Peel, William, 44 years in H.M. Household (April 28), 75

Cunna, Henry, left about £150,000 to establish a society in Newry for the maintenance and support of indigent persons.

Robinson, W. B., late chief constructor Portsmouth Dockyard (Jan. 18, '88), 88

Salt, Titus, youngest surviving s. of late Sir T. Salt, Bart., entertained Prince of Wales during his visit to Bradford (Nov. 19), 53

Savile, Augustus, H.M. Assistant Master of the Ceremonies (April 17)

Searle, Edward, well-known boat-builder, and starter for many years of the Univ. Boat Race (Oct. 29), 76

Shimadzu Saburo (Fliamitzu), ex-Prince or Regent of Satsuma, one of the most prominent figures in past Japanese history (see JAPAN) (Jan. 6, '88)

Skerrett, Marianne, for many years in H.M. service, retired '61 (July 29), 93

Skinner, William, English jockey (Sept. 3), 27

Sturt, Lady, *wid.* of Capt. Charles Sturt, the Australian explorer (June 5), 85

Tapson, Sarah, inmate of Chelsea Workhouse (May 24), 106

Taylor, John, President of the Mormon Church, and chief of the Mormon Twelve Apostles, had been in hiding since '85, having been indicted for illegal cohabiting (July 25)

Wallace, Edmund Richard, only s. of Sir R. Wallace (March 14 a), 27

Watta, Dr. John, educational and social reformer of Manchester (Feb. 7), 69

West, John, a leader of the Chartist Movement of '32 (Jan. 25 a)

Winkelmeyer, the Austrian giant, visited London '86-7 (Aug. 24 a), 20

Obligation Day. See DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

Obock. A French dependency in Tsjurah Bay (y. y.), on east coast of Africa.

Obstruction, Parliamentary, as at present understood, is a comparatively modern feature in English politics. Opposition to particular measures or ministries has always prevailed, more or less, in the House of Commons; but

the system of offering an organised resistance to all legislation or effectual administration, with the declared purpose of making government impossible, has developed itself only during the last decade. In 1866 Mr. Milner Gibson and a small body of members obstructed the Cattle Plague Bill by using all the forms of the House for impeding it. In 1877 the Conservatives adopted much the same tactics on the Army Purchase Bill. In the parliament of 1874, however, the example they had set was improved upon by a more determined section of members, and with a much more serious object. Among the Irish representatives who had been returned as supporters of Home Rule there were about a dozen of more advanced opinions than their compatriots. These, headed by Mr. Parnell (*q.v.*), who had been defeated at the general election, but had subsequently been returned on the occurrence of a casual vacancy, broke away from the leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, and resorted to expedients of their own, more pronounced than that gentleman was prepared to sanction, for forcing the Irish question on the attention of the House of Commons. Of these expedients the foremost was that of obstructing the progress of business generally, and of Irish coercive legislation in particular. To this end dilatory motions were constantly introduced, repeated divisions were taken on practically one and the same issue, speeches were multiplied and prolonged, and counts-out were very studiously planned. One of the most undignified acts of obstruction was that of a well-known Irish nationalist, who delivered to empty benches a speech of about five hours' duration, made up of lengthy extracts from Blue Books. On the South Africa Bill, which authorised the annexation of the Transvaal, tactics of the same kind were pursued to an extent which rendered it necessary for the House to prolong its sittings all through the night, and to organise relays of members, with the view of physically exhausting the malcontents. This end was accomplished, but not without much scandal being caused. Year after year the evil steadily increased. The general election of 1880 resulted in a considerable increase of the number of members prepared to support Mr. Parnell's methods, the nature of which became more apparent at the commencement of the session of 1881. The Queen's Speech on that occasion intimated that Parliament would be asked to confer additional powers on the Irish Executive; and this led to a debate, mainly kept up by Mr. Parnell's followers, protracted over eleven days. On January 25th, in the same year, Mr. Forster moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland. This motion, usually treated as purely formal, was taken advantage of by the Irish members to raise a debate, which was eventually adjourned. On the following day Mr. Gladstone submitted a motion for giving precedence to the Bill over all other business, and the House was kept sitting for twenty-two hours continuously—from 4 p.m. on Tuesday till 2 p.m. on Wednesday—in order to secure the adoption of that resolution. On January 27th the adjourned motion for leave to introduce the Bill again came before the House; the debate upon it was kept up for two sittings, almost exclusively by the Parnellites; and as there seemed no likelihood of their voluntarily allowing the discussion to come to an end, the

Government made arrangements for the House to sit continuously until the obstructors should be wearied out. Accordingly the House met at four o'clock on January 31st, and thereafter motions for the adjournment of the debate and for the adjournment of the House were, with other dilatory tactics, persistently resorted to by the Parnellites. The sitting was prolonged all through the night of January 31st, and the following day, and until nine o'clock on the morning of February 2nd. At that hour the resistance to the motion was still being angrily sustained, when **Mr. Speaker Brand**, amid great excitement, announced that he should take upon himself to put an end to the debate. This he at once did, notwithstanding vehement protests from the Irish members. At the same time, the occupant of the chair pointed out that the dignity, credit, and authority of the House were seriously threatened, and that it was necessary that they should be vindicated. Acting upon this intimation, Mr. Gladstone at the next sitting brought forward a resolution for enlarging the powers of the Speaker, by giving him absolute control, whenever the House should decide by a majority of not less than three to one, that the state of public business was urgent. This was strenuously opposed by the Parnellites; and very disorderly scenes took place, which eventuated in the suspension (under a rule passed in 1880) of Mr. Parnell and all his followers. They having been thus temporarily reduced to silence, Mr. Gladstone's proposal was adopted, and under it the Speaker framed a series of regulations for the conduct of business, some of which were subsequently proved to be very effectual, but as they could only operate when the House, by a majority of three to one, voted urgency, they had no value as against general obstructive tactics, which the Parnellites continued to pursue with so much success as to provoke general demands for a revision of the rules of procedure. Accordingly, some negotiations took place between the Government of the day and the leaders of the Opposition, with the view of arriving at an agreement as to what alterations should be made; but the attempt thus to arrange matters failed, owing to the insistence of Mr. Gladstone on his proposal for giving the power of closure to a bare majority, the Conservatives contending that there should be required for such purpose a majority of two-thirds. **Parliament** was assembled in **October 1882** for the special purpose of considering the matter. After a protracted debate the closure resolution was agreed to by 304 votes to 260, but it was weighted with restrictions calculated to interfere with its general application. As a matter of fact, during the four years of its existence it has been put in force only once. The other rules of procedure adopted on the same occasion have been more frequently used, and have had an observable effect, at all events, in checking the original forms of obstruction, and compelling the practitioners of the art to discover new channels. We briefly state the nature of the **Standing Orders** adopted in 1882. If the Speaker be of opinion that it is the evident sense of the House that the question under discussion should be at once put, he must so state, whereupon a motion may be made "That the question be now put;" and if this be carried, the question is to be put accordingly; but not unless the proposal so to put it has been supported by more than 200 members, or "unless it shall have been opposed

by less than 40 and supported by more than 100." **Rule 2** provides that motions for adjournment before public business (which could formerly be brought forward by a single individual) shall not be permitted unless 40 members signify their approval. **Rule 3** limits the debates on ordinary motions for adjournment to the matter of such motions. **Rule 4** dispenses, in certain cases, with a formal division, where the minority is less than 20. Another enactment gives the Speaker discretionary power to silence any member who is indulging in continued irrelevance or tedious repetition. He is also empowered, when a motion for adjournment is made which appears to him to be an abuse of the rules of the House, to put such motion forthwith, without allowing any discussion upon it. By **Rule 9** it is provided that, when the Speaker names a member for disregarding the authority of the chair, or for wilful obstruction, a motion for the suspension of such member may be put forthwith; and if carried, the member shall be suspended from the service of the House for one week; in the case of a second offence, for a fortnight; or of a third offence, for one month. The privilege formerly enjoyed by members of discussing any topic whatever on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, is taken away, except in regard to certain specific occasions. There are minor provisions which need not be detailed. The rules were by no means so effectual in their working as had been anticipated, and the present government at the commencement of the session of '87 laid new rules on the table; but their proposals for dealing with obstruction were themselves so much obstructed, mainly no doubt because the Crimes Bill was to be the next business of the session, that after the first, which provided a new and more stringent form of closure, had been passed, all the others were set aside and were eventually abandoned. Valuable though the new closure was proved to be during the discussions on the Crimes Bill, it became perfectly evident that alone it would not enable a government to carry on the business of the country against determined obstruction on the part of a large section of the House, and further proposals are to be made at the commencement of the coming session. See **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE** for the rules submitted in '87, and **PARLIAMENTARY SESSION** for the proceedings upon them.

October Handicap. See **HORSE RACING.**

Odessa. A rapidly developing Russian port on the Black Sea. Although less than a century old, its population is 190,000, and in point of size it ranks as fourth city in the Russian empire. Distant 1,337 miles from St. Petersburg and 932 from Moscow, Odessa has good ground for regarding itself as the capital of Southern Russia. It has derived its rapid growth largely from the export of grain. Twenty years ago the total exports were valued at £4,000,000; they now exceed £12,000,000, in spite of the competition of other Black Sea ports and the rivalry of America and India. Recently a new trade feature has been introduced. Tea and other goods from the East that formerly made their way to London, and were thence despatched to Russia, are now conveyed direct through the Suez Canal to Odessa by the vessels of the Moscow volunteer fleet and the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company.

Odium Medicum. See **HOMOEOPATHY.**

Oecumenical Council at Rome. See **ITALY.**

"Ohm." See ELECTRICITY.

Oil Islands. In the Indian Ocean. Part of the *Chagos Archipelago* (q.v.).

"O. K.," a slang phrase, being a facetious equivalent for A. C., "All Correct," and implying "satisfactory."

Old Catholics (*Aikatholiken*). One of the consequences of the declaration of **Papal Infallibility** at the Vatican Council of July 1870 was to lead to the formation of the sect of Old Catholics. Its followers, although refusing adhesion to this cardinal principle of the papacy, have never formally seceded from the Roman Catholic Church, and still claim a joint interest in the possessions of the parent Church, which, indeed, they continue, by state dispensation, to enjoy, both in Prussia and Baden. Actually, however, the rupture between the two bodies is complete. In Germany the Old Catholics at present number some 70,000; in Switzerland they are more numerous, reaching about 80,000, and a few exist in France under the guidance of **Père Hyacinthe**, who (1879) opened in Paris the *Gallican Church*. Old Catholicism also exists, but to a very slight extent in Hungary (since March 1866 forbidden), and Italy. Last year (September 1886) the annual synod was held at Vienna, and was largely attended. Among those present were Dr. Herzog and three clergymen of the Church of England, while messages of sympathy were received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop Wilkinson, coadjutor of the Bishop of London. It was decided, owing to the spread of the movement in Austria, to propose a suitable person acceptable to the Austrian Government, as Old Catholic Bishop for Austria, the name of Professor Friedrich of Munich being mentioned as that of the probable Bishop. Last year ('87) a general congress of Old Catholics was held at Vienna, when delegates from the various Christian Churches attended, among the number was the Bishop of Salisbury and Bishop of Lincoln. For detailed account of Old Catholic movement see our edition of '86.

"Old Style." See CALENDAR.

Oleomargarine Butter is an article simply made by churning oil-fat along with milk from which a portion of the cream has been taken. It is extensively manufactured in America and on the Continent; and is in many cases so good an imitation of the genuine article that only experts can discover its spuriousness. If properly made it is not an unwholesome food, but the commercial immorality—so widely practised, it is to be feared—of palming off this article as pure-milk butter is to be condemned. **Oleomargarine cheese** is made of skimmed milk with the addition of some cheap form of fat. America is also the principal provider of this article, which imitates the pure-milk cheese so closely in appearance and flavour that even experts have often a difficulty in distinguishing it from the pure article. When honestly made it is a palatable food, but the sin here, as in the case of impure butter, lies in selling it under the brand or name of the genuine article. See BUTTERINE.

Oligarchy. See DEMOCRACY.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, b. near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828. She is one of the most vigorous and popular of modern novelists, and in addition to her numerous works of fiction (the first of which—"Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyvale"—established her reputation before she was

twenty-one), she has contributed "Dante" and "Cervantes" to the well-known series "Foreign Classics for English Readers," and written "S. Francis of Assisi," "The Makers of Florence," and "Literary History of England." Mrs. Oliphant's maiden name was Wilson.

One Thousand Guineas. See HORSE RACING.

Ontario (from the Indian *Onontas*—i.e., "village on a mountain"), a province of the Dominion of Canada. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, **Ottawa**. Area 144,600 sq. m., with recent accession on north and west; boundaries not fully settled yet; pop. 1,923,228. Provincial capital **Toronto**, pop. 140,000, on Lake Ontario, is a fine city, with university and many institutions. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham.—Divided into some forty-six established counties, eighty-eight electoral districts, etc. The peninsular and southern portions of the province are very fertile, and are not elevated. Scenery on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers is very fine. Behind are elevated tracts with immense stretches of forest, abounding in game, large and small, furred and feathered. Besides the shore-line of the great lakes, there are many smaller lakes and innumerable streams. **Niagara River** and Falls, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, divide from United States. Climate very healthy; winter cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant. Summer warmer than in England, admitting of a richer flora. Minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, marble, petroleum, salt.—Administered by Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by 88 constituencies. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. Religion not State-aided. Education very good: university, high schools, elementary public schools—the latter in the hands of local boards, supported by rates, free and compulsory.—**Industries** comprise a good deal of manufacture of various kinds. Agriculturists grow wheat and other grain, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc. Apple and peach orchards are extensive, the fruit export increasing rapidly. Vineyards are being more planted, though the wine made is not yet exported. Mining employs many hands. The fresh-water fisheries are valuable, and pisciculture is attended to. Cheese-making is carried on in 470 factories, dairy stock numbering nearly two million head. There is an agricultural college at Guelph. The timber-trade is large. Homesteads are granted free under certain conditions, but of the twenty million acres already occupied much is very valuable, and land costs £4 to £20 per acre in settled districts.—Ontario, called Upper Canada, became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council see DIPLOMACY.

Open Spaces Act, '87, extends certain provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts to sanitary districts throughout England, Wales, and Ireland; amends the principal Acts in some details; and provides that the powers and duties conferred upon the Metropolitan Board by the Act of '77 may be exercised and

performed by any vestry or district board in the Metropolis.

Open Spaces (Metropolitan). The following is a list of the open spaces, except churchyards, in and near London, maintained by the authorities indicated. *C.* signifies Corporation of London; *M.B.W.*, Metropolitan Board of Works; *M.P.G.A.*, Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (83, Lancaster Gate, W.); *D.B.W.*, District Board of Works; *L.B.*, Local Board; *V.*, Vestry; *L.M.*, Lord of the Manor. The figures in brackets show the cost of laying out and purchase, where ascertainable. The following are in the East District: Cariton Sq., Mile End (£137), M.P.G.A.; Victoria Park (£103,000), Govt.; Bethnal Green Museum Grounds, Govt.; Well St. Common, M.B.W.; Waste Land at Dalston Lane and Grove St., Hackney D.B.W.; North Mill Field (£47,484), M.B.W.; South Mill Field, M.B.W.; Clapton Common, M.B.W.; London Fields, M.B.W.; Hackney Downs, M.B.W.; Epping Forest (£257,000), C.; Brewers' Garden, London Hospital, Stepney (£900), Brewers' Co. and London Hospital; Tratalgar Sq., Stepney E. (£316), Local Vestry; Winthrop St. (Whitechapel) Playground (£2,300); Poplar Recreation Ground (£12,500), Poplar B.W.; Stepney Green, L.M. Stepney; Playground, Silver St., London Docks, Trustees; Snacklewell Green, Hackney D.B.W.; Slip at Stamford Hill, Hackney D.B.W.; Stonebridge Common, Dalston, Hackney D.B.W.; Ships at Lea Bridge Rd., Hackney D.B.W.; West Ham Park (£25,000), L.B.; Wanstead Park, C.; Hackney Marshes, L.M. of the "Lord's Hold" in Hackney; All Saints' Playground, Mile End (£150), Vicar. The following are in the South-East District: Horse-monger Lane Gaiol (half the site, £356), M.P.G.A.; Greenwich Park, Govt.; Kennington Park, Govt.; Southwark Park (£118,080), M.B.W.; Blackheath (£6,801), M.B.W.; Bostall Heath (£6,639), M.B.W.; Plumstead Common (£12,582), M.B.W.; Woolwich Common, War Office, Raddledown, Farthing Down, Kenley Common, and Coulsdon Common (£7,000), C.L.; Ravensbourne Recreation Ground (£700), M.P.G.A.; Blackfriars Bridge Gardens, C.; Sydenham and Forest Hill Recreation Ground (£8,000), Lewisham D.B.W.; Camberwell Green, L.V.; Goose Green, M.B.W.; Nunhead Green, M.B.W.; Peckham Rye, M.B.W.; Shoulder of Mutton Green (£699), M.B.W.; Dulwich Park, Governors of Dulwich College; Covered Mill Pond, Rotherhithe, V. Rotherhithe. The following is in the East Central District: Long Lane, Smithfield Market, C. The following are in the West Central District: Thames Embankment Gardens, M.B.W.; Leicester Sq., M.B.W.; Wilmslow Sq., Clerkenwell (£300), M.P.G.A.; Red Lion Sq., Holborn (£250), M.P.G.A. The following are in the West District: Hyde Park, Govt.; Kensington Gardens, Govt.; Wormwood Scrubs (£14,101), M.B.W.; The Little Scrubs, L.S.M.; Shepherd's Bush Common (£2,728), M.B.W.; Fenchington Green, V. Paddington; Ealing Common, Ealing Green, Drayton Green, and Haver Green, Ealing, L.B. The following are in the North-West District: Regent's Park and Primrose Hill, Govt.; Hampstead Heath (£53,985), M.B.W.; Playground, Haverstock Hill (£100), M.P.G.A. The following are in the North District: Canonbury Sq., Islington, M.P.G.A.; Finsbury Park (£179,904), M.B.W.; South Newington Common (£1,000), M.B.W.; The Green, Islington V.; Highbury Fields (£60,000), V.; Hadley Common, Churchwardens and Overseers; South Newington Green, L.V.; Waste

Land, Horesey L.B.; portion of Highgate Woods, C. The following are in the South-West District: Ebury Sq., Pimlico, M.P.G.A.; St. James's Park, Govt.; Green Park, Govt.; Battersea Park, Govt.; Bushey Park, Govt.; Lower Grosvenor Gardens, Duke of Westminster; Chelsea Military Hospital Grounds, Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital; Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens, Govt.; Hampton Court Park, Govt.; Kew Botanic and Pleasure Gardens, Govt.; Richmond Park, Govt.; Tooting Beck and Graveney Commons (£32,526), M.B.W.; Eelbrook Common, M.B.W.; Parson's Green, M.B.W.; Clapham Common (£22,711), M.B.W.; Wandsworth Common, Conservators incorporated by the Wandsworth Common Act 1871; Wimbledon Common, Putney Common, the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators; Barnes Common, the Conservators of Barnes Common; Wellington Place, Hyde Park Corner, Govt.; Streatham Common, M.B.W.; The Lawn, Lambeth; Raleigh House Gardens, Brixton; and Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith. Amongst the projects still engaging the attention of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association and others interested in the preservation of open spaces are the following: The Physio Garden, Chelsea, S.W.; Beaumont Sq., E.; Clissold Park, N.; portion of Highgate Woods, N.; Battersea Latchmere Allotment Lands, S.W.; the formation of a Cricket Ground at Primrose Hill, N.W.; a Cricket Ground on Clapton Common, N.E.; a Recreation Ground in the Isle of Dogs, E.; a Playground in Camden Town, N.W.; a Playground in Bromley, E.; a Recreation Ground in Pottery Lane, W.; the formation of a Public Promenade on the Mar Drainage Embankment, E.; the improvement of the Poplar Recreation Ground, E., the Victoria Tower Garden, S.W., the Lawn, Lambeth, Raleigh House Gardens, Brixton, and Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith. In addition to the above, the following were opened to the public in '87: The Tower Gardens, by consent of the War Office, Mr. Montague, M.P., having undertaken to maintain them until the end of '88, when it is hoped that the Charity Commissioners of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, will maintain them; Kilburn Park, C.; Gravel Pit Wood, Highgate, C. The ground of Olisold Park was also granted during the year to a local committee for a public park by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Opportunists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Orange Association, The. Originated in 1795, and was the outcome of a fight between the "Defenders," a society of Romanists whose aim was the extirpation of Protestantism, and the Protestants of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. This fight is called the "Battle of the Diamond." Loughall in the county of Armagh, and the Dyan in the county of Tyrone, have been claimants respectively for being the cradle of Orangism in Ireland. The Dyan has from the first been accorded the prior claim, and No. 1 Loyal Orange Lodge still exists at that place. The Orange Association is not a secret society, but a confraternally organised on certain definite principles, openly avowed by its adherents, for the defence of Protestantism. Orange clubs were ordered to be dissolved by Parliament in 1845, but they were revived in 1845. This association has spread to the Colonies, and the Orangemen of Canada form an active and important body.

Orange Free State. An independent Dutch

republic in South Africa. It has Cape Colony on S. and S.W., Bechuanaland on N.W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 133,518, of whom 61,022 are whites. It is divided into 17 districts. Capital, **Bloemfontein**, pop. 3,270. Other centres are Ladybrand, Winburg, Kroonstad, Harrismith, Fauresmith, etc. The State is mainly pastoral, scarcity of water rendering great part of it unfit for agriculture. Principal products are wool, hides, ostrich feathers, also diamonds and garnets. There are rich coal mines. Executive vested in President (now Sir J. T. Brand, LL.D., Hon. G.C.M.G.), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the districts by the President, if confirmed by the Volksraad. The latter consists of 55 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years, half vacating their seats every two years. Roman-Dutch law prevails. There is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court. There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at the capital; but about 14,000 men are on the rolls as liable to be called out in case of war. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. The State devotes £12,000 a year to education. Revenue, 1886-87, £185,370; expenditure, £186,528; debt, £172,500. Commerce passes through Cape Colony and Natal: statistics included in theirs. Imports and exports about £2,000,000 each. The Government possesses considerable property, including three-fourths share in the National Bank—in all about £700,000. The capital has telegraphic communication with Natal. The State is, on the whole, prosperous and orderly. It was formed in 1836-40, when Dutch Boers, becoming disaffected towards the new British Government at the Cape, "trekked" northward into the wilds in large numbers. Their outrages on the natives, and the war that resulted, obliged the British authorities to annex Natal in 1840, and the Orange River Sovereignty—as it was then called—in 1848. However, by convention in 1854, it was declared to be "a free and independent state," and has since remained so under the title of Orange Free State. A constitution was proclaimed in that year, and was amended in 1866 and 1879. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Norris Newman's "With the Boers," Sandeman's "Eight Months in an Ox-wagon," Weber's "Quatre Ans au Pays des Boers," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A., b. 1835, first exhibited in Edinburgh, his native city, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Academy. Subsequently he came to London. Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1868). His "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" at the Paris Exhibition secured the approval of the French critics, and obtained for the painter one of the few medals awarded to British artists. His "Napoleon I. on Board H.M.S. Belleophon," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880, was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. (1877).

Orchestra. See ed. '87.

"**Order of the Day**," in parliamentary language, is a bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Ordnance Survey Office is a department

under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The survey was commenced many years ago, and is not yet complete. The Chief Office is at Southampton. The Director General is Col. Sir S. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.; assisted by Lieut.-Col. T. Pilkington White, R.E. (executive officer), Lieut.-Col. George H. Bolland, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. James Fellowes, R.E., and others.

Ordnance, Surveyor General of the Sea. See WAR OFFICE, ARMY etc.

Origin of Species. A species (*q.v.*), originally regarded as a group of living things all due to steady descent from one or two primary parent forms specially created, is now regarded as a group artificially marked off from other groups for the purpose of classification. The change in the view as to species was initiated by the publication, in 1859, of Darwin's "Origin of Species." This work not only taught that all species were the result of evolution,—it gave reasons for the belief in, and proofs of the fact of, evolution. (For the manner of evolution see NATURAL and SEXUAL SELECTION.) Here are considered only the chief lines of the argument that lead to the conclusion that species are evolved. Domesticated plants and animals vary. By this variation, under artificial selection, new breeds are formed, new varieties. Plants and animals in a state of nature vary. By this variation, modified by natural selection, new varieties (incipient species) and new species are formed. The chief difficulties in connection with this explanation of the origin of species are as follows. (1) The supposed absence of connecting links—i.e. of forms intermediate between certain specific forms existing or known to have existed. But (a) further investigation has revealed many of these transition forms, and (b) the geological record is imperfect. Many living forms cannot be preserved; many that could be, have not been. Many strata that contained fossil remains have been destroyed. (2) The great complexity of certain organs,—e.g. the human eye. But (a) there is a perfect series always to be found in living things, from the very simplest condition of an organ to the most complex; (b) the most highly developed organs in their development pass through stages of advancing complexity from the rudimentary form up to their final condition. (3) The persistency of certain low forms of life, out of which, or their allies, the higher are supposed to have evolved. But (a) certain conditions of life may be favourable to these simple and persistent forms; (b) the conditions of life may be more favourable to the parent form than to any derived from it; (c) degeneration may occur of higher types to lower; (d) whilst one or a few of a large number of a particular plant or animal may vary, and ultimately give rise to a new species, the vast majority may remain constant in character, and beget members of the old species. With the lower forms a sexual reproduction is very common, and this gives little chance of variation, whose chief determinants are changed conditions of the environment, and the collision of the characteristics of two different individuals in the reproductive cells. (4) Apparently useless structures, as the hairs on our hands. But these are generally the remnants of things useful in other animals. (5) Instinct. The difficulties in this connection are dealt with in the posthumous essay of

Darwin incorporated with G. J. Romanes' "Mental Evolution in Animals." (6) **Hybrids**, or the results of the crossing of allied species. But (a) no evolutionist believes that new species originate thus; (b) mutual sterility between two species may be the cause rather than the result of specific difference. The chief arguments, other than those already advanced, in favour of the natural origin of species are as follows. (1) **The palæontological.** In the strata of the earth, the remains of organic beings form an ascending series of advancing complexity as we pass from older to more recent rocks. The simpler forms appear first; the more complex, their probable derivatives, later. (2) **Geographical distribution.** For this consult Wallace's "Island Life," and "Malay Archipelago." (3) **Classification.** The arrangement of the groups of animals and plants becomes intelligible on the view of the descent of living beings with modification from pre-existing forms. (4) **Morphology.** The homologies or likenesses in structure of different parts of the same organism or of various parts in different organisms are thus explained. (5) **Embryology**, or the study of the development of a plant or animal from its earliest up to its adult condition, is in harmony with the theory. From this study has arisen the great generalisation, that the life of the individual is an epitome of that of the race; that every living thing goes rapidly through the stages that its ancestry went through in the course of myriads of years. (6) **Budimentary organs.** Their presence in the living organism is comprehensible if that organism has evolved from others in which the organ concerned was well developed, and in active use. (7) **Atavism**, or reversion to ancestral forms, as when horses are born with stripes. In the study of the main question, two things must be borne in mind. First, that as a rule evidence of either the creation or the evolution of a species cannot be direct, but must be indirect, and that of this latter kind of evidence all that is possessed favours the doctrine of evolution. Second, that the two great factors in the development of species, as of individuals, are heredity and adaptation. Every living being inherits much from its ancestry; every living being is modified by its contact with the environment in which it lives. Consult Darwin's "Origin of Species," and "Animals and Plants under Domestication"; the works of Wallace, Huxley, Haeckel, Romanes, and indeed of almost all the scientific men since 1859. See also NATURAL SELECTION.

Ormerod, Eleanor A., consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and lecturer on entomology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, is a native of Cheshire. She is one of the first of living authorities on the history and habits of insects injurious to crops, trees, and vines, and has published many important works on the subject. See HESSIAN FLY.

Oruba. An island off the Venezuelan coast. Is a Dutch possession, under the government of Curaçao. Area 69 sq. m., pop. 6,177. Gold has been found on it. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, b. 1829. He ascended the throne in 1872, in succession to his brother Charles XV., who died in that year. Before his accession he had

served in the army, and risen to the rank of lieutenant-general. He is a writer of no mean order, and he has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. In consequence of the merits of this literary production the Frankfurt Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member. The King is about to issue (1888) a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has as issue four sons: Gustaf, Duke of Wermland; Oscar, Duke of Götland (who is about to marry Miss Eba Munk, dau. of Col. Munk); Carl, Duke of Westergötland; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike.

Osman Nubla Pasha, Marshal. Celebrated for the defence of Plevna against the Russians (1877); b. in 1832 in Asia Minor. He took part in suppressing the rebellions of Syria (1860), of Crete (1867), and the Yemen (1873). After his gallant resistance and the fall of Plevna (1877), he returned to Constantinople, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard (1878), Governor-General of Crete, Minister of War 1878-80-81-82.

Osmond, F. J. See CYCLING.

Ostrich Farming. One of the most profitable occupations of Cape Colony. Domestication of these birds appears to have been first attempted about 1858. Previous to that date the supply of feathers was derived from wild ostriches, which were hunted down and killed for their spoils. They had grown scarce in Cape Colony, except in the more desert parts; and feathers came down, as is still the case, from the far interior beyond the Orange river. Several individuals then turned their attention to breeding and rearing ostriches, and the new industry proved so profitable that many embarked in it. A mania set in: farmers sacrificed sheep, goats, cattle, and lands to ostriches; townspeople converted the pony's paddock into an ostrich camp. Fabulous prices were given: £300 to £500 for a pair of tried good breeding birds; £5 each for chickens just hatched, and £8 or £10 when three months old. The market soon became glutted. Numbers were ruined. By-and-by ostrich farming settled down into the steady industry it now is. The vast Karroo plains, which abound in plants impregnated with alkaline salts, seem best suited to the birds as grazing ground; although they thrive in nearly all parts of South Africa, provided that certain phosphates be added to their food. Besides maize or Indian corn, lucerne, broken bones, etc., they are fed in times of drought with the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear. When the country is in good condition they graze without artificial food; and some farmers let their birds run free, herding them, and attracting them to the homestead by a daily feed of mealies. Others inclose areas of greater or lesser extent within strong fences, sowing with lucerne where necessary. Artificial incubation is resorted to, as it insures larger broods, and also because the feathers of the hen are injured by sitting. A chicken feathers at eight months, though its first crop is of slight value, but in each succeeding period of eight months becomes better. When the feathers are "ripe" they are cut with a sharp knife close to the skin; each plume is cut separately, and very carefully; the stumps wither and fall out, or are taken out, after a lapse of about ten days. The value of ostrich

feathers varies considerably, according to the state of the market and the relative qualities of the feathers themselves. Prime white "blood feathers" fetch from £35 to £60 per lb., chicken plumes £5 per lb. An adult bird will yield feathers of an annual value of from £9 to £15, sometimes more. Before ostrich farming was in vogue the value of the feathers exported from Cape Colony averaged about £10,000 per annum. At the present time, notwithstanding the fall in price consequent on greater supply, the value of the export is about £1,100,000 per annum.

Ottawa (Indian "traders"). Capital of the Dominion of Canada (*q.v.*), pop. 30,344. It is situated on the Ottawa river, province of Ontario, and is a handsome city, containing some of the finest buildings in all America.

Ottoman Empire. See **TURKEY**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**.

"Ouida" (Mlle. Louisa De la Ramée) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She commenced when very young to contribute to magazines, having come up to live in London when quite a child. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many:—"Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under two Flags," "Folle Parine," "In a Winter City," "Ariadne," "Ippistrello," "The Village Commune," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," and "Othmar." She is a most romantic and passionate writer, and her novels abound with true poetical feeling. She adopted the *nom de plume* of "Ouida" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa."

Oulesse, Walter William, R.A., b. in Jersey 1848. Educated at Victoria Coll. Becoming a student of the Royal Academy (1864), he took a silver medal in the Antique school. He has constantly exhibited at Burlington House since 1869, his first works being subject pictures, of which the principal were "Home Again," and "An Incident in the French Revolution." In 1872, on the advice of Mr. Millais, Mr. Oulesse took to portrait painting, and has since devoted himself with great success to that branch of his profession. Elected R.A. (1881).

"Outcast London." In 1883 an inquiry was set on foot by the committee of the London Congregational Union in relation to the moral and spiritual condition of some of the dark regions of the Metropolis. By that inquiry the eyes of those who conducted it were opened to an appalling condition of things: a state of godlessness, of crime, of abject poverty and of despairing misery which it would be impossible adequately to describe. By means of a little pamphlet, entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," the Union made known to the public some of the facts thus brought to light. That "Bitter Cry" ran through the length and breadth of the land. It touched the hearts of tens of thousands, and awoke a deep feeling of indignation, pain, and sympathy in every direction. The special efforts which were put forth were kept as free as possible from denominational trammels, and measures were devised which have proved of material help in lessening the evils which were brought to light. **Hon. Treasurer, Albert Spicer, Esq.,**

J.P., 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C.; **Gen. Sec., Rev. A. Mearns, Memorial Hall, E.C.**

Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S., the veteran comparative anatomist, b. at Lancaster 1804. Educated at Lancaster Grammar School and the Medical Schools of Edinburgh Univ. and Paris. After being in practice for a short time as a surgeon, in London, he became, through the influence of Dr. Abernethy, Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum. In '34 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in '36 first Hunterian Professor in Lie same subject at the Royal College of Surgeons, and in '56 Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum. Prof. O., from the examination in '39 of a lost-l bone sent to him from New Zealand, propounded a theory of the existence, in remote ages, of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich; and the accuracy of his theory was subsequently, by the discovery of the whole fossil, established beyond doubt. This led him to the adoption of his famous theory of the extinction of species. He is a voluminous writer on the subject to which his scientific researches have been successfully devoted. He is an honorary graduate of several universities, a corresponding member of various foreign scientific associations, and in recognition of his eminent services was created a K.C.B. (73).

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. See **AQUATICS**.

Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match. See **CRICKET**.

Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Promoted by the delegates of the sister Universities, for the examination, classification, passing or rejection of pupils; the Oxford being held in June, the Cambridge in December. The pupils are divided into Seniors, over fifteen and under eighteen, and Juniors under fifteen years. The examinations are held at various centres throughout the United Kingdom, each centre being presided over by a secretary, and the examinations conducted by an examiner sent from the University. In the results the pupils are placed in Class I., II. or III. according to merit; or simply catalogued alphabetically as having satisfied the examiners, the names of the unsuccessful being omitted. Trinity College, London, has also instituted Local Examinations. It is estimated that an average of about 6,000 pupils present themselves annually to the three examinations, of which about three-tenths obtain honours, three-fifths satisfy the examiners, the rest being rejected.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D.D., 31st Bishop of (founded 1541), b. 1820. Educated at Eton, and at Merton Coll., Oxon., Fellow of Exeter Coll. Was Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (1858-69); Select Preacher to the University of Oxford (1869). Consecrated Bishop of Oxford (Dec. 1869), to which is attached the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

Oxford University. See **UNIVERSITIES**.

Oyer and Terminer, Commission of. The commission issued to judges of assize, giving them authority to try criminal causes in each county into which they go. It is literally a commission "to hear and determine," *oyer et terminer* being the old French equivalent for that English expression.

P

"P.A." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., b. at Great Yarmouth 1814. He is **Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.** He has been an extensive contributor to the transactions of the Royal and other learned societies. Created a baronet (1871), and appointed **President of the College of Surgeons** (1875). Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree in 1882, at the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Wurtzburg.

Palestine Geological Surveys. See ed. '87.

Palgrave, William Gifford, one of the three distinguished sons of the late Sir Francis Palgrave (the others being Mr. F. L. Palgrave, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and Mr. R. F. D. Palgrave, clerk to the House of Commons), b. in Westminster, 1826. Educated at the Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.A. first-class in classics and second class in mathematics '46. He is one of the most distinguished of Oriental travellers and linguists, his mastery of the Arabic language being so complete, that in his remarkable journeyings in the East he has invariably been able to pass as a native, and has even officiated as a priest in the mosques of Arabia. His "**Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia**," was the book of the season of '65. Mr. P. undertook his first journeys into Syria and Palestine ('55) on behalf of the French and Italian branches of the Society of Jesus, and in '60 he was commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon III. to explore the regions of the Ottoman East, in which the persecutions and massacres of Christians had previously taken place. Mr. P. has been successively Consul at Soukhoum-Kale, Trebizond, Island of St. Thomas, and at Manile, and Consul-General of Bulgaria and Siam.

"**Pall Mall Gazette.**" Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in 1880. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next (1880) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in 1883 by W. T. Stead (*q.v.*). Its characteristics are the three 'I's—Independence, Interviewing, and Illustration. It is the first daily illustrated English newspaper. Originally issued at 2d. It was first published at 1d. Jan. 1st, 1882. "**Pall Mall Budget**," (weekly 3d.), an illustrated summary of the news of the week with special cartoon. Offices, 2, Northumberland Street, Strand.

Palmerston. Chief town of Northern Territory of South Australia (*q.v.*).

Pan-Anglican Conference. In the autumn of 1867 and again in July '78 the Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the world were invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Lambeth, for common worship, consultation, and to draw up an exhortation to Anglican Christendom. The value of the first meeting, which was attended by 75 bishops, was less, perhaps, in the practical results aimed at than in the fact that the Anglican Church throughout the world, for the first time since the final rupture with Rome, found its own utterance. The immediate outcome of the second meeting,

at which the attendance was more numerous, was also an epistle to the Churches, couched in general language, but containing the practical suggestion of an **Episcopal Committee**, to which disputed ecclesiastical questions might be referred for settlement. The grand closing service at St. Paul's Cathedral, which brought this conference to a conclusion, was most impressive. Another conference is to be held this year ('88), and invitations to the 210 bishops have already been sent out by Archbishop Benson. The day of the first meeting will be July 3rd, which will be followed by four days of successive session, after which there will be an adjournment for the deliberations of committees till the 23rd or 24th, when the Conference will reassemble, and conclude its sittings on the 27th. Many most interesting subjects will be discussed. Amongst these are the Duty of the Church in regard to Intemperance, Purity, Emigration, and Socialism; the definite teaching of the Faith; Anglicanism in relation to Eastern Churches, Scandinavian and other Reformed Churches, Old Catholics and others; polygam, amongst heathen converts; divorce; standards of doctrine and worship; and the mutual relations of dioceses and branches of the Anglican Communion.

Panama Canal. This waterway, which, completed, will be the greatest engineering work of the kind the world has ever seen, designed to connect the Atlantic Ocean, (ro Aspinwall (or Colon), with the Pacific at the capital city of Panama—the oldest existing European settlement in the whole of America—thus cutting through the southern portion of the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America, generally described as the Isthmus of Panama. The idea is to follow the course of the single-line railway already connecting the two cities, except in certain places, where the bed of the river Chagres will be more closely followed. The whole length, from entrance to exit, is calculated at fifty-four miles; and the two chief difficulties are recognised in the flood waters of the river, and the fact that the Cordilleras have to be cut through. The river bed is to be crossed several times; and it has been decided to cut through the Culebra Col. in the Cordilleras, which about the point chosen will mean the excavation of a lengthy ravine about 350 feet deep. (For history of the scheme down to end of 1886 see previous ed.). Adverse criticism, more or less deserved, but heightened by a modification of the scheme and demands for more money, attended the progress of this great work during '87. Early in the year M. G. de Molinari published, with the title "**A Panama**," the letters which he sent from the Canal, which he visited with the French, German, English, and American delegates. The book is dedicated to M. de Lesseps, and certainly appears to be encouraging enough. Although the severest critics of the scheme have always been found in the United States, yet on Feb. 5th, in the discussion on the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Bill (*q.v.*) in the Senate, one of the most prominent speakers "thought the Government had neglected its duty in not informing France that the United States had an interest in the Panama Canal question surpassing that of any

other government." In the same month it was reported that a large quantity of machinery, including 30 locomotives, had been purchased for the scene of labour. On March 30th Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, M. Inst. C.E., read a paper on the work, from notes gathered on the spot, before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, in which he said, "The impression made upon the mind by a visit to the Canal is a sad one." On June 6th was published an extract of a report submitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris by M. Bouquet de la Grye, in which he sided with M. de Lesseps in declaring against placing locks in the Canal, and the Academy unanimously approved his report. At a meeting of the Panama Company directors on July 8th, it was agreed to raise a fresh loan, 500,000 new bonds at 440 francs each. The annual general meeting was held at Paris on July 21st, M. de Lesseps presiding, and the Emperor of Brazil being present. The report stated that the expenditure for 1885-6 amounted to 144,311,118 fr., bringing up the total, minus 38,446,784 fr. for accounts not settled, to 2601,726,410 fr. On June 30th, '87, the expenses and receipts showed realisable assets 1143,773,428 fr., including available capital in hand 120,666,558 fr. Very favourable figures were quoted as to the possible traffic through the Canal when finished, and the report was adopted, after M. de Lesseps had indicated several simplifications and retrenchments in the plans. It appears, however, that only half the new issue of bonds was taken up, but a letter signed by Victor de Lesseps, "Pour le President," under date Nov. 4th, eventually appeared in the *Messenger de Paris*, apparently to reassure those who felt "unjustified alarm" at the exaggerated fall in the price of Panama securities. In this he stated that the Canal will be pierced about Feb. 1889, but would not be formally inaugurated till Feb. 1890, when it will be navigable for large vessels. From March 1889 to December of that year ships drawing six metres of water will be able to pass through. The present resources of the Company were sufficient to complete the projected works, and therefore a new loan would not be contracted. M. de Lesseps on Nov. 15th himself addressed an important letter to the French premier, in which he stated that, "in view of the indescribable bitterness of adversaries," he had resolved to do at Panama what he did at Suez—viz., to insure a sufficient passage to the foreseen annual traffic of 7,500,000 tons, and to complete the definitive maritime canal afterwards by small levies, as at Suez, on the annual profits. The Consultative Committee had replied in the affirmative to the two questions: (1) Was it possible to construct in the central mass an upper cutting and continue at the level by dredging? (2) Would it be possible, when this was done, to open up traffic between the two oceans without suspending the work of deepening? This approval, he pointed out, left for extraction only 40,000,000 cubic metres—20,000,000 hard soil and 20,000,000 dredgable soil; and a contract to carry out the work in the time specified had been entered into by M. Eiffel (*q.v.*). On these grounds he applied for authority to issue lottery obligations, in the first place for 265,000,000 fr., authorised by the shareholders, for the 300,000,000 fr. which might be necessary up to 1890, and for the conversion of the whole or part of the borrowing already made. He added that on

Jan. 1st, '88, the net amount at the disposal of the Company would be 110,000,000 fr.

Panslavists. A party in Russia, favouring the idea of a grand Slavonic confederation, in which the hegemony would belong to Russia. Its ranks are largely recruited among the Slavophiles, a party holding the belief that Slav culture is better and stronger than European civilisation, and destined to survive the latter. It is possible to hold this belief, this faith in Russia, without holding the Panslavistic doctrine of agnition of the Slavs under Russian rule; several eminent Slavophiles believing that the Slavs of Austria and Turkey would do better if allowed to develop into a separate sister state. See ed. '87.

Panthéon (Le). A noble edifice, erected in Paris, devoted to the interment of illustrious men. Begun in the reign of Louis XV., it was finished under the Restoration. The pediment has engraved upon it: "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.*"

Papal Jubilee. See LEO XIII.

Paraguay. A republic governed by president elected for four years, assisted by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected directly—the former at the ratio of one member to 12,000 inhabitants, the latter of one member to 6,000. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Area 91,970 square miles. Pop. about 350,000. Revenue estimated £240,000; expenditure £240,000. Debt estimated at £1,000,000. Army, chiefly acting as police, numbers about 600. This country has been almost entirely ruined by the destructive war carried on between 1865 and 1870 with Brazil by the Dictator Lopez, the population having in that time diminished from 1,327,000 to its present amount. Since 1870 its history presents no very special features of interest. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Parallax Solar. See ASTRONOMY.

Paramaribo. Capital of Surinam (*q.v.*).

Parcel Post, Tha. Was first introduced Aug. 1st, 1883. The public in this country had long suffered from the want of such an institution, and it was probably owing to the strenuous efforts made by the late Mr. Fawcett, when he was Postmaster General, that the difficulties which had hitherto stood in the way of the parcel post being established here were overcome. Considerable opposition was displayed towards the scheme, both by the railway companies and private carrying agencies; but all such obstacles were met by Mr. Fawcett, who displayed great tact and energy in bringing the new service into operation; and since its establishment the system has proved extremely useful to the community, and is making good progress towards becoming a financial success. The parcel postage rates are 3d. for the first pound and 1½d. for every additional pound up to eleven pounds, which is the maximum weight allowed. The postage must be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps to be affixed by the sender. The words *Parcel Post* should be written or printed on the left-hand side of the parcel, immediately above the address. The greatest length allowed for an inland parcel is 3 ft. 6 in., while the length and girth combined may be as much as 6 ft. Thus a parcel measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in length may measure as much as 2 ft. 6 in. in girth; or a shorter parcel may be thicker, for, if it measure no more than 3 ft., it may measure 3 ft. round the thickest part. Parcels must not, of course, be

posted in an ordinary letter-box, but must be handed over the counter of a post-office to the proper officer, by whom the size, weight and postage of each parcel is tested before being accepted. Certain parcels are prohibited from being sent: such as those bearing or containing writing or marks of an offensive or indecent character; or containing gunpowder, cartridges, lucifer matches, or other explosive or combustible material, live animals, or any substance likely to cause injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office; while parcels containing such articles as eggs, fish, meat or other animal matter, or knives and other sharp instruments, can only be sent if so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other parcels. Liquid matter must be contained in bottles, cases or cans, securely stopped; and bottles and other glass articles must be so packed as to be secure from breakage. Rural postmen, whether on foot or mounted, collect, under certain regulations and restrictions, parcels from the public wherever they collect letters; but the senders are held responsible that parcels so posted are within the prescribed limits of weight and size, and are properly prepaid. The number of parcels carried by the Post Office increases steadily, and no less than 26,417,422 parcels were posted during the year ended March 31st, 1886. The gross amount derived from the postage on these parcels was, for the same period, £592,000, of which 55 per cent. on railway-borne parcels, or £325,600, had to be paid to the railway companies, leaving £266,400 as the Post Office share. The number of parcels now carried, it will be seen, at the rate of nearly 27,000,000 a year, being the number anticipated when the parcel post was first established. The parcel post has now been extended to a large number of **Foreign and Colonial countries**: amongst others, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, Aden, British Borneo, India, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, and Jamaica, and is rapidly being extended to other places abroad. The rates (which vary, of course, according to the country concerned) are not excessive, and the maximum limit of weight in all cases is 7 lb. The rule as to dimensions is the same as for the inland parcel post, except in the case of one or two countries. **Dutiable articles** are, of course, liable to a charge for customs duty, which is levied on delivery. Colonial and foreign parcels are not accepted by rural postmen or mail drivers. The value of the Inland Parcel Post was greatly enhanced by the introduction in 1866 of a system of insurance and of compensation for loss or damage. The Post Office now gives compensation not exceeding £1 where no insurance is paid; where an insurance fee of 1d. or ad. is paid compensation is given to the amount of £5 or £10. During the first month of the operation of this plan 17,600 parcels were insured, producing £87, while the compensation paid was only £6.

Parent and Child. For the legal rights and duties of parent and child see ed. 87.

Paris, Comte de, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe, b. 1838. He was educated in England, having left France after the overturn of the monarchy in 1848. He and his brother the Duc de Chartres served on the staff of General McClellan during part of the American Civil War. He married in '64 the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and has three children. After

the death, in '85, of the Comte de Chambord, the head of the **Royal House of France**, the Comte de Paris was acknowledged by nearly all the Legitimists as his successor. In '86, on the passing of the Expulsion Bill, the Comte de Paris once more left for England. He is the author of an interesting and comprehensive work in six volumes on **English Trades Unions**.

Paris Metropolitan Railways. The Convention for this system was approved by the French Government Budget Committee on June 30th, '87, and urgency was voted for the bill in the Chamber of Deputies on July 21st. It was afterwards decided to remodel the original plan; and the engineers, who were deputed to visit the London underground lines and the Mersey Tunnel, have now to report to the Chamber.

Parker, Rev. Joseph D.D., minister of the City Temple, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Student in University College, London (1852). Ordained in the Congregational body (1853). Has held the following church appointments:—Banbury, (1853), Manchester (1858), London, City Temple (1869); Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1884). Founder of the Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Weave Stephen," and "The People's Bible." It was at his house that Mr. Gladstone, in May last year, met a large number of Nonconformist ministers and expounded to them his Irish policy. Dr Parker has recently visited the United States.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, at the Commons, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal assent to measures which have passed both Houses. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election. Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q.v.*). On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation. If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing-in of members goes forward for a week or so, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury. This was the state of affairs in 1874, 1880, and August 1886, on which occasions authority to issue writs for the re-election of Ministers was given by the Crown, through the Royal Commissioners, within a few days after the election of Speaker, and there was then a short adjournment for the re-elections before Parliament was opened. But as in January 1885 the Ministry had not gone out of office, there were no

writs to be issued for re-election, and consequently there was no need for any adjournment, and Parliament was opened nine days after it met. Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person, this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present, but more frequently by Royal Commission. In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see **BLACK ROD**) to hear Her Majesty's Speech. This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor; and it is always delivered by him when Parliament is opened by Commission. At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened, an address in reply to the gracious Message from the Throne is moved in each House. After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies. The debate on the Address in the Lords is usually finished on one evening; the debate in the Commons has of late years extended over several nights. So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see **SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS**). The Houses at their ordinary daily sittings consider private business (see **BILLS, PRIVATE**), *Petitions* (*q.v.*) are presented, questions are put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members. The ordinary time for the commencement of the session is early in January. There is usually a recess at Easter and at Whitsuntide, and great efforts are usually made to bring the session to a close at about the middle of August. The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting; but a prorogation puts an end to all uncompleted business. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day to issue the proclamation of dissolution. The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty-five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new Parliament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date. Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions,

or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation. See also **CROWN; GENERAL ELECTION; HOUSE OF COMMONS; PEERAGE; AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**. Consult Sir T. E. May's "Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament."

Parliament, Local. A debating society founded on the plan and methods of procedure of the House of Commons, each member constituting the "house" taking the name of some selected constituency. A speaker is elected, a "government" and "opposition" formed, bills are introduced, debated upon, and votes taken, etc. Local parliaments had their origin in the days of Canning, who mentions the great advantage he derived from a debating society formed on the model of the House of Commons. In 1849 a similar society was formed with much success by the members of the Whittington Club, Arundel Street, Strand. Since that time, more particularly of recent years, such institutions have greatly developed.

Parliament, Privileges of. See **PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**.

Parliamentary Obstruction. See **OBSTRUCTION, PARLIAMENTARY**.

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament issued daily during the session; the official Blue Books, Drab Books, and White Books (so called from the colour of their covers) issued from each Government department from time to time, and Journals of the House of Commons, with their general indexes. To the general public the papers are issued on the following terms: Single papers, Blue Books, etc., are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed; but for an annual subscription of £20 subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of £16 entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3; and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The papers of each House can also be had separately. The annual subscription for the House of Lords' papers is £10, and for the House of Commons' papers £15, or in each case £1 10s. less without the daily votes and proceedings. The charge for forwarding the parliamentary papers is £1 10s. per annum. The Journals of the House of Commons comprise 140 volumes, dating from 1547, and can be had for 10s. per volume. The general index to the Journals consists of seven volumes also published at 10s. each. The last volume of the index is to volumes 128 to 120 of the Journals, covering the period 1852 to 1865. The Reports of the House of Commons from 1715 to 1801, with the general index, can be had in sixteen volumes for £8. The following lists and indexes may also be had:—List of Sessional Papers for 1885, briefly stating the title and price of each paper, price 3d.; Descriptive Lists of each Session, with Indexes, from 1847 to 1884, price from 3s. each; A Catalogue of Reports, from 1696 to 1834, with a brief Abstract of their Subjects,

price 2s. 6d.; Continuation to 1837, price 6d.; A General Index to Divisions, from 1836 to 1852, price 4s.; the same, from 1852-53 to 1861, price 4s.; the same, from 1859, Sess. 2, to 1865, price 3s. 6d.; the same, from 1866 to 1875, price 3s. 3d. A General Index to the Reports on Public Petitions, from 1833 to 1882, price 10s.; A General Index to the Bills, Reports, and Papers printed by order of the House of Commons, and Papers presented by Command, 1853 to 1860, price 8s.; ditto, 1870 to 1879, price 5s. The **Parliamentary Publishers** from whom the above papers and journals can be had are Messrs. Hansard & Son, 13, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster; Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., East Harding St., E.C.; Messrs. Black, Edinburgh; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., and Alexander Thom & Co., Dublin.

Parliamentary Procedure. The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only in regard to their constitution, but likewise in respect to their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the **House of Peers**, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the Royal Assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful commons" merely attend upon their lordships. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The powers of the **Lord Chancellor**, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge or guardian of order, and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard. The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking part in a debate. He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-content" prevail. Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House. With regard to the origination of bills, the House of Lords has exclusive power concerning those relating to a restitution in blood and a restitution in honours. It has always been held that bills of "**pains and penalties**," or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords; and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The **Royal Assent** to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benvolence, et assenti le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la*

reine) s'avisera." This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. The most striking feature in connection with the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the wide power vested in the **Speaker**. This great officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. It is out of order, for instance, for a member of Parliament to refer to any other member by name; he must speak of him as "the hon. member for so-and-so." Again, all remarks must be addressed to the Chair, and not to the House. It is likewise out of order to speak in direct terms of any proceedings of the other House of Parliament, unless they have been formally made known by "**message**," or recorded on the minutes of the House of Peers. When a reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords is desired, however, the difficulty is got over by alluding to what has transpired "in another place." It is irregular, too, to refer to the opinions of the Sovereign's speeches and messages from the Throne being regarded as the sentiments of the Ministry alone. By the **rules of procedure** passed in the year 1882, the Speaker has power to "name" any member of the House who disregards the authority of the Chair; and such member, at the instance usually of the leader of the House, is suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month. In extreme cases the Speaker may order members into custody until the pleasure of the House be signified. Similar disregard of order in Committee of the whole House is also immediately reported to the House, and like action taken. The new rules of 1882 were not, however, solely aimed at recalcitrant members, but effected considerable alteration in the method of conducting parliamentary debates. They empower the Speaker, when in his opinion a subject has been "adequately discussed," and it is the "evident sense of the House" that the question be now put," to so inform the House. If a motion is then made "That the question be now put," the Speaker will forthwith put such question, and, if decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion will at once be put. A provision is made, however, that the motion "That the question be now put" is not decided in the affirmative unless supported by more than two hundred members, or unless opposed by less than forty members, and supported by more than a hundred members. Motions for the **adjournment of the House**, which formerly gave an opportunity for the raising of any subject immediately after question time, and before the House reached

the "orders of the day," are rendered impossible by the new rules, unless a member proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing "a definite matter of urgent public importance," and the motion is supported by not less than forty members. Motions for the adjournment of a debate must be confined to the matter of such motion, and no member can move or second more than one such motion during the same debate. The Speaker is also empowered, where he shall deem a motion for the adjournment of a debate to be "an abuse of the rules of the House," to put the question forthwith. He may also call upon the supporters of such a motion to rise in their places, and if there be less than twenty in a House of forty members or upwards, he may forthwith declare the determination of the House. The Speaker may also call the attention of the House to "continued irrelevance" or "tedious repetition" on the part of any member, and may direct him to discontinue his seat. These new rules also apply to committees of the whole House as well as to the House itself. By a standing order passed in 1879, it is provided that no opposed bill can be taken after 12.30 a.m., unless it has entered the "committee" stage; but by the rules of procedure of 1882, motions for the appointment of standing or select committees are exempted from the operation of this order. In the House of Commons no public bill can be introduced without leave. And on that being given, the measure is formally read a first time. On the second reading the principle of the measure receives consideration, and until it has passed this stage it cannot be altered or amended. The bill is subsequently considered in committee of the whole House, or it may, in certain cases, be sent to a select committee. After amendment in committee, formal report is received, the measure is subsequently passed, and taken to the House of Lords, where practically the same form is gone through. The only exception to these proceedings arises in the case of an Amnesty Bill, which is read but once in each House. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day, three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with. The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply (*q.v.*), while in Committee of Ways and Means (*q.v.*) resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills, the procedure in respect to which is not

very dissimilar to that followed in regard to public measures. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties. In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown, but by the heads of departments, a member need not resign his seat; and by the Reform Act of 1867 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting other Crown appointments. The first Salisbury administration, in Jan. 1886, made new rules of procedure one of their principal measures; Mr. Gladstone on succeeding them in office adopted the main principles indicated, and a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the rules of procedure of the House held their first meeting March 22nd, 1886, the Marquis of Hartington having been elected chairman at a preliminary meeting on March 18th. (For names of the Com., and the substance of the important recommendations they made see ed. 87.) At the commencement of the session of '87 the Government proposed the following Rules of Procedure for the acceptance of the House of Commons:—**I. Closure of Debate.** That at any time after a question has been proposed a motion may be made, if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained, "That the question be now put." Such motion shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate. When the motion "that the question be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the consent of the Chair having been previously obtained) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair; and also, if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (with the consent of the Chair as aforesaid) that the question, that the clause stand part, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such motion shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. Provided always that questions for the closure of debate shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear, by the numbers declared from the Chair, that such motion was supported by more than two hundred members, or was opposed by less than forty members and supported by more than one hundred members.—**II. Motions for Adjournment at Question Time.** That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made until all the questions on the Notice Paper have been disposed of, and before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions have been entered upon, when a member may propose to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. Provided that the previous consent of the Speaker, to whom a statement of the subject proposed for discussion shall be submitted in writing, has been given on the ground that the motion does relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance.—

III. Divisions. That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, at his discretion, take the vote of the House by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name tellers for a division.—**IV. Sitzings of the House.** That, unless the House otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 2 of the clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till half-past 12 of the clock at night, when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put. That at half-past 7 of the clock the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, shall leave the Chair until 9 of the clock. If, after the resumption of business at 9 of the clock, and before a quarter-past 9, notice be taken that 40 members are not present, the Speaker or Chairman shall, unless 40 members are sooner present, suspend the sitting until a quarter-past 9, when he shall count the House or Committee.—**V. Interruption of Debate.** That at midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and at half-past 5 of the clock on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted, and, if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the chair and make his report to the House; and if a motion has been proposed for the adjournment of the House or of the debate, or in Committee that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, such motion shall lapse without question put, and the business then under consideration shall be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless deferred until a later day by the general consent of the House. Provided always that on the interruption of business the motion "That the question be now put" (as aforesaid) may be made, and the Speaker or Chairman shall not leave the chair if that motion be carried until the questions consequent thereon, as provided in the rule "Closure of Debate," have been decided. That after the business under consideration at the hours before mentioned has been disposed of no opposed business shall be taken, and the Orders of the Day not disposed of, at the close of the sitting shall stand for the next day on which the House shall sit.—**VI. Committees of the whole House.** That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, not being a Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of.—**VII. Amendments on Report.** That upon the report stage of any Bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House.—**VIII. Government Business.** That on days on which Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit.—**IX. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech.** That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both

Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session be discontinued.—**X. The Deferring or Discharge of Orders.** That when a member in charge of an Order of the Day moves to defer such Order, this House will not entertain, without notice, an amendment either to discharge such Order, or to defer it for a longer period than one month from the day on which such Order stands in the Order-book.—**XI. Public Bills.** That after Whitsuntide public Bills, other than Government Bills, be arranged on the Order-book so as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, and that Lords' amendments appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report. Bills in progress in Committee, Bills appointed for Committee, and second readings.—**XII. Bills originating in the House of Lords.** That, in order to facilitate the passing of Bills through Parliament, this House will not insist upon its privileges in respect of any Bill, clauses, or amendments which may be brought from the House of Lords, whereby tolls and charges for services performed are authorised, imposed, or regulated, provided the same shall be assessed and levied by local authorities and for local purposes, and shall not be applied to the public service.—**XIII. Bills relating to Religion and Trade.** That the standing order of the 9th and 30th of April, 1772, concerning Bill relating to religion and trade, be rescinded.—**XIV. Standing Committees.** That the resolutions of the House of the 1st of December, 1881, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees for the consideration of Bills relating to law and courts of justice, as legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, manufactures, be revived.—**XV. Standing Committee on Agriculture.** That a third Standing Committee be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to agriculture, which may by order of the House be committed thereto. That Standing Order No. IX., "Motion for adjournment before Public Business," be rescinded.—These proposals gave rise to considerable discussion (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION of '87), and the only one of them which was adopted, and that after many modifications had been made in it, was No. I., which has reference to the Closure of Debate. As finally shaped and made a standing order this rule provides that after a question has been proposed a member, rising in his place, may claim to move "that the question be now put," and unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question "that the question be now put" shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. When the Closure has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld), which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair; and also if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) that the question that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of or be added to the bill, be now put. Such motions are to be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate. The minority proviso is retained un-

altered, and there is added another proviso by which the rule can only be put in force when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair, and not by a casual chairman. The old Closure rule still remains in force. Further proposals regarding the business of the House of Commons are to be submitted by the Government when Parliament meets in '88. See **BILLS, STANDING COMMITTEES, HOUSE OF COMMONS, PARLIAMENT, &c.**

Parliamentary Session, '87. In the following article an endeavour has been made to give an outline of the business of the session, without unduly interfering with the alphabetical system upon which this Cyclopædia is arranged, and which it is thought is the best aid to rapid and easy reference. Thus, while a list of all the **public Acts** passed, and the parliamentary proceedings upon some of them when they were simply bills, are given below, the substance of each of the principal Acts will be found alphabetically arranged throughout the book. The work of **public committees** is dealt with upon the same principle. So, too, matters relating to the **Army or Navy** will be found grouped, as a whole, under those headings. Particulars of the **Civil Service Estimates** and of the **Budget** should be looked for under the head of **FINANCE, NATIONAL**. The articles on **parliamentary terms and forms** are, as before, alphabetically arranged, and have been carefully brought up to date.—The second session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty, and of the twenty-fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was opened by **Royal Commission** on Jan. 27th. It had been intended that Parliament should meet a fortnight earlier, and the postponement was due to the ministerial rearrangements consequent upon the resignation of Lord R. Churchill (*q.v.*). The Address in answer to the Queen's Speech (*q.v.*) was moved in the Lords by the Earl of Erne, seconded by Viscount Torrington, and agreed to after a debate in which several topics were discussed, including the union in one person of the offices of Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister. The Commons' debate on the Address was commenced on the same evening, the mover and seconder being Viscount Weymouth and Mr. G. Balfour, but was not brought to a close until Feb. 17th, when the Speaker interposed to declare, in the words of the Closure rule of 1862, that the subject had been "adequately discussed, and that it was the evident sense of the House that the question be now put." The principal matters raised during this long period were:—Lord R. Churchill's resignation and financial principles, the action of the Prime Minister in uniting the Foreign Secretaryship to his other office (a proceeding to which the Opposition expressed objections in both Houses), the state of Ireland, the Plan of Campaign, and the occupation of Egypt. An amendment moved by Mr. Cremer in favour of the immediate recall of the whole of Her Majesty's forces from Egypt was (Feb. 4th) negatived by 263 to 97, after a counter proposal of Mr. Illingworth or withdrawal in the near future had been rejected by 247 to 127. On Feb. 11th an amendment of Mr. Farnell, submitting that the relations between owners and occupiers in Ireland had not been seriously disturbed in the case of those owners who had granted to their tenants such abatements of rents as were called for by the state of prices, and that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish agrarian affairs was not to be found in

increased stringency of criminal procedure or in the pursuit of such measures as had recently been taken by the Ministry, but in a reform in the law and system of government, was negatived by 352 to 246. Other amendments were moved by Mr. Esslemont (position of certain agricultural holders in Scotland), Sir G. Campbell (local self-government for Scotland and other parts of Great Britain), Dr. Cameron (administration of justice in the Highlands), and Mr. Cox (condition of the unemployed). On the Speaker's interposing, the Closure was (Feb. 17th) carried by 289 to 74. The report of the Address was presented on the following evening and agreed to, after discussions on affairs in Egypt, Zululand, and elsewhere.—Meanwhile some proposed new rules of procedure had been laid before the Commons, and on Feb. 21st the House commenced a debate upon them which lasted fifteen nights. The proposed new closure rule was under consideration during the greater part of this time, many amendments to it being proposed, and several changes in its text and effect being made. The only amendment of much interest which was discussed and not accepted was that moved by Mr. Whitbread, with a view of dissociating the Chair entirely from the new Closure rule, either in the direction of initiative or veto; this was supported by the Opposition, but was rejected by 275 to 200. The new Closure was made a standing order, but all the other proposals were postponed and eventually dropped for the session. Under the heading of **PROCEDURE, PROPOSED RULES** or, will be found the text of all these proposals, as laid on the table, and of the new Closure rule as finally adopted.—Throughout the session the Government had virtually all the time of the House at their command, for they obtained precedence first for the procedure debates, next for the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, and finally for Ministerial business generally, to the exclusion of discussions on nearly all the bills and motions of private members. The Crimes Bill was under consideration at forty-five sittings of the Commons, and was not read a third time until July 9th. The Government then pressed forward the Irish Land Bill, and a number of other measures; and by sitting late every night, and meeting on Saturdays, did their best to make the session fruitful of legislation. With two exceptions all the measures promised in the Queen's Speech were brought forward, though some of them were afterwards abandoned, and several others were introduced which had not been mentioned in the Message from the Throne. The exceptions were the bill regarding Private Bill Legislation and the Local Government Bill; but, as regards the latter, a bill to pave the way for a measure dealing with the English branch of the question became law. The House of Commons sat on 160 days; it was only counted out twice, and the individual sittings were longer than in any previous year. At Easter the adjournment was only over Good Friday and Easter Monday, and at Whitsuntide the House rose on Monday, May 4th, till Monday, June 6th. An adjournment took place over Jubilee Day (June 21st), when Members of both Houses attended the Westminster Abbey Thanksgiving Service. The Commons also attended a Special Jubilee Service, held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday, May 23rd, when Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, was the preacher.—Party feeling has seldom run higher than

during the session, and many regrettable scenes took place. **Col. Sanderson**, the most able of the Ulster Conservatives, and the **Parliamentaries** came more than once into collision. On April 15th, in course of the second reading debate on the Crimes Bill, he charged certain of those hon. gentlemen with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers, whereupon **Mr. Healy** called him a liar, and, declining to withdraw the expression, was "named" and suspended for a week. Subsequently, while the House was engaged in committee on the Irish Land Bill, **Mr. Healy** (July 28th) complained of interruptions from the other side, attributing them to **Mr. de Lisle**, and during a division challenged that hon. member to come outside the House "if he were a man," and he would "break his neck." **Mr. Healy** stood by what he had said, and was upon this occasion suspended under the penal rule for a fortnight. On another occasion **Mr. W. Long** complained that **Dr. Tanner** had used violent and coarse language to him in the lobby. **Dr. Tanner** denied the use of part of the language attributed to him, and withdrew and apologised for using the remainder; and a Ministerial motion for his suspension was withdrawn (July 21st) on an expression of opinion by the Speaker that the explanation and apology were adequate. **Mr. Cunningham Graham** was (Sept. 13th) suspended for what were held to be disrespectful comments upon the action of the Lords in making certain amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill; and at the same sitting, the Lords' amendments to the Truck Bill being then under consideration, **Mr. E. Harrington** was also named and suspended, he having insisted upon speaking after being directed to sit down, and having charged the Speaker with waiting "to pounce upon him." In the House the four parties voted generally upon party lines, the Liberal Unionists acting as a rule with the Conservatives, and the Gladstonians with the Parliamentaries. One or two U. L. members opposed the Crimes Bill, and **Mr. Chamberlain** and a few friends voted against the changes made by the Lords in the town parks and adjustment of rent clauses of the Irish Land Bill, and against the proclamation of the National League as a dangerous association; but **Lord Harrington** invariably supported the Government, though in the matter of the proclamation he would have preferred if they had exhausted the other powers given them by the Act before having recourse to the last resource.—On July 5th the Government introduced a debate, a motion for the adjournment of the House made by **Mr. Atherley Jones** in order to call attention to the case of **Miss Cass** (see LAW, 1887), being, after what was considered to be an unsatisfactory statement by the Home Secretary, pressed and carried against them by 153 to 148.—Among Ministerial changes and other personal features of the session, or of the few weeks immediately preceding its commencement, may be noted the appointment of **Mr. W. H. Smith** to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and to the position of Leader of the House of Commons in succession to **Lord K. Churchill**, whom **Mr. Goschen** was appointed to succeed as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the death of the **Earl of Idlesleigh** under very painful circumstances, the resignation by **Sir M. Hicks-Beach**, on medical advice as to the state of his eyesight and general health, of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in

which he was succeeded by **Mr. A. Balfour**; the resignation of the **Earl of Dunraven**, and the appointment of **Col. King-Harman** to the new office of Under Secretary for Ireland.—[Parliament was prorogued on Sept. 16th (see QUEEN'S SPEECHES).—The following is a list of the Public Statutes passed during the session, with the date upon which each received the Royal Assent. Those to which an * is prefixed were introduced, or were after introduction taken charge of, by the Government. A † is added to the more important of these, in order to denote that a summary or analysis of each is to be found under the same titular heading in the body of the work; but reference to the progress of some of these while they were under consideration of one or other of the two Houses will be found below, and some mention is also made of the leading private Acts, which are not included in the accompanying list:—
*Allotments, Sept. 16th †; Allotments and Cottage Gardens, Compensation for Crops, Aug. 8th †; *Appellate Jurisdiction, Sept. 16th †; *Appropriation, Sept. 16th †; *Army (Annual), April 25th †; *Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure), Sept. 16th †; *British Settlements, Sept. 16th (see COLONIAL OFFICE); *Charitable Trusts, Sept. 16th †; *Coal Mines Regulation, Sept. 16th †; *Colonial Service (Pensions), July 5th †; *Consolidated Fund Acts (Nos. 1 and 2), Mar. 29th, July 5th †; *Conversion of India Stock, May 21st †; *Conveyancing (Scotland) Acts (1877 and 1879) Amendment, Sept. 16th †; Copyhold, Sept. 16th †; *Crown Lands, Sept. 16th †; *County Courts (Expenses), April 28th †; *Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland), July 19th †; *Criminal Procedure (Scotland), Sept. 16th †; *Crotter Holdings (Scotland), Aug. 8th †; *Custom and Inland Revenue, July 5th †; Customs Consolidation Act (1876) Amendment, May 23rd †; *Deeds of Arrangement, Sept. 16th †; *Duk of Connaught's Leave, May 23rd †; *Escheat (Procedure), Sept. 16th †; *Expiring Laws Continuance, Sept. 16th †; *Friendly Societies, Sept. 16th †; Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act (1880) Amendment, May 23rd †; Incumbents' Resignation Act (1871) Amendment, Aug. 8th †; *Isle of Man (Customs), April 25th †; *Land Law, Ireland, Aug. 23rd †; *Lieutenancy Clerks Allowances, Sept. 16th †; *Local Authorities' Expenses, Sept. 16th †; *Local Government Boundaries, Sept. 16th †; *London Parks and Works, Aug. 23rd †; *Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Sept. 16th †; *Margarine, Aug. 23rd †; *Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle), Aug. 8th †; *Merchandise Marks, Aug. 23rd †; *Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats), April 25th †; *Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous), Sept. 16th †; *Metropolitan Board of Works (Monies), Aug. 23rd †; *Metropolitan Police, Sept. 16th †; *Metropolis Management (Battersea and Westminster), July 12th †; *Military Tramway, Sept. 16th †; *National Debt and Local Loans, July 12th †; *Open Spaces, Aug. 23rd †; *Pluralities, Sept. 16th †; *Police Disabilities Removal, May 23rd †; *Prison Officers' Superannuation (Scotland) Sept. 16th †; *Probation of First Offenders, Aug. 8th †; *Public Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland), Sept. 16th †; *Public Libraries Acts Amendment, Aug. 8th †; *Public Libraries Consolidation (Scotland), Sept. 16th †; *Public Works Loans, Sept. 16th †; *Quarries Fencing, July 19th †; *Savings Banks, Sept. 16th †; *Secretary for Scotland, Sept. 16th †; *Settled Land Acts Amendment, Aug. 23rd †; *Sheriffs, Sept. 16th †; *Sheriff

of Lanarkshire, Sept. 16th; Stannaries, Sept. 16th; *Statute Law Revision, Sept. 16th; *Superannuation, Sept. 16th; *Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), May 23rd; *Technical Schools (Scotland), Sept. 16th; *Trinidad and Tobago, Sept. 16th; Truck Amendment, Sept. 16th; *Tutor Bishopric and Chapter Acts Amendment, July 5th; *Trustee Savings Banks, Sept. 16th; *Trusts (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment, July 12th; Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment, Sept. 16th; Water Companies (Regulation of Powers), Aug. 8th;—Taking in their order some of those measures in the above list upon which, while they were before Parliament as bills, proceedings and discussions of interest arose, the **Allotments Act** was introduced by Mr. Ritchie as the Labourers' Allotments Bill on July 18th, and upon second reading (Aug. 11th) the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** mentioned that, although he had yielded to the opinion of his colleagues, he still retained his objections to compulsion. In committee, an amendment of Mr. Channing, providing for the grant of one acre of arable land or three acres of pasture, was supported by Mr. J. Collins and Mr. Chamberlain, but opposed by the Government, and rejected by 106 to 86 (Aug. 27th).—In committee on the **Coal Mines Regulation Bill**, an amendment aimed against the employment of "pit brow women" was opposed by the Government and (June 23rd) rejected by 188 to 112. The **Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act** was introduced by Mr. Balfour as the **Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill**, and was variously described in the debates as the "Crimes Bill" and the "Coercion Bill." A resolution giving the several stages in the measure precedence of all other business, at the discretion of the Government, was proposed by Mr. W. H. Smith on March 22nd, and was met by an amendment of Mr. J. Morley declining to set aside the business of the nation in favour of a measure for increasing the tringency of the criminal law in Ireland, while no effectual security had been taken against the abuse of the law by the extortion of unjust rents. After four nights' discussion the amendment was negatived by 340 to 200. Mr. Balfour moved for leave to introduce the bill, March 28th, and Mr. Parnell on the fourth night of the debate on that question proposed that the House should immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of Ireland. A suggestion that yet another evening should be given for the debate was countenanced by Mr. Gladstone, but was objected to by the Government, and Mr. Smith claimed to move the closure. The Speaker did not exercise his power of veto, and the Closure was carried by 361 to 253. Mr. Gladstone then walked out of the House, and was followed by the Opposition; the amendment being then negatived and the bill introduced. On second reading, Sir B. Samuelson moved an amendment asserting that he bill, if it became law, would tend to increase disorder in Ireland and to endanger the union between that country and other parts of the Empire; and this, after being debated for seven nights, was negatived by 370 to 269, the bill being then read a second time. An amendment of Mr. R. Reid, declining to proceed further until the Land Bill, in the shape in which it might pass the other House, was before them, was moved on the committee stage, discussed for three nights, and rejected (April 28th) by 341 to 240. Before most pro-

gress had been made with clauses, Sir C. Lewis brought under notice, as a matter of privilege, an article in the *Times* reflecting severely upon Mr. Dillon's vacillancy in regard to his assertion that his relations with Mr. P. J. Sheridan and others were innocent and constitutional in character. Sir Charles Lewis' motion that the article constituted a breach of privilege was rejected by 297 to 218; a proposal of Mr. Gladstone that the charge against Mr. Dillon be referred to a select committee (to which Mr. Parnell intimated his willingness that a letter alluded to have been written by him in regard to the Phoenix Park murders should also be submitted for inquiry) was negatived by 377 to 233; a motion of the Solicitor General declining to treat the publication of the *Times* article as a breach of privilege being then agreed to. An offer of the Government to assist Mr. Dillon in a prosecution had been declined by him on the ground that the newspaper attacks had so inflamed the public mind that he would not be on an even footing with an ordinary English citizen in a law court, but he was, he said, willing to leave his case in the hands of a committee on which there should not be a single Irishman.—The **Crimes Bill** as introduced contained provisions by which, when certain serious offences had been committed in a proclaimed district, the High Court was to be empowered, upon a certificate signed by the Attorney Generals for England and Ireland, to make an order changing the venue to England, but in committee this proposal was withdrawn, with an intimation that a second bill to provide that certain cases should be tried by a commission of Irish judges should be substituted for it; this bill was, however, never brought forward. A motion of Mr. Smith to close the committee stage of the Crimes Bill on June 17th was moved on June 16th (when the House had been engaged of thirty-five days on the bill) and carried, after an amendment of Mr. Parnell had been rejected by 301 to 182; and at the appointed hour, the committee being then on Clause 6, the remaining clauses were put and agreed to, the Parnellites and Gladstonians having left the House. On the report stage, which was commenced June 27th, an amendment of Mr. J. Morley to limit the duration of the Act to three years from the passing thereof was negatived by 180 to 119. Mr. Smith, on June 30th, moved to close the report stage on July 4th, and his motion was carried by 220 to 120, but after the division the Opposition moved no more amendments. Third reading was agreed to on July 9th, after an amendment of Mr. Gladstone for the rejection of the Bill had been negatived by 349 to 262. When the Bill reached the Lords the Gladstonian peers made no attempt to amend it, but recorded a formal protest against it. In parliamentary connection with the administration of the Act may be noticed the proclamations issued under the summary jurisdiction section, and the announcement on August 10th that the Irish Executive had by proclamation declared the National League to be a dangerous association under Section 6 of the Act, and had thus taken power under the statute to prohibit and suppress that association by order in any district where such a step might be required to prevent intimidation and interference with the administration of the law. Mr. Gladstone moved an Address setting forth that no information had been furnished to Parliament on

justify the issue of this proclamation, but his proposal was (August 26th) rejected by 272 to 195.—**The Customs and Inland Revenue Act** and the **National Debt and Local Loans Act** gave legislative effect to the Budget proposals (for which see the article on FINANCE, NATIONAL).—**The Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill**, which was brought forward simply to enable H.R.H. to return to England for a limited time for the purpose of being present at the celebration of H.M. Jubilee, without thereby resigning his command in Bombay, was opposed by Mr. Dillwyn and others, but second reading was carried by 318 to 45.—**The Land Law (Ireland) Bill** first saw parliamentary light in the Lords on March 31st, and before it received the royal assent underwent a series of remarkable and sweeping changes. After the bill reached the Commons, its scope was considerably widened to meet the wishes of the Liberal Unionists, the Government, after declining to assent to a "revision of judicial rents," introducing amendments to provide for the "temporary adjustment" of such rents, and to enable the county court judge to prevent a creditor proceeding by writ of *f. fa.* against the tenant's asset of tenant right. The clause substituting a written notice for the execution of an ejectment was opposed by the Parnellites, but carried by 143 to 111. The **Bankruptcy clauses** being strongly opposed were withdrawn by the Government. When the bill was returned to the Lords the scope of the clauses relative to town parks and the temporary adjustment of judicial rents was limited by amendments which provoked the strong remonstrances of the Parnellites, who declared that the tenants had been deprived of fully one-half the benefits they might have expected from the measure. The bill was commended by the Government as a mere interim arrangement, it being, they said, to a large measure of land purchase that Parliament must look, to finally on the land question.—**The Margarine Act** was the outcome of some interesting proceedings. Mr. Mayne's bill to regulate the importation, manufacture, and sale of butter substitutes, and Sir R. Paget's bill for the better prevention of the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, were considered by a select committee, who having taken the evidence of wholesale and retail traders, decided to adopt the Oleomargarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill as a basis for their proceedings, and to report the Butter Substitutes Bill, without amendment, to the House. After full consideration of the evidence, they unanimously came to the conclusion that there were exceptional circumstances connected with the sale of butter and butterine which were not sufficiently provided for by existing legislation, and which fully justified special provisions for the protection of the public of the nature of those contained in the bill reported. This measure as amended by the Committee was entitled **The Butterine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill**, and the provisions as to the marking of packages, labels and wrappers, set forth in the existing Act had reference to "Butterine." On July 7th it was decided, in committee of the whole House, by 87 to 70, to substitute "margarine" for "butterine," and on the report stage the House practically affirmed this decision by 124 to 99. **The Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill**, as it had now become, was taken to the Lords, where a motion of the Earl of Wemyss to restore the word "butterine" was negatived

by 52 to 14. An amendment of Lord Denman to substitute "rine" for "margarine" was rejected by 29 to 9. The **Butter Substitutes Bill**, as reported from the committee without amendment, was not further proceeded with.—**The Savings Banks Act** was introduced as the **Post Office Savings Banks and Government Annuities Bill**, and originally contained a clause raising the maximum amount which might be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during one year from £30 to £50, but so much opposition was manifested to this clause that it was withdrawn.—Turning to the public measures which never got beyond the stage of bills in progress, mention may be made of the following proposals, which either originated with or were adopted by the Ministry:—**A Bill to Consolidate the County Courts Acts** passed the Lords, but was withdrawn in the Commons. Mr. Balfour's bill to make better provision for the administration of the Poor Law in certain parts of Ireland (**Distressed Unions Bill**) was introduced in the Commons, but withdrawn Sept. 8th. The Home Secretary's **Juvenile Offenders Bill** was introduced in the Commons, but also withdrawn Sept. 8th. The **Land Transfer Bill**, introduced by the Lord Chancellor proposed to supplement and carry further the legislation associated with the name of Earl Cairns: to create for the purposes of land registration, an experienced board whose operations were to be gradually extended throughout the country, so that there would be eventually in each district a local office and local register, to provide that on intestacy the beneficial interest in real estate was as a general rule to devolve as does the beneficial interest in personality, and that estates tail were not be created in future. This measure was passed in the Lords, but was withdrawn in the Commons, Aug. 4th. Lord Bramwell's bill to enable a person charged with a criminal offence to make statement on oath at his own trial, and to enable the husband or wife of such person to give evidence for the defence, was taken in charge by the Attorney General when it reached the Commons, but being strongly opposed, was withdrawn, Sept. 5th. The **Lunacy Act Amendment Bill** passed the Lords, but was withdrawn in the Commons, Aug. 1st. The Attorney General's **Marriage (Attendance of Registrars) Bill** was withdrawn, July 25th. The **Railway and Canal Traffic Bill**, by which the Railway Commission was to be reconstituted and perpetuated, and the rates to be charged for goods traffic on railways and canals regulated, passed the Lords, but was withdrawn in the Commons, Aug. 1st. Viscount Cross's bill to facilitate the sale of **Glebe Lands** passed the Lords, but was not further proceeded with. The **Revenue Bill**, which excited the opposition of the **Income Tax Collectors**, was abandoned in the Commons, where it was introduced. Sir W. Hart-Dyke's measure to facilitate the provision by local authorities of technical instruction to scholars who had passed the sixth standard, was opposed, mainly on the rating question it involved, and was withdrawn, Aug. 22nd. On the same day the Government abandoned the **Tithe Rent-charge Bill**, which made the landowner instead of the occupier responsible for the payment of tithes and abolished the tithe-owner's right of recovery by distress, tithes being made recoverable as a simple debt. This measure had passed the Lords, with some amendments, and was before

the Commons. The bill for the better administration and endowment of the **Universities of Scotland** was brought in by the Lord Advocate on Aug. 4th, and withdrawn six days later. — A very large number of **Private Members' Bills** were introduced, but the absorption by the Government of nearly the whole time of the House of Commons prevented all but a few of them from being discussed. Those which were accepted and became Acts are noticed above; among those whose progress was arrested in the Commons at one stage or another, generally at a very early one, were the **Fire Brigade Expenses and Theatres Bills**, promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works; Sir R. Fowler's bill to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the proceedings of the City Coroner with regard to **Inquests upon Fires**; Mr. Bradlaugh's **Oaths Bill**, Sir J. Lubbock's **Early Closing Bill**, two measures for better securing the purity of beer, two **Sunday Closing Bills**, Sir R. Temple's **School Board for London (Pensions) Bill**, a bill relative to the **Rating of Machinery** (*q.v.*), Mr. Finlay's measure to amend the law as to reports of proceedings in Courts of Law, Mr. Addison's **Owners of Dogs Liability Bill**, Mr. Woodall's **Women's Suffrage Bill**, Mr. Elton's bill to provide for the registration and regulation of vans and other vehicles used as temporary dwellings; Mr. Dixon Hartland's bill for the better regulation of theatres and music halls in the Metropolitan area, and the bill to continue the **London Coal and Wine Dues** until Dec. 31st, 1900. This measure was introduced by Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Hubbard, Col. Duncan, and Mr. R. G. Webster on Jan. 28th, and was eventually dropped, no opportunity to discuss it on second reading having been found. On Jan. 14th the Select Committee on Public Petitions presented a special report on the petitions concerning the bill. In regard to the petitions against the bill the Committee found that whilst irregularities had been proved in the manner in which signatures were obtained, the signatures were in the main genuine and free from fraud; but as regards the petitions for the bill there was evidence of extensive fraud, and it had been proved that twenty-nine of them specially selected for examination were wholly or in great part forgeries. A Mr. Reginald Bidmead was, said the Committee, clearly proved, on his own confession, to have forged 1,600 or 1,700 names. Mr. Bidmead was declared, by resolution of the House, to have been guilty of contempt of the House, and was brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker. (See also PUBLIC PETITIONS.) Upon the subject of **Leasehold Enfranchisement** three bills were brought forward. The Leaseholds (Facilities of Purchase of Fee-Simple) bill was in charge of Mr. Lawson, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. J. Rowlands, and other members; Col. Hughes introduced a bill to enable certain leaseholders to acquire the freehold or other property by paying compensation, or (at the option of the freeholder) a perpetual rent; and the third, which was brought in by Sir J. McKenna, was "to facilitate, on equitable conditions, the conversion of long leasehold tenures of houses in towns into freeholds." All three measures were dropped. The Commons Committee on Town Holdings, whose reference includes this important question, met again, took further evidence, and recommended their own reappointment next session.—In the

House of Peers Lord Stratheden's bill to amend the Acts for abating the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces and fire-places within the Metropolis was considered by a select committee, and was afterwards defeated by an amendment of the Earl of Wenynss setting forth that before the law for the prohibition of smoke was extended to private dwellings it was desirable that the purpose and intention of the existing Acts be more fully carried into effect. Lord Mount-Temple's bill to provide for the compulsory registration of dogs, over the age of six months, in the Metropolis, was read a second time, but was carried no further; and his lordship's measure to enact that the owner of a dog should be liable for any personal injury done by such dog, and that it should not be necessary to show a previous mischievous propensity in the animal, or that the injury was attributable to any negligence on the part of the owner, in its keeping or management, was thrown out on second reading. Lord Dunraven's **Allotments for Cottagers Bill** passed second reading, but was not further proceeded with. The Archbishop of Canterbury's measure to amend the law of Church patronage and the law as to the avoidance of benefices was discussed at length and sent to the Commons, where it was dropped. Lord Denman's **Duration of Speeches in Parliament Bill**, and his **Women's Suffrage Bill** did not commend themselves to the House in which they were introduced. Lord Thurlow's bill to amend the **Electric Lighting Act**, and to remove some of the restrictions under which the companies labour, passed all its stages in the Lords, but was not carried forward in the Commons. Lord Bramwell's bill to enable cases of burglary to be tried at Quarter Sessions passed the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons, as was also the Earl of Miltoun's **Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill**. Lord Hobhouse presented a measure to enable incorporated companies to act as executors, administrators, and trustees, and in other fiduciary capacities, but did not proceed with it beyond second reading.—The private Acts passed included the **Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway, Barry Dock and Railways, Brighton, Rottingdean, and Newhaven Direct Railway, Chelsea Water, City of London and Southwark Subway (Kennington Extensions, &c.), City of London Municipal Elections (Vote by Ballot), Clissold Park (Stoke Newington), Crystal Palace Company, Didcot, Newbury, and Southampton Railway (Extension of Time), Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, City of Dublin Junction Railways (Amendment), Great Eastern Railway (the clauses empowering the Company to reopen Bishopsgate Market and to continue Stratford Market having been struck out by a committee), Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company, London, Hendon, and Harrow Railway (Abandonment), Lynton Railway, Manchester Ship Canal, Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), Munster Bank Liquidation, Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway, Southend Local Board, Thames Tunnel (Blackwall), Westminster (Parliament Street, &c.) Improvements. The private bills which were lost at one stage or another included the **Ambleside Railway, Brighton Market, Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), Harrow, Ealing, and Willesden Railway, Kennington Vestry, North-Western and Ealing Railway, and Peckham and East Dulwich Tramways**.—In addition to the Committee of Selection and the**

Committees on Standing Orders, and Railway and Canal Bills, and the Court of Referees (for whose duties in connection with the private business of Parliament, see *PILL, PARLIAMENTARY (Private)*, ed. '87), and besides also the numerous committees selected to adjudicate on the merits of private bills, in an unusually large number of public committees were appointed to consider various special questions of interest. The substance of the recommendations made by such of these bodies as brought their labours to a conclusion will be found under suitable headings in the body of this work, but the following list of public committees, with the accompanying particulars of proceedings which took place in the House itself, may be found useful for reference:—**Admiralty and War Office Sites (q.v.)**; **Army and Navy Estimates (q.v.)**, see also **ARMY and NAVY**; **Butter Substitutes** (see *MARGARINE ACT*); **Election, Intervention of Peers** (see *INTERVENTION OF PEERS IN ELECTIONS*); **Endowed Schools Acts (q.v.)**; **Forestry (q.v.)**; **London Corporation, Charges of Malversation (q.v.)** Mr. G. Howell (March 1st) moved the adjournment, in order to call attention "to the action of the Corporation of London in corruptly spending public money in order to influence the decisions of the House." The motion was withdrawn after a discussion in which Mr. W. H. Smith expressed himself favourable to the appointment of a select committee. On March 31d a committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the charges brought under notice by Mr. Howell and Mr. Bradlaugh, alleging improper use and malversation of public funds of the Corporation of London, by or with the consent of members and officials of such corporation. The Committee consisted of the Marquis of Hartington (chairman), Sir J. Bailey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. J. C. Stevenson; and Mr. J. C. Lawrence and Mr. Bradlaugh were appointed to serve on the committee, to propose and examine witnesses, but without the power of voting. After the report of the committee had been presented, Mr. Howell and Mr. Bradlaugh both wished to move resolutions upon it, but were unable to find an opportunity of doing so. **National Provident Insurance (q.v.)**; **Perpetual Pensions (q.v.)**; **Police and Sanitary Regulations (q.v.)**; **Public Accounts (q.v.)**; **Public Petitions** (see *PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT*; also *London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill, supra*); **Rating of Machinery (q.v.)**; **Saving Life at Sea (q.v.)**; **Sunday Postal Labour (q.v.)**; **Town Holdings.** A committee was reappointed to inquire into the terms of occupation and the compensation for improvements possessed by the occupiers of town houses and holdings in Great Britain and Ireland, and to inquire into the expediency of giving to leaseholders facilities for the purchase of the fee simple of their property, and also into the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land by building operations or other improvements. This committee took a great deal of interesting evidence and reported, simply recommending their own reappointment next session (see *Private Members' Bills, supra*). All the above were Commons' Committees. Among the Lords' Committees was one on **Babies in Dogs (q.v.)**.

Parnell, Mr. Charles Stewart, M.P., b. at Avondale, in county Wicklow, 1846, is a descendant of Parnell the poet, and his family

have been associated with Irish parliamentary life for upwards of a century. His great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Grattan's Parliament, and the most vigorous opponent of the Act of Union, for his denunciation of which he was dismissed from office, he having previously resisted all efforts of the Imperial Government to allure him into acceptance of their proposals. The family came originally from Congleton, Cheshire; and Sir Henry Parnell, grand-uncle of Mr. Parnell, and a prominent member of the English Parliament in the time of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, under whom he held offices of distinction, when raised to the peerage, took the title of Lord Congleton. Mr. Parnell was educated at Cambridge University, but did not take any degree. After a tour in America—his mother is an American by birth, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a famous American sailor—he settled down on his property in Avondale; was High Sheriff of the county in 1874; wished to stand for the county, but was not allowed to resign his office. A month later, when Colonel Taylor, on appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, sought re-election, Mr. Parnell opposed him, but was defeated. Stood for county Meath on the death of John Martin (1875), and was elected. First took an active part in parliamentary affairs in the session of 1876, when in association with Mr. Biggar he initiated what was known by the various names of the "obstructive" and the "active" policy. He opposed with great persistence the bill for annexing the Transvaal; the flogging clauses in the Mutiny Act; and the Prisons Bill; and there were many scenes of violence and excitement and several all-night sittings of the House. He finally succeeded in getting some modifications in the treatment of political prisoners introduced into the Prisons Bill; and being joined by Mr. Chamberlain and other leading Radicals, he led to the abolition of flogging in the army. He joined in the foundation of the Land League, and in October 1879 was elected its first president. He first, at a meeting at Westport in the previous June, used the phrase "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads," which became the watchword of the agitation. He went to America in December 1879, raised the sum of £70,000 in aid of the distress then widespread in Ireland, and for the Land League movement. At the general election of 1880 he was elected for county Meath, county Mayo, and the city of Cork; and elected to sit for the last mentioned place. He was elected in May 1880 leader of the new party by twenty-three votes to eighteen for Mr. Shaw. He took an active part in the Land League agitation outside parliament, and in the debates in the House; and after the Land Act was passed was arrested in October 1881 on a charge of intimidation and obstructing the working of that Act. He was released on parole in April 1882, and finally in May. At the general election of 1885 he was re-elected for Cork, and his action in influencing the Irish vote secured the return of many Conservative candidates, and proportionally weakened the Liberal party, with whom, however, Mr. Parnell later on formed an alliance, and by the vote of the Irish party overthrew the former Government of Lord Salisbury on Mr. Jesse Collins's amendment to the Address (Jan. 26th, 1886). Mr. Parnell's name has been prominently before the public in connection with the

Home Rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone (q.v.). He introduced a land bill in the beginning of last session, which was rejected, though its leading provisions with modifications were subsequently embodied in the Government's own measure. Later in the session a sensation was caused by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of the facsimile of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell to a member of the party of Irish Invariables, excusing the murder of Mr. Burke, though regretting that of Lord Frederick Cavendish. On the night of the publication of this document Mr. Parnell returned to the House of Commons, from which he had been absent, and in an animated speech denounced the letter as a base and infamous forgery. Subsequently, on a motion of Sir Charles Lewis—which, though demanding that the publisher of the *Times* should be brought to the bar of the House, was not framed in the interests of the Irish Party—the prominent Irish members promptly demanded that the question of the authenticity of the letter should be investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, composed, if the House thought fit, entirely of Conservative members. The Government declined to grant a committee, but promised that if Mr. Parnell liked to take action against the *Times*, he should have the assistance of the law officers of the Crown, — a proposal which was treated with ridicule by the Irish members and their friends. The critical state of Mr. Parnell's health has, it is understood, necessitated his taking as much rest as possible of late. Mr. Parnell has recently deprecated the employment of obstructionary tactics on the part of the Irish members in the forthcoming session of parliament.

Parsees. Were the adherents of Zerdusht, who lived in Persia until 638, when, in the battle of Kadschah, the army was defeated and the monarchy broken up at a subsequent battle in 641. Many fled to Bombay, where they became a flourishing and important community. The names of Jejeebhoy and Naoroji are those of eminent Parsees.

Pas en Arrière. See HEREDITY.

Passion Plays. See OBERKAMMERGAU.

Pasteur, Louis. b. at Dole, Jura, 1822. Educated at the University of Jena (1840); took his doctor's degree (1847). Appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasbourg (1849), and subsequently held other appointments. Awarded the Rumford Medal (1856) for his researches on the polarisation of light. Elected one of fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London (1860). In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. Member of the French Academy (1882). Awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (1882) for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. M. Pasteur's treatment of **hydrophobia** was referred to under that heading in our '86 edition. He has recently suggested the possibility of ridding Australia of the plague of rabbits by spreading disease amongst them by inoculation.

Patent Medicines. These proprietary compounds are made and sold by persons who are licensed to manufacture and vend them subject to the payment of the duty for the licence, and

for a stamp upon each article sold. The sale of these medicines has immensely increased during the last ten years. For the year ending March 31st, '87, the total revenue derived by the Government from duty upon these compounds amounted to £184,736, as against £122,246 for the corresponding period of '77-8. The law facilitates the evasion of the Pharmacy Act, by allowing the unrestricted sale of preparations of scheduled poisons in the garb of patent medicines, by any one who chooses to pay 5s. for an excise licence. In moving the second reading of the bill for the alteration of the law respecting the sale of poisons, in March '85, Lord Carlisle said that the bill would make it the interests of all manufacturers of these medicines to reduce the poisonous ingredients therein to a minimum, so that the medicines might be perfectly harmless or wholesome, when otherwise they might be injurious or dangerous to human life or health. This object was proposed to be effected in the measure by throwing the responsibility upon the maker or vendor of the compounds, in order that he shall take care that they are so prepared as not to come within the meaning of poisons as defined by the bill. The **British Medical Association** is opposed to the **Patent Medicine Stamp Act**, and passed a resolution for its repeal in '85, on the grounds—(1) that it is unjust to impose a tax on medicines; (2) because, as recently interpreted, the statute promises to impede the importation and use of medicines of foreign origin, and particularly in hospital practice; and (3) that the Government label is taken advantage of by patent medicine makers, to give the appearance of Government indorsement to their productions. One of the most powerful arguments for the alteration of the Stamp Act, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, is that it offers great facilities for the sale of dangerous poisons in these medicines.

Patent Office Library. This institution and its reading rooms, situated at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C., were first freely opened for the public in March 1865. In July 1886 the hours during which they were accessible for reading were extended from 4 to 10 p.m., and they have since remained open to the public daily, except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. The best collection of treatises relating to patents and trade marks in the world are in this library. They include printed specifications and classified indices and registers, and abridgments of such, the *Official Illustrated Trade Marks Journal* and its abridgment, and all text books and law reports upon British patents and trade marks. As technical periodicals are of immense assistance to patentees, their agents and others, and are very much referred to daily, the institution contains the best selection of these publications in Europe. The current numbers are placed on two tables in the central reading room, while such of the other numbers as are not bound are put in cases for facility of reference in an adjoining room. The Library also comprises an excellent collection of encyclopædias, gazetteers, dictionaries, biographies, and bibliographies for general reference, as well as standard publications, upon some of the more important subjects of interest to inventors. The latter works are upon astronomy, agriculture, mechanics, civil engineering, architecture, horology, electricity, photography, microscope, physics, heat, mining,

metallurgy, botany, medicine, surgery, chemistry, pharmacy, brewing, gas, fuel, naval and military service, etc. The number of readers has increased from 4,643, in the year 1856, to about 60,000 in 1887. From the opening of the Library in 1855 until the middle of November 1887, 724,527 persons have used the library and reading rooms. The vast increase of readers from 1854 to the present time is mostly owing to the great additional number of applications there have been for patents since the fees for procuring them were reduced by the Patent, Design, and Trade Marks Act of 1883.

Patents. Under the Act of 1883 the cost of securing inventions by patents was greatly reduced, the charge for initial protection being fixed at £1, as against £5 under the old Act, and the subsequent payments being modified in a large degree. During the first twelve months after the Act of 1883 came into operation there were no fewer than 17,110 applications, - not far from three times the number in any previous year. In 1885 there were 16,101 applications, and in 1886 there was an upward leap to 17,162. About 40 per cent. of the applications in each year became void through failure to complete the specification and pay the fee within the time fixed. In the first year of the operation of the Act (1884) the Patent Office had the full receipts from a large number of applications, while the whole of the expenses (mainly printing) did not accrue till the following year. The result was the large surplus of nearly £40,000 out of an income of about £104,000. In 1885, the income was £88,000, and the surplus a little under £11,000. The figures for last year have not yet been made up, but they are expected to show an equally satisfactory result. The Act directs that the specifications of all patents are to be published within certain limits of time, and also directs the Comptroller to prepare and publish indexes, abridgments, and an illustrated journal. The journal duly appears, but the other work is almost hopelessly in arrears.

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., b. 1821, first became known by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley. Was a successful competitor in the Westminster Hall competitions of 1845 and 1847, his "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," being purchased for large sums for the Scottish National Gallery. His allegory "The Pursuit of Pleasure," "Home," "In Memoriam," and "Mors Janua Vitæ," have all been engraved. "**Dawn: Luther at Erfurt,**" is considered by many his finest work. Appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865, knighted 1867, LL.D. Edinburgh (1876). Sir N. P. has of late years devoted his attention almost exclusively to the painting of religious subjects.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present day; b. at Madrid in 1843. She trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in 1859. Her splendid voice and skill as an operatic artiste of the first rank speedily secured her a leading position. She first appeared in London in 1861, in the character of Amina in *La Sonnambula* at Covent Garden, and became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In London and Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and in the United States, Madame Patti is a universal favourite. In 1870 she

received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in 1868 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1883. She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer. While visiting the United States in '87, at a concert at the San Francisco Opera House a lunatic threw a bomb, which fortunately occasioned no injury to Mdle. Patti.

Pauperism and the Poor Laws. For historical sketch see ed. '87.

Paymaster-General supervises the payment of certain salaries and wages in the public service. See MINISTRY.

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, '81. This Act continued in force until the 1st of June, 1886. Under it the Lord Lieutenant might, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, proclaim any district, and thereafter no person could have or carry arms or ammunition in that district, save as authorised by the proclamation. Any person reasonably suspected of having or carrying arms or ammunition in contravention of the Act might be arrested without warrant by any constable, and upon conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction was liable to a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment, or £20 fine. The Lord Lieutenant might issue a warrant to search for arms and ammunition, which must be executed within ten days, and if any were found under circumstances which contravened the Act they were forfeited. Arms or ammunition voluntarily given up, or not wilfully kept back, were to be preserved for restoration to the owners whenever the proclamation expires. They might, however, be purchased from the owners. The Lord Lieutenant might, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, make orders prohibiting or regulating the sale or importation of arms or ammunition. All orders and proclamations under the Act were to be laid before parliament.

Peacock, The Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes, was b. in 1810, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He was created a Q.C. (1850), and a legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 1852. He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He retired from the bench in 1870, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1872.

Peasant Revolt, 1381. See LAND QUESTION.

Peat bog. Large areas are covered in various parts of the United Kingdom, with peat, or peat-moss, or as it is often called in Ireland, turf-bog. The chief use of this product has been for fuel. Where coal is scarce it is largely utilised; but where coal is cheap, the most profitable use is reclamation for agricultural purposes; hence in England and Scotland peat fuel is comparatively little used, whilst in Ireland it is resorted to wherever it can easily be cut (or baked in a state like mud), winnowed in the open air, and carried to the homestead at a less cost than the price of coal—whether native or imported, which is to be had in every seaport in larger or smaller quantities. See ed. '87.

Pedro II (de Alcantara), Emperor of Brazil; b. 1825, at Rio Janeiro. On the abdication of Dom Pedro I. (his father), in 1831, he succeeded to the throne, but as he was not of age, the affairs of the country were adminis-

tered by a Council of Regency till 1840. He is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and well known in Europe, the principal capitals of which he has visited, his most recent visit being that of last year (87). He has encouraged foreign labour, and his efforts have been crowned with success. His Majesty has done a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, which has prospered much under his rule, and (1871) issued an Imperial decree for the gradual but total abolition of slavery. In 1843 he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., King of Naples. Dom Pedro is a lineal descendant of the Houses of Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg.

Peel, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Wellesley, M.P., P.C., Speaker of the Commons, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, was b. 1829. Educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (graduated M.A.). Has held the following official appointments:—Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board (1868-71); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (1871-73); Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1873-74); Under-Secretary for the Home Department (1880). He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire. Returned as a Liberal M.P. for Warwick (1865-85); re-elected (L.U.) Warwick and Leamington 1885-86.

Peers. Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainer for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being mutually governed by priority of patent. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only, and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland

which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. There are at present 86 Scotch peers and 177 Irish peers, but many of these are peers of the United Kingdom also, or are representative peers and as such are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. In order to avoid repetition in the separate lists given below it thought desirable to include the information relating to all lords of Parliament under the head of the HOUSE OF LORDS, and to put in the separate lists of Scotch and Irish peers only those who are not so included. **The House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal (see PARLIAMENT). The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the avoidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. **The temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. **The Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one who has been elevated to

a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the **Earl Marshal** (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the **Lord Great Chamberlain** (Lord Aveland is at present Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by **Garret King of Arms** (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and **Black Rod** (Sir J. Drummond). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow three to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are clothed on these occasions, and at the opening of parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**.) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party, and are of what Earl Granville once happily termed the "cross bench mind." The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords sit as the Commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. The two parties cross the House on a change of ministry, as the Commons do. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House meets at 4.15 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and sits for an uncertain period, but seldom after midnight. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage (see **COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES AND IMPEACHMENT**). The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord-chancellors and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a Parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. In the following list the number to the immediate left of each title denotes the order in which the lords spiritual and temporal stand upon the roll of Garret King of Arms—that is, their relative rank

and precedence in the House of Lords, the necessary corrections having been made up to Jan. 23rd, 1888. The Prince of Wales is first on the roll, and next are the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Albany, and Cambridge, who are followed in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. After these come the dukes, beginning with His Grace of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, then the marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, and barons, Lord Addington, as junior baron, being last upon the list. It will be understood, from what is written above, and from an inspection of the list, how essentially the order in which peers are named on Garret's roll differs from the precedence existing among the peers of the three kingdoms collectively. Lord Addington's number (563) is in excess of the total of the lords spiritual and temporal, the discrepancy being caused by the following lords being named twice on the roll—Lord Halsbury as Lord High Chancellor and as Lord Halsbury, Viscount Cranbrook as such and as Lord President, Earl Cadogan as such and as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe as such and as Lord Steward, the Earl of Lathom as such and as Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Powerscourt and Earl de Montalt each as an Irish representative peer, and also as a peer of the United Kingdom, and the Earl of Strathmore and Kinross as a Scotch representative peer, and a baron of the United Kingdom. The date of creation refers only to the present title, and does not indicate the year in which the peer or his ancestor may have been first admitted to the House of Lords. The initials S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *b.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords:—Peers of the Blood Royal, 5; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 20; Earls, 120; Viscounts, 28; Bishops, 24; Barons, 294; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 27 (one vacancy); total, 558. Fifteen of the foregoing are minors, two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, and one is reckoned as a peer of the United Kingdom and as a Scotch representative peer, so that the actual voting strength of the House is 540.

Peers who have been Commons. The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few titles of courtesy are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.

Peer.

A Court Holmes, Mr. W., M.P.	Heytesbury, L.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, L.
Allsopp, Mr. S. C., M.P.	Hindlip, L.
Althorp, Lord, M.P.	Spencer, E.
Andover, Visct., M.P.	Suffolk and Berk, E.
Anson, Visct., M.P.	Lichfield, E.
Baring, Mr. A. H., M.P.	Ashburton, L.
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, E.

Bateson, Sir Thomas, M.P.	Deramore, L.	Hubbard, Mr., M.P.	... Addington, L.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.	James, Sir W., M.P.	... Northbourne, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.	Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Bective, Earl of, M.P.	Headfort, M.	Knatchbull - Hugessen,	
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, L.	Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Bourke, Mr., M.P.	Connemara, L.	Kildare, Marq. of, M.P.	Leinster, D.
Bowmont, Marq. of, M.P.	Roxburghe, D.	Lawley, Mr. Beilby, M.P.	Wenlock, L.
Brabazon, Lord	Meath, E.	Leveson, Lord, M.P.	Granville, E.
Brand, Sir H., M.P.	Hampden, V.	Liddell, Mr. H., M.P.	Ravensworth, E.
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P.	Esher, L.	Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	... Crawford and Balcarres, E.
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, V.	Lovaine, Lord, M.P.	... Northumberland, D.
Bruce, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Aberdare, L.	Lowe, Mr. Robert, M.P.	Sherbrooke, V.
Burgkley, Lord, M.P.	Exeter, M.	Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Burke, Visct., M.P.	Clanricarde, M.	Lygon, Mr. Fredk., M.P.	Beauchamp, E.
Campbell, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Stratheden & Campbell, L.	Lyttelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Lyttelton, L.
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, M.	Macduff, Visct., M.P.	... Fife, E.
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, E.	M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J., M.P.	Magheramorne, L.
Cavendish, Lord, M.P.	Devonshire, D.	Mahon, Visct., M.P.	... Stanhope, E.
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, M.	Majoribanks, Sir D.	
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, L.	Coutts, M.P.	... Tweedmouth, L.
Clive, Visct., M.P.	Powis, E.	Mandeville, Visct., M.P.	... Manchester, D.
Cochrane-Bailhe, Mr. M.P.	Lamington, L.	March, Earl of, M.P.	... Richmond and Gordon, D.
Cole, Visct., M.P.	Enniskillen, E.	Melgund, Visct., M.P.	... Minto, E.
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Kowton, L.	Milles, Mr. G. W., M.P.	... Sondes, E.
Cotton, Major W. H.		Mills, Sir Charles, M.P.	... Hillingdon, L.
Stapleton, M.P.	Combermere, V.	Milton, Visct., M.P.	... Fitzwilliam, E.
Cowper-Temple, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Mount-Temple, L.	Monsell, Mr., M.P.	... Emly, L.
Cranborne, Visct., M.P.	Salisbury, M.	Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	... Oxenbridge, V.
Crishton, Visct., M.P.	Erne, M.	Moreton, Lord, M.P.	... Duce, E.
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P.	Brownlow, E.	Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	... Tredegar, L.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.	Mulgrave, Earl of	... Normanby, M.
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P.	Walsingham, L.	Newark, Visct., M.P.	... Manvers, E.
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, E.	Ogilvie-Grant, Mr. J., M.P.	... Seafield, E.
Dudson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk-Bretton, L.	Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	
Duncombe, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Faversham, E.	Ossulton, Lord, M.P.	... Tankerville, E.
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P.	Zetland, E.	Palmer, Sir Roundell, M.P.	... Selborne, E.
Dungarvan, Visct.	Cork, E.	Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	... Macclesfield, E.
Ekton, Mr., M.P.	Cheylesmore, L.	Pevensey, Visct., M.P.	... Sheffield, E.
Ebrington, Visct., M.P.	Fortescue, E.	Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P.	... De Mauley, L.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Wemyss, E.	Portman, Mr. E. B., M.P.	... Portman, V.
Falshington, Lord, M.P.	Ravensworth, E.	Raynham, Visct., M.P.	... Townshend, M.
Fellows, Capt., M.P.	De Ramsey, L.	Robartes, Mr. Agar, M.P.	... Robartes, L.
Finch Hatton, Mr. M., M.P.	Winchelsea, E.	Royston, Visct., M.P.	... Hardwicke, E.
Fitz-Harris, Visct., M.P.	Malmesbury, E.	Russell, Mr. F. C., M.P.	... Bedford, D.
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, L.	St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P.	... St. Levan, L.
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P.	Clement and Castlingford, L.	St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	... Howth, E.
Ficmante, Sir T., M.P.	Cottesloe, L.	Sandon, Visct., M.P.	... Harrowby, E.
Garlies, Lord, M.P.	Galloway, E.	Sclater-Booth, Mr., M.P.	... Basing, L.
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, V.	Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	... Montagu of Beaulieu, L.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.	Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp	... Alcester, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, L.	Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. C., M.P.	... Eversley, V.
Goderich, Visct., M.P.	Kipon, M.	Somerton, Lord	... Normanton, E.
Granby, Marq. of, M.P.	Rutland, D.	Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	... Sutherland, D.
Greville - Nugent, Mr., M.P.	Greville, L.	Stanley, Lord, M.P.	... Derby, E.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.	Stromont, Visct., M.P.	... Mansfield, E.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.	Strutt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	... Belper, L.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.	Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	... Alington, L.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rob., M.P.	Fbury, L.	Thesiger, General F.	... Chelmsford, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardaraun, L.	Townshend, Mr. J. R., M.P.	... Sydney, E.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.	Trefusis, Mr. C., M.P.	... Clifton, L.
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P.	Sudeley, L.	Trevor, Lord A. Hill, M.P.	... Trevor, L.
Hay, Lord W., M.P.	Tweeddale, M.	Trevor, Mr. Thomas, M.P.	... Dacre, L.
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Aveland, L.	Tulton, Sir H.,	... Hothfield, L.
Hill, Mr. R. C., M.P.	Hill, V.	Ylone, Earl, M.P.	... Templetown, V.
Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, E.	Vane, Lord Harry, M.P.	... Clevedon, L.
Howick, Visct., M.P.	Grey, E.	Walpole, Lord, M.P.	... Orford, E.
		Walsh, Mr. A., M.P.	... Ormathwaite, L.
		Wellesley, Lt.-Col., M.P.	... Wellington, D.
		White, Mr. Luke, M.P.	... Annan, L.
		Wilson-Patten, Col., M.P.	... Wymmalleigh, L.
		Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	... Saint Oswald, L.
		Wyndham, Mr. H., M.P.	... Hertford, L.
		Yarmouth, Earl of, M.P.	... Leconfield, M.

PEERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN

* * * The titles in black type which follow many of the

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	38	Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of. Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790).	Hamilton	1868	1838	1885
2	344	Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L.	Abercromby	1801	1838	1852
3	479	Aberdare, Henry Austin, 1st L.	Bruce	1873	1815	.
4	211	Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of. Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814).	Hamilton-Gordon.	1682	1847	1870
5	51	Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of	Nevill	1876	1826	1868
6	73	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of	Bertie	1682	1836	1884
7	397	Abinger, William Frederick, 3rd L.	Scarlett	1835	1826	1861
8	470	Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L.	Dalberg-Acton.	1869	1834	.
9	563	Addington, John Gellibrand, 1st L.	Hubbard	1887	1805	.
10	46	Ailesbury, George William Thomas, 4th M. of.	Brudenell-Bruce.	1821	1863	1886
11	48	Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of	Kennedy	1831	1847	1870
12	85	Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of	Ogilvy	1639	1850	1881
13	4	Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward Geo. Albert, 2nd D. of.	.	1881	1884	1884
14	75	Albemarle, George Thomas, 6th E. of	Keppel	1696	1799	1851
15	518	Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, 1st L.	Seymour	1882	1821	.
16	492	Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L.	Sturt	1876	1825	.
17	159	Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E.	Amherst	1826	1830	1886
18	509	Amphill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L.	Russell	1881	1869	1884
19	44	Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of.	Paget	1815	1835	1880
20	447	Annaly, Luke George, 2nd L.	White	1863	1829	1873
21	* 125	Annesley, Hugh, 5th E.	Annesley	1789	1831	1874
22	502	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L.	Guinness	1880	1840	.
23	298	Argyll, George Douglas, 8th D. of. Sits as L. Sundridge (1766).	Campbell	1701	1823	1847
24	559	Armstrong, William George, 1st L.	Armstrong	1887	1810	.
25	523	Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of. Sits as L. Sudley (1884).	Gore	1762	1839	1884
26	276	Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L.	Arundell	1605	1831	1862
27	534	Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L.	Gibson	1885	1837	.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

names are those under which the several peers sit.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C., L.L. Co. Donegal; was M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	M. of Hamilton, s. .	1
<i>Turf</i>	L.	Hon. J. Abercromby, <i>b.</i>	2
P.C.; was M.P. for Merthyr '52-68, Renfrewshire '69-73; Under Home Sec. '62-4; Home Sec. '68-73; Pres. Council '73-4. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.	Hon. H. C. Bruce, s.	3
P.C.; L.L. Aberdeensh.; Lord High Commr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotland '81-85; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's.</i> (As 5th E.); K.G. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Lord Haddo, s. .	4
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. <i>Wytham Abbey, Oxford.</i>	C.	E. of Lewes, s. .	5
Late Col. Scots Guards; served in Crimea. <i>Carlton</i> . . .	C.	Ld. Norreys, s. .	6
M.P. for Carlrow '59-65, Bridgenorth '65-6. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, s.	7
P.C., s. late J. Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex, m. '37 Maria Margaret, d. 8th L. Napier; merchant in London; Direc. Bank of England, and has been Gov. thereof; author of works on commerce and finance; J.P. Bucks; a Commr. of Lieutenancy for London; Chm. of Pub. Works Loans Commrs. '54-75; M.P. Buckingham '59-68, and City of London '74-87. <i>Carlton.</i>	L.	Hon. R. M. D. Acton, s.	8
Formerly in the army. <i>Savernake Forest, Marlborough</i> . .	C.	Hon. Egerton Hubbard, M.P.	9
Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452); Comdr. R.N. Reserve. <i>Guards' S.R.P.</i> , Major 10th Hussars, late lieut. Scots Guards <i>Guards'.</i>	L.	Ld. Henry A. Brudenell-Bruce, M.P., <i>un.</i>	10
Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of Her Majesty. A minor	C.	E. of Cassilis, s. .	11
M.P. E. Norfolk '32-4, Lymington '47-50; a general; served at Waterloo. <i>Athenæum.</i>	C.	Hon. L. G. Stanley Oglivy, <i>b.</i>	12
An admiral; late Com.-in-Chief of Mediterranean Squad.; took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. <i>United Service.</i>	L.	V. Bury, s. (peer) .	14
M.P. Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	. . . . .	15
Called to H. of Lds. in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. H. N. Sturt, s.	16
The first L. was the well-known ambassador. A minor. 19, <i>Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.</i>	C.	Hon. F. Amherst, <i>b.</i>	17
Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Co. Carmarthen; lieut. comdg. R.N.A.V. (L'pool Brig.); D.L. Anglesey and Staffordsh.; late Hon. Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. V. O. W. Russell, <i>b.</i>	18
M.P. Clare Co. '59-60, Longford '61-2, Kidderminster '62-5. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	E. of Uxbridge, s. .	19
I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Gds. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. L. White, s. .	20
M.P. Dublin '68-9 and '74-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Glerawley, s.	21
(See biography). <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Visct. Sudley s. .	25
s. late Mr. Alexander Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; m. '35, Margaret, d. of Mr. W. Ramshaw, J.P. for Northumberland, formerly a solicitor at Newcastle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rilled Ordnance 58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. L.L. D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, <i>b.</i>	26
Has been in the diplomatic service. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. W. Gibson, s.	27
Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). <i>Athenæum</i> . . .	C.		
P.C.; M.P. Dublin University '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chancellor Ireland '85-6, reapp. '86. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.		

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
28	99	Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of	Ashburnham	1730	1840	1878
29	399	Ashburton, Alexander Hugh, 4th L. . . .	Baring	1835	1835	1868
30	451	Ashford (<i>see</i> Bury). Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. Sits as L. Meredyth (1866)	Somerville.	1863	1865	1873
31	115	Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of. Sits as E. Strange (1786).	Stewart-Murray	1703	1840	1864
32	320	Auckland, William George, 4th L.	Eden	1789	1829	1870
33	431	Aveland, Gilbert Henry, 2nd L.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	1856	1830	1867
34	93	Aylsford, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of	Finch . . .	1714	1851	1885
35	303	Bagot, William, 4th L.	Bagot .	1780	1857	1887
36	287	Balinhard (<i>see</i> Southesk). Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. .	Bruce .	1607	1849	1869
37	129	Bandon, James Francis, 4th E. of	Bernard	1800	1850	1877
38	205	Bangor, Henry William Crossbie, 5th V. . . .	Ward .	1779	1828	1881
39	234	Bangor, James Colquhoun, 70th Bp. of	Campbell	1770	1813	1886
40	498	Barrington, Percy, 8th V. Sits as Ld. Shute (1880)	Barrington.	1770	1825	1886
41	560	Barrogill (<i>see</i> Caithness). Basing, George, 1st L.	Sclater-Booth	1887	1826	
42	405	Bateman, Wilham Bateman, 2nd L.	Bateman-Hanbury.	1837	1826	1845
43	37	Bath, John Alexander, 4th M. of	Thynne	1789	1831	1837
44	241	Bathurst, Wells, Arthur Charles, 69th Bp. of .	Heivey	1772	1808	1878
45	111	Bathurst, Allen Alexander, 6th E.	Bathurst	1772	1832	1878
46	153	Bathurst, Frederick, 6th E.	Lygon	1815	1830	1866
47	15	Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of .	Somerset	1682	1824	1853
48	264	Beaumont, Henry, 9th L.	Stapleton	1309	1848	1854
49	18	Bedford, Francis Charles Hastings, 9th D. of .	Russell	1694	1819	1872
50	128	Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of	Lowry-Corry	1797	1835	1845
51	433	Belper, Henry, 2nd L.	Stuitt	1856	1840	1880
52	72	Berkeley, George Lennox Rowdon, 7th E. of .	Berkeley	1697	1827	1880
53	309	Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th L.	Noel-Hill	1784	1847	1882
54	292	Bessborough, Frederick George Brabazon, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749).	Ponsonby	1739	1815	1880
55	476	Blackford, Frederic, 1st L.	Rogers	1871	1811	1847
56	496	Blackburn, Colin, L.	Blackburn	1876	1813	
57	286	Blantyre, Charles, 12th L.	Stuart	1606	1818	1830
58	199	Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V. . .	St. John	1712	1820	1851
59	330	Bolton, Wilham Henry, 3rd L.	Orde-Powlett	1797	1818	1850
60	294	Boston, George Florence, 6th L. Botreaux (<i>see</i> Loudoun). Bowes (<i>see</i> Strathmore and Kinghorn). Boyle (<i>see</i> Cork and Orrery)	Irby	1751	1860	1877
61	457	Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866).	Hamilton-Russell.	1717	1830	1872
62	508	Brabourne, Edward Hugessen, 1st L. . . .	Knatchbull-Hugessen	1880	1829	
63	152	Bradford, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of .	Bridgman	1815	1819	1865

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Knight of Malta, and Knt. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. J. Ashburnham, <i>b</i> .	28
M.P. Thetford '57-67. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Hon. F. D. E. Baring, <i>s</i> .	29
Lt. Coldstream Gds.; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. <i>Wellington</i>.	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
Formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	M. of Tullibardine, <i>s</i> .	31
Has been in the diplomatic service. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Hon. W. M. Eden, <i>s</i> .	32
P.C.; is Lord Great Chamberlain as deputy to his mother, Lady Willoughby De Eresby; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.	Hon. Gilbert H. D. Willoughby, <i>s</i> .	33
D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Guernsey, <i>s</i> .	34
Capt. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt; a Gent. Usher to the Queen '85-7. <i>Travellers</i>.	. . . . .	Lieut. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, <i>b</i> .	35
S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; app. a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. Bruce, <i>s</i> .	36
I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Dr. Bernard, Bp. of Tuam, <i>un</i> .	37
I.R.P.; formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry. <i>Castle Ward, Downpatrick</i> .	C.	Hon. M. Ward, <i>s</i> .	38
Cons. '59. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	. . . . .	39
Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, <i>s</i> .	40
P.C.; s. W. L. Slater, of Hoddington House, Hants, assumed name of Booth by roy. licence '57; ed. Winchester & Ball. Coll. Oxon; M.A. '48; called bar. In. Temp. '51; an Official Valuer New Forest; a Pub. Works Loan Commr; M.P. N. Hants '57-87; Sec. Poor Law Board '67-8; Finan. Sec. to Treas. Feb to Dec. '68; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '74-80; a Chairman of Grand Committees '83; F.R.S.; Pres. Sanitary Congress '87.	C.	Hon. G. L. Slater-Booth, <i>s</i> .	41
L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury, <i>s</i> .	42
Hon. Col. Wilts Yeomanry. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Weymouth, M.P., <i>s</i> .	43
Cons. '69. <i>Palace, Wells, Somerset</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	44
M.P. for Gloucester '57-78. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Apsley, <i>s</i> .	45
P.C.; L.L. Worcestershire; M.P. West Worcestershire '63-6; Lord Steward '74-80; Paymaster Gen. '85-6, and '86-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Elmley, <i>s</i> .	46
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '40-53; Master of Horse '58-9, '66-8. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	M. of Worcester, <i>s</i> .	47
Served in Zulu War '79. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. M. Stapleton, <i>b</i> .	48
K.G.; L.L. Hunts; M.P. Bedfordshire '47-72. <i>Reform</i>	L.	M. of Tavistock, <i>s</i> .	49
P.C.; I.R.P., Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Und. H. Sec. '66-7. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Corry, <i>s</i> .	50
M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. W. Strutt, <i>s</i> .	51
Formerly in the army	L.	Visct. Dursley, <i>s</i> .	52
Peerage conferred for diplomatic services. <i>Boodle's</i>	C.	Rev. T. Noel-Hill, <i>b</i> .	53
Bressborough, Pittown, Ireland, 45, Green St., W.	L.	Hon. Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, <i>b</i> .	54
P.C.; Per. Under Sec. for Colonies, '60-71. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	. . . . .	55
P.C.; a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '76-87, but though having resigned the office can still sit and vote under the Act of '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. '59-76. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	. . . . .	56
S.R.P.; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Mast. of Blantyre, <i>s</i> .	57
First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. <i>White's</i>	C.	Rev. M. W. St John, <i>c</i> .	58
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. T. O. Powllett, <i>s</i> .	59
A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. S. Irby, <i>b</i> .	60
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. W. H. Russell, <i>s</i> .	61
P.C.; M.P. Sandwich '57-80; Under Home Sec. '66 and '68-71; Under Sec. Colonies '71-4. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. E. K. Hugesen, <i>s</i> .	62
P.C.; L.L. Shropshire; M.P. S. Salop '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of Horse '74-80, '85-6. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Newport, <i>s</i> .	63

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title. ¹⁷	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
64	516	Bramwell, George William Wilshire, 1st L. Brancepeth (<i>see</i> Boyne). Brandon (<i>see</i> Hamilton).	Bramwell .	1882	1808	. . .
65	550	Brassey, Thomas, 1st L.	Brassey .	1886	1836	. . .
66	316	Braybrooke, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L.	Neville .	1788	1823	1861
67	269	Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L.	Verney-Cave	1529	1849	1879
68	52	Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of	Campbell .	1885	1851	. . .
69	222	Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V.	Hood .	1868	1814	. . .
70	47	Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of	Hervey .	1826	1834	1864
71	102	Brodrick (<i>see</i> Middleton). Brooke, George Guy, 4th E. of Warwick	Greville .	1746	1818	1853
72	413	Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L.	Brougham .	1830	1836	1886
73	149	Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E.	Cust .	1815	1841	1867
74	70	Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of. Sits as E. of Doncaster (1862)	Montagu-Douglas-Scott	1667	1831	1884
75	29	Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, 3rd D. of.	Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.	1822	1823	1861
76	103	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of	Hobart-Hampden.	1746	1860	1885
77	548	Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L.	Bass .	1886	1837	. . .
78	40	Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of	Crichton-Stuart	1796	1847	1848
79	281	Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord	Byron .	1643	1855	1870
80	263	Bury, William Coutts, V. Sits as Ld. Ashford	Keppel .	. . .	1832	. . .
81	10 & 11	Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E.	Cadogan .	1800	1840	1873
82	189	Cairns, Arthur William, 2nd E.	Cairns .	1878	1861	1885
83	450	Caithness, George Philips Alexander, 15th E. of Sits as Baron Barrogill (1860).	Stclair .	1455	1858	1881
84	130	Caledon, James, 4th E. of	Alexander .	1801	1846	1855
85	327	Calthorpe, Frederick Henry William, 5th L.	Calthorpe .	1796	1826	1868
86	5	Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd D. of. . . . .	. . .	1801	1819	1850
87	43	Camden, John Charles, 4th M.	Pratt .	1812	1872	1872
88	203	Camoy's, Francis Robert, 4th Lord	Stonor .	1864	1856	1881
89	162	Campbell (<i>see</i> Stratheden). Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, E. of.	Duncan-Haldane.	1831	1841	1867
90	6	Canterbury, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of	Benson .	. . .	1829	. . .
91	216	Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th Visct.	Manners-Sutton.	1835	1839	1877
92	410	Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. Carleton (<i>see</i> Shannon).	Carew .	1834	1860	1881
93	483	Carlingford, Chichester Samuel, 1st L.	Parkinson-Fortescue.	1874	1823	. . .
94	69	Carlisle, William George, 8th E. of	Howard .	1661	1808	1864

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C.; Baron of Exchequer '56-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-81. 34, Cadogan Place, S.W.	U.C.		64
M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-4; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; mar. a s. of Mr. John Allnutt '60; she was author of a "Voyage in the Sunbeam," and other works, and died '87. <i>Reform.</i>	L.	Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, s.	65
High Steward of Wokingham. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. L. Ne- ville, b.	66
A Knight of Malta. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. A. V. Verney Cave, s.	67
P.C.; Treasurer of Household '80-5. <i>Reform</i>	L.	Hon. I. Campbell, b. (to St. Earlom of Breadalbane only).	68
A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord in Waiting. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, s.	69
High Steward Bury St. Edmonds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	C. H. A. Hervey, n.	70
Hon. Col. Warwickshire Yeo.; M.P. S. Warwickshire '45-53	C.	Lord Brooke, s.	71
The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. — Brougham, s.	72
P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; app. Paymaster-Gen. '87. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	E. R. C. Cust, c.	73
M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80, L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	E. of Dalkeith, s.	74
P.C.; L.L. Bucks; M.P. Buckingham '46-57; Keeper of Privy Seal to P. of Wales '52; Pres. of Council '66-7; Sec. for Colonies '67-8; Gov. of Madras '75-80; is Chairman of Committees House of Lords. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	W. S. G. Langton, n. (to Earlom of Temple).	75
D.L. Bucks. <i>Goodie's</i>	C.	Hon. C. E. Hobart- Hampton, m.	76
M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. <i>Reform</i>	L.	C. E. of Dumfries, s.	77
Inhered. Sheriff Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle; Hon. L.L. D. Glasgow and Edin. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, b.	78
The sixth peer was the famous poet. <i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. Cecil Keppel, s.	79
P.C.; s. of E. of Albemarle; called to House of Peers in his father's lifetime '76; Superintendent Indian Affairs for Canada '55-9; Treas. of Household '59; Under Sec. for War '78-80 and '85-6; M.P. Norwich '57-9, Wick '60-5, Berwick '68-74. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Chelsea, s.	80
P.C.; Under Sec. War '75-8; Under Sec. Colonies '78-80; app. Lord Privy Seal '86; admitted to the Cabinet April '87. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Chelsea, s.	81
Late peer was the well-known Lord Chancellor. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. J. Cairns, b.	82
Is L.L. Caithness-shire. <i>Bachelors'</i>	L.	Visct. Alexander, s.	83
I.R.P.; Capt. R.P. 1st Life Gds.; Hon. Maj. 4th Batt. R. Innisk. Fusil.; Hon. Lt. R.N.R.; served in Egyptian Campaign; Medal and Clasp and Khedive's Bronze Star. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Alexander, s.	84
M.P. East Worcestershire '59-68. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. A. C. Cal- thorpe, b.	85
K.G.; K.T.; K.P.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; P.C.; field marshal; app. Com.-in-Chief '56; by patent '87; is first cousin to Her Majesty; Ranger of Hyde, St. James's, and Richmond Parks. <i>Army and Navy.</i>			86
A minor. <i>The Priory, Brecon</i>	L.	Lord G. Pratt, m.	87
The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839.	L.	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, s.	88
A Lord in Waiting '86; Lieut. Oxford Hussars; J.P. and D.L. [Oxon. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. G. A. D. Hal- dane, b.	89
A Lord in Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. H. F. W. M. Sutton, s.	90
See special biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b.	91
The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. <i>White's</i>	L.	G. J. Howard, Esq., n.	92
D.L. Co. Wexford. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.		93
P.C.; L.L. Essex; M.P. co. Louth '47-74, Under Sec. Colonies '57-8, '59-65; Chief Sec. Ireland '65-6, '68-70; Pres. Board Trade '70-4; Privy Seal '84-5; Pres. of Council '83-5; is also Lord Clermont in the peerage of Ireland. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.		94
Was Rector of Lonsborough. <i>Castle Howard, Malton, Yorks.</i>	L.		95

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
95	240	Carlisle, Harvey, 28th Bp. of	Goodwin	1828	1828	1849
96	118	Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux, 4th E. of	Herbert	1793	1831	1849
97	329	Carrington, Charles Robert, 3rd L.	Carrington.	1795	1843	1868
98	343	Carysfort, William, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801).	Proby.	1789	1836	1872
99	355	Castlemaine, Richard, 4th L.	Handcock.	1812	1826	1869
100	469	Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, and L.	FitzPatrick	1869	1848	1883
101	147	Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E.	Cathcart	1814	1828	1859
102	160	Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan, and E.	Campbell	1827	1817	1860
103	406	Charlemont, James Molyneux, 3rd E. of. Sits as Lord Charlemont (1837).	Caulfield	1763	1820	1863
	389	Chaworth (<i>see</i> Meath).				
104	437	Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, and L.	Thesiger	1858	1827	1878
105	436	Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L.	Cavendish.	1858	1850	1882
106	252	Chester, William, 32nd Bp. of	Stubbs		1875	
107	66	Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of	Scudamore-Stanhope.	1622	1854	1887
108	562	Cheylesmore, Henry William, 1st L.	Eaton.	1887	1816	
109	135	Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of	Pelham	1801	1838	1886
110	243	Chichester, Richard, 71st Bp. of	Durnford		1802	
111	45	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of	Cholmondeley.	1815	1838	1884
112	360	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.	Spencer	1815	1864	1886
113	438	Churston, John, and L.	Yarde-Buller	1858	1846	1871
		Cianbrassill (<i>see</i> Roden).				
114	214	Ciancarty, Richard Somerset, 4th E. of. Sits as V. Ciancarty (1820).	Le Poer Trench.	1803	1834	1872
115	374	Cianricarde, Hubert (George, and M. of. Sits as Lord Somershill (1826).	de Burgh-Canning.	1825	1832	1874
116	382	Cianwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord Cianwilliam (1828).	Meade	1776	1832	1879
117	113	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of	Villiers	1776	1846	1870
		Clements (<i>see</i> Leitrim).				
118	31	Cleveland, Harry George, 4th D. of	Powlett	1833	1803	1864
119	322	Clifden, Henry George, 4th Visc. Sits as Lord Clifden (1794).	Agar-Ellis	1781	1863	1866
120	282	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L.	Clifford	1672	1851	1880
		Clifton (<i>see</i> Darnley).				
121	299	Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L.	Trefusis	1299	1834	1866
122	356	Clonbrock, Robert, 3rd L.	Dillon	1790	1807	1826
123	394	Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831).	Lawless	1789	1840	1869
124	126	Clonmell, John Henry Reginald, 4th E. of	Scott	1793	1839	1866
125	362	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L.	Abbot.	1817	1842	1867
126	481	Coleridge, John Duke, 1st L.	Coleridge	1873	1820	
127	541	Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. Sits as Lord Colville (1885).	Colville	1604	1818	1849

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.		95
P.C.; Under Sec. Colonies '57-9; Sec. Colonies '66-7 and '74-8; Viceroy of Ireland '85-6; High Steward Univ. Oxford; app. L.L. Hants '87. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Forchester, s.	96
P.C.; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-3; is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain; app. Gov. N.S. Wales '85. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. W. H. Carrington, b.	97
<i>Carlton</i>	L.		98
I.R.P.; formerly in the army <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. E. Handcock, s.	99
M.P. Portarlington '80-3; formerly in army; served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.		100
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Greenock, s.	101
M.P. Pembrokeshire '41-60; L.L. Carmarthenshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Emllyn, s.	102
L.L. Co. Tyrone. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Col. J. Caulfield (to <i>fr.</i> Viscountcy of Charlemont).	103
A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa; Lt. of the Tower of London. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s.	104
Has served in several regiments. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s.	105
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			106
Called to bar in Temple '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry. <i>Brooks's</i>		Lieut. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., b.	107
e. s. late Mr. H. Eaton, ed. Enfield, and Coll. Rollin, Paris, m. '39 Charlotte, d. and h. late T. L. Harman, of New Orleans, silk mer.; direc. Marine Ins. and Imp. Fire Ins. Assn.; D.L. Suffolk and Tower Hamlets, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., etc.; M.P. Coventry '65-80 and '82-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Col. Hon. H. Eaton, s.	108
M.P. Lewes '65-74. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. Rev. F. Godolphin Pelham, b.	109
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.		110
Is joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Rocksavage, s.	111
Coldstream Guards. First peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. <i>Guards'</i>		John Winston T. Spencer, c.	112
Formerly in the army. <i>Guards'</i>	C.	Hon. J. Yardley-Bulley, s.	113
Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Connaught Rangers. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Dunlo, s.	114
M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Mar. of Sligo (to <i>fr.</i> earldom).	115
An admiral on the active list; has been a Lord of the Admiralty. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Lord Gillford, s.	116
M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry. 11, <i>Berkeley Square, W.</i>	U.L.	Lord Hyde, s.	117
K.G.; M.P. South Durham '41-59, Hastings '59-64. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	H. de Vere Vane (to B. of Barnard only).	118
4, <i>Chesterfield Gardens, May Fair, W.</i>	L.	Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, m.	119
Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon R.V. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. W. H. Clifford, b.	120
M.P. N. Devon '57-66; Under Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; app. L.L. Devonshire '87. <i>Carlton</i>	L. C.	Hon. C. J. Trefusis,	121
R.P.; is L.L. Co. Galway. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. L. G. Dillon, s.	122
D.L. Co. Kildare. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. Lawless, b.	123
I.R.P.; formerly in the Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. T. C. Scott, b.	124
Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of House of Commons. <i>Carlton</i>	C.		125
P.C.; M.P. Exeter '65-73; Sol.-Gen. '68-71; Att.-Gen. '71-3; Chief Just. Com. Pleas. '73-80; Ld. Chief Just. of England '80. <i>Reform</i>	L.	Hon. B. Coleridge, M.P., s.	126
P.C.; K.T.; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Mast. of Colville, s.	127

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
128	215	Combermere, Wellington Henry, and Visct.	Stapleton-Cotton.	1826	1818	1865
129	444	Compton, Henry William, 3rd L.	Parnell	1841	1809	1883
130	3	Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st D. of.	Arthur	1874	1850	
131	554	Connemara, Robert, 1st L.	Bourke	1887	1827	
132	266	Conyers, Sackville George, 12th L.	Lane-Fox	1509	1827	1839
133	364	Conyngham, Henry Francis, 4th M. Sits as Ld. Minister (1821).	Conyngham	1816	1857	1882
134	289	Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711).	Boyle	1620	1829	1856
135	176	Cottonham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of	Pepys	1850	1874	1881
136	484	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 1st L.	Fremantle	1874	1798	
137	325	Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Salterford (1741).	Stopford	1762	1823	1838
138	76	Coventry, George William, 9th E. of	Coventry	1697	1838	1843
139	177	Cowley, William Henry, 2nd E.	Wellesley	1637	1834	1884
140	94	Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E.	Cowper	1718	1834	1856
141	9 & 224	Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Visct.	Gathorne-Hardy	1878	1814	
142	132	Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of	Craven	1801	1868	1883
143	375	Crawford and Balcarras, James Ludovic, 26th E. of. Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826).	Lindsay	1398	1847	1880
144	351	Crawford, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L.	Crewe	1806	1812	1835
145	358	Crawford, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L.	Crofton	1797	1834	1869
146	229	Cross, Richard Assheton, 1st Visct.	Cross	1886	1823	
147	27	Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of.		1799	1845	1878
148	258	Dacre, Thomas Crosby William, 2nd L.	Brand-Trevor	1307	1808	1837
149	489	Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875).	Ramsay	1633	1878	1887
150	277	Darnley, John Stuart, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Clifton (1608).	Bligh	1725	1827	1835
151	91	Dartmouth, William Walter, 5th E. of	Legge	1711	1823	1853
152	182	Dartrey, Richard, 1st E. of	Dawson	1866	1817	
153	257	De Clifford, Edward Southwell, 24th L.	Russell	1299	1855	1877
154	428	De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L.	French	1857	1855	1868
155	108	De la Warr, Reginald Windsor, 7th E.	Sackville	1761	1817	1873
156	398	De La Isle and Dudley, Philip, 2nd L.	Sidney	1835	1828	1851
157	411	De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd L.	Ponsonby	1838	1815	1855
158	196 & 206	De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E.	Maude	1791	1817	1886
159	562	De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L.	Fellowes	1887	1848	1887
160	254	De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L.	Fitzgerald-de-Ros	1264	1827	1874
161	395	De Saumarez, John St. Vincent, 3rd L.	Saumarez	1831	1806	1863

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Carrickfergus '47-57; formerly in 1st Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. R. W. S. Cotton, <i>b.</i>	128
Formerly in the navy. <i>Athenium</i> .	L.	Col. Hon. H. Parnell, <i>s.</i>	129
K.G.; P.C.; 3rd son of the Queen; Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; Lt.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief Bombay; commanded 1st Div. of Egyptian Exp. Force '82. <i>Army and Navy</i> .	.	Prince Arthur, <i>s.</i>	130
P.C.; 3rd s. of 5th E. of Mayo; m. '63 Lady Susan, <i>d.</i> late M. of Dalhousie; called to bar in Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-82; Und. Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80, and '85-6; app. Gov. of Madras '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	.	131
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	His two daughters.	132
Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of Mount Charles,	133
P.C.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-56; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-5; Master of Horse '86. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Visct. Dungarvan, <i>s.</i>	134
minor. <i>Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill</i> .	.	Hon. E. D. Pepys, <i>b.</i>	135
P.C.; M.P. Buckingham '26-46; has been Sec. to Treasury, Sec. for War, Chief Sec. for Ireland, and Chairman of Board of Customs. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, <i>s.</i>	136
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Stopford, <i>s.</i>	137
P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Deerpur, <i>s.</i>	138
Was Lt.-Col. Coldstream Guards; served in Crimea and India. <i>Travellers</i> .	L. C.	Visct. Dangan, <i>s.</i>	139
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Lord Mount-Temple <i>un. (peer)</i>	140
P.C.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy, M.P., <i>s.</i>	141
A minor. <i>Combe Abbey, Coventry</i> .	.	Hon. R. C. Craven, <i>b.</i>	142
M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Balcarras, <i>s.</i>	143
<i>Travellers</i> .	L.	.	144
I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, <i>b.</i>	145
P.C.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Secretary '74-80 and '85-6; Secretary for India '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. William Hy. Cross, <i>s.</i>	146
K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. <i>Gumnden, Austria</i> .	.	Prince George, <i>s.</i>	147
M.P. Herts '47-52; has been L.L. Essex. <i>Boodle's</i> .	L.	V. Hampden, <i>b. (peer)</i>	148
A minor. 5, <i>Hercford Gardens, W.</i>	L.	Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, <i>b.</i>	149
Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Clifton, <i>s.</i>	150
M.P. South Staffordshire '49-53; app. L.L. Staffordshire '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., <i>s.</i>	151
Succ. as Baron '57; has been a Lord in Waiting; L.L. Co. Monaghan. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Lord Cremorne, <i>s.</i>	152
<i>Marlborough</i> .	L.	Hon. C. S. Russell, <i>b.</i>	153
<i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. French, <i>s.</i>	154
High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Cantilupe, <i>s.</i>	155
Formerly in the army; descended maternally from William IV. <i>Carlton</i> .	.	Hon. P. Sidney, <i>s.</i>	156
M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. W. A. Penson, <i>b. by, s.</i>	157
I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; sat as V. Hawarden '50-86, when he was granted the dignity of an E. of the U.K. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, <i>c. (to Ir. peerage)</i> .	158
<i>e. s. of the 1st Lord (who was raised to the peerage July 5th, '87, and died Aug. 9th, '87); E. Eton; m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d. of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lt. 1st Life Guards, '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret'd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-5, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7. <i>Carlton</i>.</i>	C.	Hon. Reginald A. Fellowes, <i>s.</i>	159
Is premier baron; a lieut.-gen.; a Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. Mary Dawson, <i>d.</i>	160
Formerly in the army. <i>United Service</i> .	C.	Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, <i>s.</i>	161

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
162	377	De Tabley, John Byrne Leicester, 3rd L.	Warren	1826	1835	1887
163	344	De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. de Vesci (1884).	Vesey	1776	1844	1875
164	370	Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L.	Cholmondeley	1821	1870	1887
165	61	Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil, 8th E. of	Faulding	1622	1823	1865
166	396	Denman, Thomas, and L.	Aitchison-Denman	1834	1809	1854
167	538	Deramore, Thomas, 1st L.	Bateson	1885	1815	. . .
168	56	Derby, Edward Henry, 15th E. of	Stanley	1485	1826	1869
169	513	Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L.	Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone	1881	1829	. . .
170	59	Devon, William Reginald, 11th E. of	Courttenay	1553	1807	1859
171	19	Devonshire, William, 7th D. of	Cavendish	1694	1808	1858
172	297	Digby, Edward St. Vincent, 9th L.	Digby	1620	1809	1856
173	317	Doncaster, E. of (<i>see</i> Buccleuch & Queensberry) Donegall, Edward, 4th M. of. Sits as Ld. Fisherwick (1790).	Chichester	1791	1799	1883
174	504	Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st L.	Abney-Hastings	1820	1822	. . .
175	213	Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of. Sits as Visct. Hutcheson (1821).	Hely-Hutchinson	1800	1848	1866
176	314	Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot, 4th L.	Carleton	1786	1822	1875
177	278	Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L.	Dormer	1615	1830	1871
178	112	Douglas, L. (<i>see</i> Home). Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of. Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772).	Hill	1789	1871	1874
179	241	Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. Moore (1801).	Moore	1791	1825	1837
180	167	Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of	Reynolds-Moreton	1837	1827	1853
181	179	Dudley, William Humble, and E. of	Ward	1860	1867	1886
182	184	Dufferin, Frederick Temple, 1st E. of	Hamilton-Blackwood	1871	1826	. . .
183	88	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of.	Cochrane	1669	1852	1885
184	390	Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Dunning (<i>see</i> Rollo).	Murray	1686	1841	1845
185	452	Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kenry (1856).	Wyndham-Quin	1822	1841	1871
186	425	Dunsandle and Clanconal, Denis St. George, and L.	Daly	1845	1810	1847
187	333	Dunsany, Edward, 16th L.	Plunkett	1439	1808	1852
188	164	Durham, John George, 3rd E. of	Lambton	1833	1855	1879
189	231	Durham, Joseph Barber, 81st Bp. of	Lightfoot . . . . .	. . .	1828	. . .
190	301	Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L.	Rice	1780	1836	1878
191	435	Ebury, Robert 1st L.	Grosvenor	1857	1801	. . .
192	9	Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of.	. . . . .	1866	1844	. . .
193	166	Efingham, Henry, and E. of	Howard	1837	1806	1845
194	440	Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, and L.	Egerton	1859	1832	1883
195	198	Eglintoun and Winton, Archibald William, 14th E. of. Sits as E. of Winton (1859).	Montgomerie	1507	1841	1861

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Bar Linc. Inn 60; formerly Capt. Chester Yeo. Cav. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	P. F. F. Leicester, c. to baronetage only.	182
L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.	Yvo R. Vesey, s. (to fr. title).	183
A minor, 13, <i>Carlton House Terrace, S.W.</i>	C.	Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, c.	184
Hon. Col. Roy, Welsh Fusiliers. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Feilding, s.	185
First peer was the well-known Chief Justice of Queen's Bench. <i>House of Lords, S.W.</i>	C.	Thos. Denman, s. n.	186
M.P. Derry Co. '44-57; Devises '64-85; a Lord of the Treasury '52. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	G. W. B. de Yrburgh, b.	187
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Lynn '48-69; Under Foreign Sec. '53; Colonial Sec. '58 and '82-5; Sec. for India '58-9; Foreign Sec. '66-8 and '74-8; formerly a Conservative. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.U.	Lord Stanley of Preston, b. (peer).	188
M.P. Searboro' '69-80. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s.	189
P.C.; M.P. S. Devon '41-9; Chan. Duchy of Lanc. '66-7; Pres. Poor Law Board '67-8. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Lord Courtenay, s.	170
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as E. of Burlington '34; M.P. Camb. Univ. '29-31; N. Derbyshire '31-4; L.L. Derbyshire; Chancellor Univ. of Camb. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	M. of Hartington, M.P., s.	171
Formerly in army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Col. Hon. E. H. Digby, s.	172
Was Dean of Raphoe '32-73. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Belfast, s.	173
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Loudoun, s.	174
Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Suirdale, s.	175
Lt. Coldstream Guards in Crimea. <i>United Service</i>	L.		176
Was Capt. 74th Highlanders; served in Crimea. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Maj.-Gen. J. C. Dormer, C.B., b.	177
A minor. <i>East Hampstead Park, Wokingham</i>	C.	Ld. A. Hill, M.P., s. n.	178
P.C.; L.L. Co. Kildare; Ranger of the Curragh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	P. W. Moore, c. (to fr. earldom only).	179
P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; L.L. Gloucestershire. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Ld. Moreton, s.	180
A minor; attains majority May 25th, '88; Lt. Worces. Yeo. Cav. <i>Dudley House, Park Lane, W.</i>		Hon. J. H. Ward, b.	181
See biography. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Visct. Clandeboye, s.	182
S.R.P. '86; brevet lieutenant-col. <i>Army and Navy</i>	L.	Lord Cochrane, s.	183
A Lord in Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Fincastle, s.	184
Formerly Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	W. H. Quin, c.	185
Elected I.R.P. '53. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. S. J. Daly, b.	186
I.R.P.; an admiral on reserved list. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. W. Plunkett, M.P., s.	187
L.L. of Durham Co.; formerly Coldstream Guards. <i>Guards</i>	L.	Hon. F. W. Lambton, b.	188
See biography. <i>The Palace, Bishop Auckland</i>	C.	Hon. W. F. Rice, s.	189
Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia 70-1. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, s.	190
P.C.; M.P. Shaftesbury '22-6; Chester '26-47; Middlesex '47-57; Compt. of Household '50-4; Treas. of Household '46-7. Is uncle of the D. of Westminster. <i>Travellers</i> .		Prince Alfred, s.	191
K.G.; P.C.; second son of the Queen; is a vice-admiral. Comd. Squadron; Master of Trinity House. <i>United Service</i>	L.	Lord Howard, s.	192
M.P. Shaftesbury '41-5. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., b.	193
M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68; Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86. <i>Carlton</i> .			194
D.L. Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, Hered. Sheriff Renfrewshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. G. A. Montgomerie, b.	195

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
196	295	Egmont, Charles George, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762).	Perceval	1733	1845	1874
197	154	Eldon, John, 3rd E. of	Scott	1821	1845	1854
198	426	Elgin and Kintardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849).	Bruce	1633	1849	1863
199	345	Ellenborough, Charles Edmund, 3rd L.	Towry-Law	1808	1820	1871
200	174	Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of	Egerton	1846	1847	1862
201	540	Elphinstone, William Buller Fullerton, 15th L. Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885).	E. phinstone	1509	1828	1861
202	349	Ely, John Henry Wellington Graham, 4th M. of. Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801).	Loftus	1800	1849	1857
203	482	Emly, William, 1st L.	Monsell	1874	1812	
204	358	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815).	Cole	1789	1845	1886
205	490	Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876).	Crichton	1789	1839	1885
206	384	Erroll, William Harry, 18th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831).	Hay	1452	1823	1846
207	348	Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L.	Erskine	1806	1841	1882
208	537	Esher, William Balfour, 1st L.	Brett	1885	1815	
209	68	Essex, Arthur Algernon, 6th E. of. Sits as Ettrick (see Napier).	Capell	1661	1803	1839
210	220	Eversley, Charles, 1st Visct.	Shaw-Lefevre	1857	1794	
211	41	Exeter, William Alleyne, 3rd M. of	Secil	1801	1825	1867
212	212	Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Visct.	Pellev	1816	1861	1876
213	200	Falmouth, Evelyn, 6th Visct. Sits as Lord Fermanagh (see Erne).	Boscawen	1720	1819	1852
214	90	Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E.	Shirley	1711	1847	1859
215	183	Feversham, William Ernest, 1st E. of	Duncombe	1868	1829	
216	195	Fife, Alexander William George, 6th E. of	Duff	1759	1849	1879
217	385	Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831).	Plunkett	1628	1859	1881
218	517	Fisherwick (see Donegall). FitzGerald, John David, L.	FitzGerald	1882	1816	
219	446	Fitzhardinge, Francis Wm. Fitzhardinge, 2nd L.	Berkeley	1861	1826	1817
220	104	Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 4th E.	Wentworth-Fitzwilliam	1746	1815	1857
221	300	Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L.	Foley	1776	1850	1869
222	284	Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L.	Forbes	1442	1829	1868
223	371	Forester, Orlando Watkin Weld, 4th L.	Forster	1821	1813	1886
224	117	Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E.	Fortescue	1789	1818	1861
225	318	Foxford (see Limerick). Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Visct. Sits as Ld. Gage (1790).	Gage	1720	1854	1877
226	173	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of	Noel	1841	1850	1881
227	324	Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1796).	Stewart	1623	1835	1873
228	556	Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th Visct. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887).	Monckton-Arundell	1727	1844	1876
229	352	Gardner, L.	Gardner	1800	18—	1883
230	494	Gerard, William Canfield, 2nd L.	Gerard	1876	1851	1887
231	373	Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.	Gifford	1824	1849	1872
232	357	Glasgow, George Frederick, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ross (1815).	Boyle	1703	1825	1869
233	236	Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of Gordon (see Aberdeen).	Ellicott		1819	
234	462	Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Visct. Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868).	Preston	1478	1837	1876

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Midhurst '74. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	A. G. Patceval, c.	196
First peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Encombe, s.	197
P.C.; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Lord Bruce, s.	198
Was Col. 66th Berks Regt. First peer; was a member of the Cabinet of "All the Talents" '06, and Ld. Chief Justice of Eng. Father of present peer many years M.P. Canb. Univ. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. Towy, s.	199
Major D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. Cav. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Visct. Brackley, s.	200
Retired Capt. R.N.; served in Burnah, Crimea, etc. A Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Master of Elphin-stone, s.	201
<i>Royal Yacht Squadron</i>	C.	J. H. Loftus, c.	202
P.C.; Pres. Board of Health '57; Vice Pres. Board of Trade '66; Under Sec. Colonies '68-70; Postmaster Gen. '70-3; M.P. Limerick, Co. '74-74; is L.L. of Limerick. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. G. Monsell, s.	203
M.P. Enniskillen '80-5; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Viscount Cole, s.	204
M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-5; a Lord of the Treasury '70-5, and L. Fermanagh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Crichton, s.	205
Formerly a major Rifle Brigade; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; served and severely wounded in the Crimea. <i>Guards</i>	C.	Ld. Kilmarnock, s.	206
First peer was Lord Chancellor. <i>Naval and Military</i>	C.	Hon. M. Erskine, s.	207
P.C.; M.P. for Helston '66-8; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; Judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; Mast. of Rolls '83. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. B. Brett, s.	208
<i>Travellers</i>	L.	Lord Capell, g.s.	209
P.C.; Speaker of House of Commons '39-57; M.P. Downton '30-1, Hants '31-57; High Steward of Winchester. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	"	210
P.C.; M.P. S. Lincs. '47-57, Northants '57-67; Treas. Household '66-7; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '67; is hered. Grand Almoner; Lt.-Col. Com. 3rd & 4th Battns. Northants Regt.; A.D.C. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Burghley, M.P., s.	211
<i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. W. A. Pellew, b.	212
<i>Carlton</i>	L.	Col. the Hon. E. Boscawen, C.B., s.	213
Succ. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '50-67. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	W. K. Shirley, c.	214
P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-91; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms 80-3; L.L. Elgin; cr. E. of U.K. '85. <i>White's</i>	C.	Visct. Helmsley, g.s.	215
State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. G. S. Duff, un.	216
	L.	Hon. Rev. W. M. Plunkett, un.	217
P.C.; M.P. Ennis '52-60; Sol.-Gen. Irel. '55-6; Att.-Gen. '56-8, '58-60; Irish Judge '60-82; Lord of Appeal in Ordin. '82. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	"	218
M.P. Cheltenham '56-65; formerly Capt. Horse Guards. <i>Boodle's</i>	L.	Hon. C. P. Berkeley, b.	219
K.G.; M.P. Malton '39-41 and '46-7; Wicklow '47-57; L.L. W. Riding, Yorks. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Visct. Milton, g.s.	220
<i>Travellers</i>	L.	Hon. F. C. Foley, b.	221
J.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. M. Forbes, b.	222
Chancellor and Canon of York, and late rector of Gedling, Notts. <i>Walley Park, Broseley, Salop.</i>	C.	Hon. Cecil T. Forester, s.	223
M.P. Plymouth '41-52, Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. <i>Athenæum</i>	U.L.	V. Ebrington, M.P., s.	224
D.L. Sussex. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., un.	225
Was in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Campden, s.	226
1st P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, b.	227
M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s.	228
Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services	C.	Hon. F. J. Gerard, s.	229
Was Lt. Life Gds., ret. '76; hon. Major Lincs. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. B. Gifford, b.	230
V.C. Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Cecil T. Forester, s.	231
M.P. Bute '65; app. Lord Clerk Register of Scotland '79. <i>Scottish Conservative</i>	C.	Capt. D. Boyle, R.N. (to Sc. E'dom only)	232
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	"	233
Was in the army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. E. Preston, s.	234
<i>Government House, St. John's, Antigua.</i>			

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
235	401	Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Worthingham (1833).	Acheson	1806	1841	1864
236	219	Gough, George Stephens, and Visct.	Gough	1849	1816	1869
237	24	Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of.	Fitzroy	1875	1821	1882
238	350	Graham (<i>see</i> Montrose). Granard, George Arthur Hastings, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Granard (1806).	Forbes	1884	1833	1837
239	305	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L.	Norton	1782	1855	1877
240	165	Granville, Granville George, and E.	Leveson-Gower	1833	1815	1846
241	473	Greville, Algernon William Fulke, and L.	Greville	1869	1841	1883
242	261	Grey De Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L.	Clifton	1324	1858	1887
243	142	Grey, Henry, 3rd E.	Grey	1806	1802	1845
244	545	Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L.	Beckett	1886	1816	
245	105	Grinstead (<i>see</i> Enniskillen).				
246	328	Gulford, Frederick George, 8th E. of	North	1758	1876	1885
247	83	Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L.	Burrell	1790	1810	1870
248	500	Haddington, George, 11th E. of	Arden-Baillie-Hamilton	1819	1827	1870
249	221	Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, and L.	Palk	1880	1846	1883
250	7 & 526	Halifax, Charles Lindley, and Visct.	Wood	1866	1839	1885
251	22	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st L.	Giffard	1885	1825	
252	549	Hamilton and Brandon, William Alexander Louis Stephen, 12th D. of. Sits as D. of Brandon (1711).	Douglas-Hamilton	1843	1845	1863
253	485	Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L.	Hamilton	1886	1829	
254	226	Hammond, Edmund, 1st L.	Hammond	1874	1802	
		Hampden, Henry Bouverie William, 1st Visct.	Brand	1884	1814	
255	486	Hampton, John Slaney, and L.	Pakington	1874	1826	1880
256	218	Hardinge, Charles Stewart, and Visct.	Hardinge	1846	1822	1856
257	106	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of.	Yorke	1754	1836	1873
258	245	Hare (<i>see</i> Listowel).				
259	491	Harwood, Henry Thynne, 4th E. of.	Lascelles	1812	1824	1857
260	100	Harlech, William Richard, and L.	Ormsby-Gore	1876	1819	1876
261	361	Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of.	Stanhope	1742	1844	1881
262	144	Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L.	Harris	1815	1851	1872
263	256	Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of.	Ryder	1805	1831	1882
264	400	Hartismere (<i>see</i> Henniker).				
265	299	Hastings, George Manners, 11th L.	Astley	1864	1857	1875
266	388	Hatherton, Edward Richard, and L.	Littleton	1835	1815	1863
267		Hawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L.	Hawke	1776	1860	1887
268		Hay (<i>see</i> Kinnoul).				
269		Headfort, Thomas, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831).	Taylor	1800	1822	1870

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
L.L. of Armagh. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Visct. Acheson, s.	235
Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; served in China. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Gough, s.	236
K.G.; a general ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; C.B.; J.P. Northants, Bucks and Suffolk. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	E. of Easton, s.	237
Was L.L. Co. Leitrim. <i>United Service</i> .	L.	Visct. Forbes, s.	238
First peer was Speaker House of Commons. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Maj. C. G. Norton, c.	239
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Lord Leveson, s.	240
M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; was in 1st Life Gds. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, s.	241
s. late Baroness Grey De Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour Her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 2nd Baron Grey De Ruthyn.	L.	Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, b.	242
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Winchelsea '26-30, Higham Ferrars '31, N. Northumberland '31-41, Sunderland '41-5; Under Sec. Colonies '30-3; Under Home Sec. '34; Sec. for War '35-9; Sec. for Colonies '46-52; formerly L.L. Northumberland. The first Earl was Prime Minister '30-4.	L.	A. Grey, ex-M.P., n.	243
Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	C.	W. Beckett, M.P., b.	244
A minor		Hon. M. W. North, w.	245
Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. <i>Oxford and Camb.</i>	L.	Hon. W. M. Burrell, s.	246
S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Binning, s.	247
The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. <i>Turf</i> .	C.	Hon. L. W. Palk, s.	248
Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Visct. filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. <i>Athenaeum</i> .		Hon. C. R. L. Wood, s.	249
P.C.; M.P. Lambeth '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6; retd. July '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. G. Giffard, s.	250
Is premier peer of Scotland and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. <i>Turf</i> .	C.	A. Douglas-Hamilton, c.	251
M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-5. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s.	252
P.C.; Permanent Under Foreign Sec. '54-73. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. R. Brand, ex-M.P., s.	253
P.C.; M.P. Lewes '52-68; Cambridgeshire '68-84; a Lord of the Treasury '53-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury '59-66; Speaker of House of Commons '72-84; is h.p. of his b. Lord Dacre; L.L. Sussex. <i>Reform</i> .	L.		254
The first peer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sec. for Colonies, etc. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. P. Pakington, h.b.	255
M.P. Downpatrick '51-6; Under Sec. for War '58-9. First peer was a distinguished soldier and Gov.-Gen. of India. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, s.	256
P.C.; M.P. Cambs. '65-73; served in Indian campaign; Compt. of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds '74-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Royston, s.	257
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Lascelles, s.	258
M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, s.	259
Major Cheshire Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, b.	260
Under Sec. India '83-6; Under Sec. War July '86; is well-known cricketer; peerage conferred for eminent mil. serv. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. R. Harris-Temple, w.	261
P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, L'pool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. D. Ryder, b.	262
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s.	263
M.P. Walsall '47-52; S. Staffs. '53-7. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, s.	264
Capt. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.). <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., b.	265
M.P. Westmoreland '54-70; L.L. of Co. Meath; P.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of Bective, M.P., s.	266

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
267	337	Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L.	Allsopp-Winn.	1797	1845	1877
268	528	Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. Sits as Ld. Northampton (1845).	Henley	1799	1825	1841
269	454	Henniker, John Major, 3th L. Sits as Ld. Hartismare (1855).	Henniker-Major.	1800	1848	1870
270	198	Hereford, Robert, 16th Visct.	Devereux	1549	1843	1855
271	238	Hereford, James, 9th Bp. of	Atlay	1817	1817	
272	525	Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. Sits as Ld. Herries (1884).	Constable-Maxwell.	1489	1837	1876
273	542	Herschell, Farren, 1st L.	Herschell	1886	1837	
274	39	Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of	Seymour	1793	1843	1884
275	380	Heytesbury, William Henry Ashe, 2nd L.	A'Court-Holmes.	1828	1809	1860
276	217	Hill, Rowland Clegg, 3rd Visct.	Clegg-Hill.	1842	1833	1875
277	543	Hillingdon, Charles Henry, 1st L.	Mills	1886	1830	
278	544	Hillsborough, E. of (see Downshire).	Allsopp	1886	1842	1887
279	532	Hindlip, Samuel Charles, 2nd L.	Hobhouse	1885	1819	
		Hobhouse, Arthur, 1st L.				
280	488	Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of. Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875).	Douglas-Home.	1605	1834	1881
281	203	Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th Visct.	Hood	1796	1838	1846
282	354	Hopetoun, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809).	Hope	1703	1860	1872
283	514	Hothfield, Henry James, 1st L.	Tufton	1881	1844	
284	448	Houghton, Robert Offley Ashburton, 2nd L.	Milnes	1863	1858	1885
285	468	Howard of Glossop, Francis Edward, 2nd L.	Fitzalan-Howard.	1869	1859	1883
286	273	Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L.	Ellis	1597	1830	1868
287	155	Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E.	Curzon-Howe	1821	1822	1876
288	511	Hewth, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Hewth (1881).	St. Lawrence	1767	1827	1874
289	57	Huntingden, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of.	Hastings	1529	1868	1885
290	356	Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of. Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851).	Gordon	1599	1847	1863
291	455	Hutchinson (see Donoughmore).				
291	455	Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L.	Jolliffe	1866	1829	1876
292	194	Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of	Northcote	1885	1845	1887
293	107	Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of	Fox-Strangways.	1756	1847	1865
294	334	Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L. Innes (see Roxburghe).	O'Brien	1536	1839	1872
295	77	Jersey, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of	Villiers	1697	1845	1859
296	421	Keane, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. Kenlis (see Headfort).	Keane	1839	1816	1882
297	432	Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856).	Browne	1800	1825	1872
298	547	Kenry (see Dunraven).				
298	547	Kensington, William, 1st L. (Peerage U.K. 4th L. Peerage of Ireland.)	Edwardes	1886	1835	1872
299	315	Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L.	Kenyon	1788	1864	1869
300	458	Ker (see Lothian).				
		Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L.	Trollope	1868	1851	1874
		Kilmarnock (see Errol).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
I.R.P. (elected '83). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. A. Winn, <i>un.</i>	267
M.P. Northampton '59-74. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. F. Henley, <i>s.</i>	268
M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord in Waiting '77, '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. E. J. H. Major, <i>s.</i>	269
Is premier Visct. of England. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. C. Devereux, <i>s.</i>	270
See biography: <i>Athenæum</i>			271
L.L. E. Riding, Yorks., and Kirkcudbrightshire. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. G. C. Maxwell, <i>s.</i> (to Sc. bar only).	272
P.C.; M.P. Durham City '74-85; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. '80-5; Recorder of Carlisle '82-5; Ld. Chan. Feb. to July '86. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. R. F. Herschell, <i>s.</i>	273
P.C.; M.P. Antrium Co. '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Yarmouth, <i>s.</i>	274
M.P. Isle of Wight '37-47. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. F. A.C. Holmes, <i>g.s.</i>	275
M.P. North Shropshire '57-65. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. R. Clegg-Hill, <i>s.</i>	276
P. West Kent '68-83; a partner Glyn, Mills, and Co. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P., <i>s.</i>	277
P. E. Staffs. '73-80; Taunton '82-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Chas. Allsopp, <i>s.</i>	278
C; Q.C. '62; Charity Commissioner '66; Commis. of Endowed Schools '66; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. P.C. '81; mein. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.		279
L.L. of Berwickshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Dunglass, <i>s.</i>	280
Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. G. A. Hood, <i>s.</i>	281
A Lord in Waiting '85-6; reapp. July '86. <i>Scottish Conservative</i>	C.	Visct. Aithrie, <i>s.</i>	282
L.L. Westmoreland; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. J. S. R. Tuf-ton, <i>s.</i>	283
Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. The first peer was a poet and author. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. R. C. R. Milnes, <i>s.</i>	284
<i>White's</i>	L.	Hon. B. E. F. Howard, <i>s.</i>	285
Formerly in the dip. ser. and subsequently in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. T. E. Ellis, <i>s.</i>	286
Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief in India '54; is a general and served in the Kafir War. <i>Turf</i>	C.	Visct. Curzon, M.P., <i>s.</i>	287
M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. T. K. D. St. Lawrence, <i>h.b.</i> (to Ir. lordom).	288
A minor. <i>Sharavogul, King's Co.</i>	C.	Hon. O. W. Hastings, <i>b.</i>	289
P.C.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord in Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81. <i>Devonshire</i>	L.	Lord Douglas Gordon, <i>b.</i>	290
M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balaclava. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, <i>s.</i>	291
<i>s.</i> of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm. of Inland Revenue '77; Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board '81. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Visct. St. Cyres, <i>s.</i>	292
P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. <i>Turf</i>	L.	Lord Stavordale, <i>s.</i>	293
I.R.P. (elected '73); L.L. Clare Co. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, <i>s.</i>	294
Was a Lord in Waiting '75-7; L.L. Oxon. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Villiers, <i>s.</i>	295
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. G. D. Keane, <i>b.</i>	296
P.C.; M.P. Kerry Co. '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-5; L.L. Kerry Co. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Visct. Castlerosse, <i>s.</i>	297
P.C.; L.L. Pembrokehire; formerly in Coldstream Guards; M.P. Havertwest '68-85; Groom in Waiting '73-4; Compt. of Household '80-5; second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. <i>Devonshire</i>	L.	Hon. William Edwardes, <i>s.</i>	298
First peer was a distinguished judge. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., <i>un.</i>	299
<i>Junior Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. C. Trollope, <i>b.</i>	300

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
301	157	Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of	Needham	1822	1842	1880
302	161	Kimberley, John, 1st E. of	Wodehouse	1866	1836	..
303	123	Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of.	King-Tenison.	1768	1848	1871
304	444	Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L.	Kinnaird	1682	1847	1887
305	290	Kinnoull, George, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Hay (1712).	Hay	1633	1827	1666
306	407	Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838).	Keith-Falconer.	1677	1852	1880
307	503	Lamington, Alexander Dundas Ross, 1st L.	Cochrane-Baillie.	1880	1816	..
308	121	Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of.	Butler.	1756	1839	1866
309	339	Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. . . .	Rowley	1800	1848	1854
310	34	Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of .	Fitzmaurice	1784	1845	1866
311	54 & 101	Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of	Boothle-Wilbraham.	1880	1837	..
312	463	Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L. . . .	Lawrence	1869	1846	1879
313	439	Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L. . . .	Wyndham	1859	1836	1869
314	17	Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D. of	Osborne	1694	1828	1872
315	170	Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of	Coke	1837	1822	1842
316	416	Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L.	Leigh	1839	1824	1850
317	202	Leinster, Gerald, 5th D. of. Sits as V. Leinster (1747).	Fitz-Gerald	1766	1851	1887
318	387	Leitrim, Robert Bermingham, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Clements (1831).	Clements	1795	1847	1878
319	86	Leven and Melville, Alexander, 10th E. of .	Leslie-Melville	1641	1817	1876
320	163	Lichfield, Thomas George, 2nd E. of	Anson	1831	1825	1854
321	247	Lichfield, William Dalrymple, 91st Bp. of .	MacLagan	..	1826	..
322	331	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L.	Powys	1797	1833	1861
323	359	Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815).	Pery	1803	1840	1866
324	84	Lindsay, John Trotter, 10th E. of	Lindsay-Bethune	1633	1827	1851
325	63	Lindsay, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of .	Bertie	1626	1815	1877
326	533	Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. . . .	Lingen	1885	1819	..
327	408	Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd Visct. Sat as Lismore (1838).	O'Callaghan	1806	1815	1857
328	467	Listowel, William, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Hare (1869).	Hare	..	1822	1833
329	248	Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of	Kyle	..	1816	..
330	250	Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of Loftus (see Ely).	Lewis	..	1821	..
331	197	Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, and L.	Denison	..	1834	..
332	158	Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of. Sits as E. Vane (1823).	Vane-Tempest-Stewart.	1816	1852	1884
333	238	London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of	Temple	..	1821	..
334	368	Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Silchester (1821).	Fakenham	1785	1864	1887
335	143	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of	Lowther	1807	1857	1882
336	363	Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of. Sits as Ld. Kerr (1821).	Kerr	1701	1833	1870
337	262	Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Botsford (1868).	Abney-Hastings.	1633	1855	1874
338	404	Lovaine (see Percy). Lovat, S. J., 16th L. Sits as Lord Lovat (1837).	Fraser	1540	1871	1887

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Newry, s.	301
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as Lord '66; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-4 and '80-2; Sec. for India '82-2 and Feb. to July '84. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.	Lord Wodehouse, s.	302
Capt. and Hon. Maj. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers; I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Kingsboro, s.	303
D.L. and J.P. Perthshire. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L. U.	Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, s.	304
Formerly in the Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Hay, of Kintfauns, s.	305
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; app. Capt. Yeo. Guard July '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Inverurie, s.	306
M.P. Bridport '42-6 and '47-52, Lanarkshire '57, Honiton '59-68, Isle of Wight '70-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. W. C. Baillie, M.P., s.	307
I.R.P.; formerly in the navy; L.L. co. Cavan. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Newtown-Butler, s.	308
R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Maj. Hon. W. C. Rowley, b.	309
Under Sec. War '72-4; Under Sec. India '80; app. Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83. The family has included some distinguished ministers. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	E. of Kerry, s.	310
P.C.; succ. as Lord Skelmersdale '53; a Lord in Waiting '66-8; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '74-80; Lord Chamberlain '85-6; reapp. July '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	L. Skelmersdale, s.	311
Son of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s.	312
M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, s.	313
Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	M. of Carmarthen, s.	314
K.G.; Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and L.L. of Norfolk. <i>Brooks's</i>	G.L.	Visct. Coke, s.	315
Is L.L. of Warwickshire. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. F. D. Leigh, s.	316
D.L. and J.P. Co. Kildare; Capt. Kildare Militia '74-5; is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	M. of Kildare, s.	317
Retired lieu. Royal Navy. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Clements, s.	318
S.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. L. Melville, s.	319
M.P. Lichfield '47-54; formerly L.L. Staffordshire. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Visct. Anson, s.	320
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.	Hon. J. Powys, s.	321
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Glentworth, s.	322
Has been in the Rifle Brigade; a Lord in Waiting; A.D.C. to the Queen; Col. Comd. 5th Batt. R. Munster Fusil. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	D. C. Lindsay, c.	323
S.R.P.; formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Bertie, s.	324
Formerly in the Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	L.		325
Was Sec. to the Committee of Council on Education '49-69, and Permanent Sec. to Treasury '69-85. <i>Wetherby Gdns., S.W.</i>	L.		326
Has been in the army; formerly L.L. Tipperary. <i>Travellers</i>	L.		327
Formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord in Waiting '80. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Visct. Ennismore, s.	328
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	C.		329
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	C.		330
M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarborough '59-60; suc. as and L. '60. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Visct. Raincliffe, s.	331
M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland July '86; P.C. The and peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Castlereagh, s.	332
P.C. See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.		333
Lieut. and Life Guards. <i>24, Bruton Street, W.</i>	C.	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, b.	334
Adm. Westmoreland and Cumberland coasts. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. E. Lowther, b.	335
K.T.; P.C.; L.L.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; app. Sec. for Scotland, Mar., and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept. April '87. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Ancrum, s.	336
D.L. Ayrshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. P. F. Abney Hastings, b.	337
A minor. <i>Beaufort Castle, Beauty, Inverness</i>	L.	Hon. H. J. Fraser, b.	338

No.	Number of Pre- cedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Suc- ceeded.
339	171	Lovelace, William, 1st E. of.	King-Noel.	1838	1805	
340	127	Lovell and Holland (<i>see</i> Egmont). Lucan, George Charles, 3rd E. of	Bingham	1795	1809	1839
341	418	Lurgan, William, 3rd L.	Brownlow	1839	1858	1882
342	321	Lyttelton, Charles George, 3th L. Sits as Ld. Lyttelton (1794).	Lyttelton	1794	1842	1876
343	190	Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, 1st E. of.	Bulwer- Lytton.	1880	1831	
344	442	Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L.	Vernon	1859	1824	1873
345	96	Maelesfield, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of.	Parker	1721	1821	1850
346	553	Macnaghten, Edward, L.	Macnaghten	1887	1830	
347	558	Magheramorne, James Macnaghten, 1st L.	M'Garel- Hogg.	1887	1823	
348	120	Malmesbury, James Howard, 3rd E. of	Harris	1800	1807	1841
349	24	Manchester, William Drogo, 7th D. of	Montagu	1719	1823	1855
350	353	Manners, John Thomas, 3rd L.	Manners	1807	1852	1864
351	114	Mansfield, William David, 4th E. of	Murray	1792	1806	1840
352	140	Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. of	Pierrepont	1806	1825	1860
353	79	Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of	Goodeve- Erskine.	1404	1836	1866
354	81	Mar and Kellie, Walter Henry, 13th E. of	Erskine	1565	1839	1832
355	20	Marlborough, George Charles, 8th D. of	Spencer- Churchill.	1702	1844	1883
356	369	Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Visct. Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821).	Skeffington	1660	1842	1863
357	335	Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L.	Massy.	1767	1835	1874
358	389	Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of. Sits as Lord Chaworth (1831). Meldrum (<i>see</i> Huntly).	Brabazon	1627	1841	1887
359	208	Melville, Henry, 5th Visct.	Dundas	1802	1835	1886
360	414	Mendip (<i>see</i> Chfden). Meredyth (<i>see</i> Athlumney). Methuen, Frederick Henry Paul, and L.	Methuen	1838	1818	1849
361	291	Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.	Willoughby	1711	1844	1877
362	326	Middleton, William, 8th Visct. Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1796).	Brodrick	1717	1830	1870
363	122	Miltown, Edward Nugent, 6th E. of	Leeson	1763	1835	1871
364	146	Minster (<i>see</i> Conyngham). Minto, William Hugh, 3rd E. of	Elliot-Murray Kynynmound	1813	1814	1859
365	453	Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. Monck (1866). Monckton (<i>see</i> Galway).	Monck	1800	1819	1849
366	483	Moncreiff, James Wellwood, 1st L.	Moncreiff	1873	1811	

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Part	Heir.	No.
Married the only dau. of Lord Byron the poet; L.L. Surrey. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Visct. Ockham, s. (See Wentworth.)	339
I.R.P.; M.P. Mayo '56-59; a retired general; Col. of First Life Guards; served in the Crimea; L.L. Co. Mayo. <i>Carlton</i> . Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Bingham, s.	340
M.P. East Wiltshire '68-74; Land Commissr. for England. <i>Brooks's</i> .	U.L.	Hon. J. R. Brownlow, b.	341
Succ. as and Lord '73; was some years in the dip. servi e, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal just previously to his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of India '76-80; app. Ambassador at Paris Nov. '87; elect. Rect. Univ. Glasgow 87. The first lord was the celebrated author. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s.	342
Has been in the diplomatic service. 4, Belgrave Place, S.W.	L.	Visct. Knebworth, s.	343
M.P. Oxfordshire '37-41. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. the Rev. C. J. Vernon, b.	344
P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Benchr '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-5; N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Parker, s.	345
s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg, Bart.; ed. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; m. '57 Caroline Elizabeth, d. of the 1st Lord Penrhyn; entered 1st Life Guards '43, retired as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59; J.P. Middlesex, Westminster, and Co. Antrim; succ. to baronetcy '76; Chm. Met. Bd. Works since '70; M.P. Bath '65-8, Truro '71-85; Middlesex (Hornsey D.) '85-7; K.C.B. '74; assumed by royal licence '77 additional name of M. Garel.	C.	Hon. James Douglas M. Garel-Hogg, s.	347
P.C.; M.P. Wilton '41; Foreign Sec. '52 and '58-9; Lord Privy Seal '66-8 and '74-6. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Admiral Sir E. A. J. Harris, K.C.B., b.	348
M.P. Bewdley '48-51, Hunts '52-5; formerly in the Gds. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Mandeville, s.	349
Formerly in the Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. Manners, b.	350
M.P. Aldborough '30, Woodstock '31, Norwich '32-7, Perthshire '37-40; a Lord of the Treasury '34-5; is L.L. Clackmannanshire and hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Stormont, s.	351
M.P. South Notts '52-60. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	V. Newark, M.P., s.	352
S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act, '85. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Garloch, s.	353
S. P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Erskine, s.	354
Formerly in the Horse Guards. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. <i>Hurlingham</i> .	C.	M. of Blandford, s.	355
Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797; L.L. Co. Louth. The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of the Irish House of Coms. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington, s.	356
I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s.	357
P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Bat. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life before succeeding to title, as Ld. Wabazon. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.B.	Lord Ardee, s.	358
Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh	..	Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, b.	359
Formerly in the army; a Lord in Waiting '68-74, '80-5, and Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Col. Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., s.	360
Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. E. P. Wilmoughby, b.	361
High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '69-70. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. W. St. J. Broderick, M.P., s.	362
I.R.P. (elected '81). Descended from a mem. of the Northamptonshire family of the Leasons of Whitfield, who went to Ireland as an officer in the army of Charles I. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Leeson, b.	363
M.P. Hythe '37-41, Greenock '47-52, Clackmannanshire '57-9. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Visct. Melgund, s.	364
P.C.; M.P. Portsmouth '52-7; a Lord of the Treasury '53-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '61-8; L.L. Dublin Co. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, s.	365
P.C.; M.P. Leith '51-9, Edinburgh '50-68, Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '68-9; Sol.-Gen. for Scot. '50-1; Lord Advocate '51-2, '53-7, '59-66, and '68-9; app. Lord Justice Clerk and Pres. and Div. Court of Sess. '69. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. J. Moncreiff, s.	366

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Titles	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
367	531	Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L.	Dodson	1884	1895	. .
368	531	Monkswell, Robert, and L.	Collier	1885	1845	1886
369	539	Montagu de Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L.	Douglas-Scott-Montagu.	1885	1832	. .
370	419	Monteagle (see Sligo). Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, and L.	Spring-Rice	1839	1849	1866
371	97	Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of. Sits as E. Graham (1792). Moore (see Drogheda).	Graham	1707	1852	1874
372	323	Moray, George, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796).	Stuart	1561	1814	1872
373	151	Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of	Parker	1815	1843	1864
374	80	Morton, Sholto George Watson, 1st E. of	Douglas	1458	1844	1884
375	392	Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L.	Lloyd-Mostyn	1831	1856	1884
376	53 & 116	Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of	Edgcumbe	1789	1832	1861
377	507	Mount-Temple, William Francis, L.	Cowper-Temple	1880	1811	. .
378	255	Mowbray and Stourton, Alfred Joseph, 23rd L.	Stourton	1895	1829	1872
379	161	Munster, William George, 2nd E. of	Fitz-Clarence	1447 1831	1824	1842
380	477	Napier, Francis, 10th L. Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872).	Napier	1627	1819	1834
381	461	† Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis, 1st L.	Napier	1868	1810	. .
382	138	Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E.	Nelson	1805	1823	1835
383	25	Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of.	Pelham-Clinton	1756	1864	1879
384	240	Newcastle, Ernest Roland, 1st Bp. of	Wilberforce	. . . . .	1840	. .
385	31	Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of	Fitz-Alan-Howard.	1483	1847	1860
386	40	Norby, George Augustus Constantine, 2nd	Phipps	1838	1819	1863
387	476	Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873).	Ellis-Agar	1806	1818	1868
388	271	North, of Kirling, William Henry John, 11th L.	North	1554	1836	1884
389	48	Northampton, William, 4th M. of	Douglas-Maclean-Compton	1812	1812	1877
390	522	Northbourne, Walter Charles, 1st L.	James	1884	1816	1829
391	188	Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of	Baring	1876	1826	. .
392	87	Northesk, George John, 6th E. of Northington (see Henley).	Carnegie	1547	1843	1878
393	26	Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of	Percy	1766	1810	1867
394	497	Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L.	Adderley	1878	1814	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party	Heir.	No
P.C.; M.P. East Sussex '74-80; Scarbro' '80-4; Chm. of Ways and Means '85-72; Financial Sec. Treasury '73-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board '80-2; Ch. Duchy Lane. '80-4; <i>Reform.</i>	L.	Hon. J. W. Dodson, s.	367
In. Temp. '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice. <i>Brooks's.</i>	J.	Hon. R. A. Hardcastle, Collier, s.	368
M.P. Selkirksh. '61-4, S. Hampshire '68-84; and s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, s.	369
Grandson of the first lord, the well-known minister. <i>Athenæum</i>	U.L.	Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s.	370
Army, Lt.-Col., Comdt. 3rd Bat. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	M. of Graham, s.	371
D.L. Inverness Co. <i>Travellers'</i>		E. A. S. Gray, s.	372
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-74; Under Sec. for War '80-3; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86. <i>Travellers'.</i>	L.	Visct. Boringdon, s.	373
S.R.P. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Lord Aberdour, s.	374
	C.	Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s.	375
P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86; is L.L. Cornwall. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Valletort, s.	376
P.C.; M.P. Hertford '53-68, S. Hampshire '68-80; a Lord of the Treasury '41; Lord of the Admiralty '46-52 and '53-5; Under Home Sec. '55; Pres. Board of Health '55-57; Vice Pres. of Council '57-8; Vice Pres. Board of Trade '59-60; First Comm. of Works '60-6; is Brevet-Major in the army. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.		377
<i>Hurlingham</i>	C.	Hon. C. B. Stourton, s.	378
First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Ld. Tewkesbury, s.	379
P.C.; K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy <i>pro tem.</i> on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia, and at Berlin. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.	William, Master of Napier, s.	380
Has been mem. of Coun. of Gov. of India; Acting Gov.-Gen. of India after death of Lord Elgin until arrival of a successor; Com.-in-Chief of Bombay army; commanded Abyssin. Exped.; Com.-in-Chief Bengal army; Gov. of Gibraltar; F.R.S.; D.C.L.; Constable of Tower and L. of Tower Hamlets '87. <i>United Service.</i>		Hon. R. W. Napier, s.	381
Is a grand-nephew of the celebrated Admiral. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Trafalgar, s.	382
<i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Ld. H. P. Clinton, b.	383
See biography. <i>Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>		E. of Arundel and Surrey, s.	384
K.G.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England. <i>Carlton</i>	C.		385
P.C.; M.P. Scarbro' '47-51 and '52-8; Compt. of Household '63-7; Gov. of Nova Scotia '58-63; Queensland '71; New Zealand '74-8; Victoria '80-5. <i>Travellers'</i>	U.L.	Rev. E. of Mulgrave, s.	386
M.P. Wilton '41-52. <i>Travellers'</i>	U.L.	Visct. Somerton, s.	387
Formerly in 1st Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. F. J. North, s.	388
K.G.; is a vice-admiral ret. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Earl Compton, s.	389
W.M.P. Hull '37-47. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. W. H. James, M.P., s.	390
P.C.; succ. as and Lord '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; a Lord of the Admiralty '57-8; Under Sec. India '59-64; Under Home Sec. '64-66; Gov. Gen. of India '72-8; First Lord of the Admiralty '80-5. <i>Travellers'</i>	U.L.	Visct. Baring, M.P., s.	391
S.R.P.; formerly Lieut.-col. Scots Guards. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Lord Roschill, s.	392
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Becclesford '31-2, North Northumberland '50-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '52; Vice Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '73-80; is L.L. of Northumberland. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	E. Percy, s. (dece'd)	393
P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-74; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '68-9; Under Sec. Colonies '68-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. C. L. Adderley, s.	394

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
395	233	Norwich, John Thomas, 88th Bp. of Ockham (<i>see</i> Wentworth).	Felham	1811	1811	.
396	474	O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, and L.	O'Hagan	1870	1878	1885
397	460	O'Neill, Edward, and L.	O'Neill	1868	1839	1883
398	133	Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of	Onslow	1801	1853	1870
399	403	Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, and L.	Browne-Guthrie	1836	1819	1860
400	141	Orford, Horatio, 4th E. of	Walpole	1806	1813	1858
401	89	Oriel (<i>see</i> Massereene).				
402	459	Orkney, George William Hamilton, 6th E. of	Fitzmaurice	1856	1827	1877
403	459	Ormathwaite, Arthur, and L.	Walsh	1868	1827	1881
404	365	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, and M. of. Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821).	Butler	1825	1844	1854
404	228	Oxenbridge, William John, 1st Visct.	Monson	1886	1829	.
		Oxenfoord (<i>see</i> Stair).				
405	242	Oxford, John Fielder, 31st Bp. of	Mackarness	.	1820	.
406	58	Pembroke and Montgomery, George Robert Charles, 13th E. of.	Herbert	1853	1850	1862
407	456	Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, and L.	Douglas-Pennant	1866	1836	1886
408	464	Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L.	Wilde	1865	1816	.
409	307	Percy, Henry George, E. Sits as Ld. Lovaine.	Percy	.	1846	.
410	239	Peterborough, William Connor, 26th Bp. of	Magee	.	1821	.
411	274	Petre, Rev. William Joseph, 13th L.	Petre	1803	1847	1884
412	379	Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, 4th L.	Plunket	1827	1828	1871
413	391	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, and L.	Bampfylde	1831	1837	1858
414	288	Poltwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L.	Hepburne-Scott	1860	1838	1867
		Ponsonby (<i>see</i> Bessborough).				
415	124	Portarlington, Henry John Reuben, 3rd E. of	Dawson-Damer	1785	1822	1845
416	23	Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of.	Cavendish-Bentinck	1716	1857	1879
417	223	Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1st Visct.	Portman	1873	1799	.
418	101	Portsmouth, Isaac Newton, 5th E. of	Wallop	1743	1825	1854
419	78	Poulett, William Henry, 6th E.	Poulett	1706	1827	1864
420	204 & 527	Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th Visct.	Wingfield	1743	1836	1844
421	137	Powis, Edward James, 3rd E. of	Herbert	1804	1818	1848
422	109	Radnor, 5th E. of	Pleydell-Bouverie	1765	1815	1869
423	430	Raglan, FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L.	Somerest	1852	1857	1884
		Ramsay (<i>see</i> Dalhousie).				
424	376	Randurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Randurly (1826).	Knox	1831	1856	1875
425	186	Ravenworth, Henry George, and E. of	Liddell	1874	1821	1878
426	372	Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L.	Strutt	1821	1844	1873
427	512	Reay, Donald James, 11th L. Sits as Ld. Reay (1881).	Mackay	1828	1839	1876
428	530	Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st L.	Baring	1885	1828	.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Cons. '57. See biography.	L.		395
A minor. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan, <i>b.</i>	396
M.P. Antrim Co. '63-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. E. H. O'Neill, <i>s.</i>	397
High Steward of Guildford. The first peer was Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. July '86 to Feb. '87, when he was app. Und. Sec. for the Colonies. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visc. Cranley, <i>s.</i>	398
I.R.P. (elected '69). <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. G. H. B. Guthrie, <i>s.</i>	399
M.P. East Norfolk, '35-7. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	R. H. Walpole, <i>s.</i>	400
S.R.P.; formerly in the army and served in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	H. G. Fitzmaurice, <i>n.</i>	401
*M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P., <i>s.</i>	402
Is hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly capt. Life Guards; L.L. Kilkenny Co. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord J. Butler, <i>b.</i>	403
P.C.; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-5 and Feb. to July '86. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Hon. D. J. Monson, <i>b.</i> (to barony of Monson).	404
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.		405
Succ. in the Herbert barony '61; Under Sec. War '74-5. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., <i>b.</i>	406
Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, <i>s.</i>	407
P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.		408
P.C.; <i>c.s.</i> D. of Northumberland; E. Oxford; m. '68 Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusil. and of Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87.	C.	L. Warkworth, <i>s.</i>	409
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.		410
Domestic Prelate at Vatican Court. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. B. H. Petre, <i>b.</i>	411
Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. <i>National</i> .	C.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, <i>s.</i>	412
P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, <i>s.</i>	413
S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. <i>Harden, Selkirkshire</i> .	C.	Mast. of Polwarth, <i>s.</i>	414
I.R.P. (elected '55). <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	L. S. W. D. Damer, <i>s.</i>	415
P.C.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; app. Master of the Horse '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. H. C. Bentinck, M.P., <i>b.</i>	416
M.P. Dorset '53-54, Marylebone '32-3; cr. Lord Portman '37; Lord Warden of the Stannaries. <i>United University</i> .	L.	Hon. W. H. B. Portman, <i>s.</i>	417
Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest. <i>Brooks's</i> .	U.L.	Visc. Lymington, M.P., <i>s.</i>	418
Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i> .	C.	Visc. Hinton, <i>s.</i>	419
I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; formerly in Life Guards. <i>Brooks's</i> .	U.L.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, <i>s.</i>	420
M.P. N. Shropshire '43-8; L.L. Montgomerysh.; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	G. C. Herbert, <i>s.</i>	421
L.L. of Wiltshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visc. Folkestone, M.P., <i>s.</i>	422
Formerly Capt. Gren. Gds., now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, <i>s.</i>	423
<i>Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes</i> .	C.	Visc. Northland, <i>s.</i>	424
M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. C. Adell, <i>b.</i>	425
Formerly Professor of Experimental Physics, Camb. Univ. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. R. J. Strutt, <i>s.</i>	426
Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84; Gov. of Bombay '85. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Baron E. Mackay, <i>c.</i> (to Sc. barony).	427
A merchant and banker in London. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. J. Baring, <i>s.</i>	428

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sutting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
439	332	Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L.	Lister	1797	1854	1876
440	13	Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of.	Gordon-Lennox	1875	1818	1860
441	50	Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of	Robinson	1871	1827	.
442	471	Robertes, Thomas Charles, and L.	Agar-Robartes	1869	1844	1884
443	246	Rochester, Anthony Wilson, 98th Bp. of	Thoro d.	.	1825	.
444	367	Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Glashamill (1821).	Jocelyn	1771	1823	1880
445	306	Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 7th L.	Rodney	1782	1857	1864
446	465	Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. Sits as Lord Dunsing (1869).	Rollo	1651	1835	1852
447	449	Romilly, William, and L.	Romilly	1865	1835	1874
448	134	Romney, Charles, 4th E. of	Marsham	1801	1841	1874
449	381	Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Ross (see Glasgow).	Primrose	1793	1847	1868
440	139	Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of	Parsons	1806	1840	1867
441	131	Rosslyn, Francis Robert, 4th E. of	St. Clair-Erskine.	1801	1833	1866
442	409	Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. Sits as Lord Rossmore (1838).	Westenra	1796	1853	1874
443	529	Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L.	Rothschild.	1885	1840	.
444	506	Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L.	Lowry-Corry	1820	1838	.
445	169	Roxburghe, James Henry Robert, 7th D. of. Sits as E. Innes (1837).	Innes-Ker	1707	1839	1879
446	180	Russell, John Francis Stanley, and E.	Russell	1861	1865	1878
447	21	Rutland, Charles Cecil John, 6th D. of	Manners	1703	1815	1857
448	435	Sackville, Mortimer, 1st L.	Sackville-West.	1876	1820	.
449	16	Saint Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of.	Beauclerk	1684	1840	1849
450	237	St. Albans, Thomas Leph, 1st Bp. of	Cloughton	.	1808	.
451	244	St. Asaph, Joshua, 70th Bp. of	Hughes	.	1807	.
452	245	St. David's, William Basil, 119th Bp. of	Jones	.	1822	.
453	150	Saint Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of	Eliot	1815	1835	1881
454	272	St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Mowbray, 16th L.	St. John	1558	1844	1887
455	429	Saint Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, and L.	Sugden	1852	1847	1875
456	557	Saint Levan, John, 1st L.	St. Aubyn	1807	1829	.
457	535	Saint Oswald, Rowland, 1st L.	Winn	1865	1820	.
458	207	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Viact.	Jervis	1801	1855	1885
459	56	Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of	Gascoyne-Cecil	1789	1830	1868
460	475	Saltersford (see Courtown). Sandhurst, William, and L.	Mansfield	1871	1855	1876
461	67	Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 3th E. of	Montagu	1660	1839	1884
462	346	Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L.	Sandys	1802	1840	1863

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord in Waiting '80-5, and in '86; <i>Brooks's</i> K.G.; P.C.; M.P. W. Sussex '4-50; formerly in Home Guards; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '50; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '84; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-8. <i>Carlton.</i>	U.C.	Hon. F. Lister, s. . . E. of March, M.P., s. . .	429 430
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-0; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '50; Under Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '50-52; Sec. for War '62-66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-4; First Lord of Admiralty Feb. to July '86; is L.L. N. Riding. <i>Athenaeum.</i>	L.	E. de Grey, s. . .	431
M.P. East Cornwall '80-2. <i>Athenaeum.</i>	L.	Hon. T. C. R. A. Robartes, s. . .	432
Cons. '77; see biography. <i>Athenaeum.</i>			433
Formerly in the army. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	Hon. W. Jocelyn, b.	434
Lieut. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. R. W. Rodney, b.	435
Formerly a S. R. P. <i>Athenaeum.</i>	L.	William, Master of Rollo, s. . .	436
Clerk of Enrolments, Chancery Div. First peer was Master of Rolls. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	Hon. J. G. Le M. Romilly, s. . .	437
Pres. Marine Society. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Marsham, s. . .	438
See biography. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	Lord Dalmeny, s. . .	439
D.C.L. Oxon; L.L.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); elected Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87. The 3rd E. was F.R.S., and Chancellor Univ. of Dub. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Ld. Oxmantown, s. . .	440
Was Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid on the late King of Spain's marriage; P.C., Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '86. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Ld. Loughborough, s.	441
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. P. C. West- cote, b. . .	442
M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; s. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	Hon. L. W. Roths- child, s. . .	443
Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.		444
M.P. Roxburghshire '70-4; L.L. of Roxburghshire. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	M. of Bowmont, s. . .	445
g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succ. <i>Broom Hall, Taddington.</i>		Hon. B. A. W. Rus- sell, b. . .	446
K.G.; M.P. Stamford '37-52, N. Leicestershire '52-7; L.L. Leicestershire. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Ld. J. Manners, M.P., b.	447
Formerly in Grenadier Guards; is an extra Lord in Waiting. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Sir L. Sackville- West, b. . .	448
P.C.; is hered. Grand Falconer, hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L.L. of Notts. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	E. of Burford, s. . .	449
See biography. <i>Athenaeum.</i>			450
See biography. <i>Athenaeum.</i>			451
See biography. <i>Athenaeum.</i>			452
Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. <i>Travellers'.</i>	U.L.	Lord Elliot, s. . .	453
Formerly in the army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke. <i>Junior Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, s. . .	454
The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. H. F. Sugden, b.	455
s. s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; E. Elton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '52); w. Lady Elizabeth, and d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; formerly Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D., '85-7.	U.L.	Hon. John Towns- hend St. Aubyn, s.	456
M.P. N. Lincs. '68-85; a Lord of the Treasury '74-80; for several years to '85 Con. Whip in House of Commons. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. R. Winn, M.P., s. . .	457
Formerly in the army; the 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. <i>Norton Disney, Newark.</i>	C.	Hon. R. C. Jervis, b.	458
See biography. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Cranborne, M.P., s. . .	459
Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord in Waiting '80-5; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's.</i>	L.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, b. . .	460
M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; formerly in Gren. Guards. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. V. A. Montagu, b.	461
Formerly in Life Guards. <i>St. James's.</i>	L.	Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, b. . .	462

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sinking Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
463	275	Saye and Selé, John Fiennes, 14th L.	Twistleton Wykeham-Fiennes	1447 1603	1830	1887
464	274	Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of.	Lumley	1690	1837	1884
465	293	Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L.	Curzon	1761	1831	1836
466	520	Seafeld, James, 9th E. of. Sits as L. Strathpey (1884).	Ogilvie-Grant	1701	1817	1884
467	420	Seaton, James, and L.	Colborne	1839	1815	1863
468	386	Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of. Sits as L. Sefton (1831).	Molyneux	1771	1835	1855
469	193	Selborne, Roundell, 1st E. of	Palmer	1882	1812	. .
470	71	Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of.	Ashley-Cooper	1672	1869	1886
471	272	Shannon, Henry Bentinck, 5th E. of. Sits as L. Carleton (1786).	Boyle	1756	1833	1868
472	347	Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of. Sits as L. Sheffield (1802).	Holroyd	1816	1832	1876
473	310	Sherborne, Edward Lepox, 4th L.	Dutton	1784	1831	1883
474	225	Sherbrooke, Robert, 1st Visct.	Lowe	1880	1811	. .
475	55	Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of.	Talbot	1442 1784	1860	1877
476	209	Shute (<i>see</i> Barrington). Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd Visct.	Addington	1805	1824	1864
477	285	Silchester (<i>see</i> Longford).				
478	349	Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L.	St. Clair	1489	1831	1880
		Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of. Sits as Lord Montagu (1806).	Browne	1800	1820	1845
479	308	Somerhill (<i>see</i> Clanricarde).				
480	12	Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L.	Cocks	1784	1815	1883
		Somerset, Archibald Henry Algernon, 13th D. of.	St. Maur	1546	1810	1885
		Somerton (<i>see</i> Normanton).				
481	192	Sondes, George Watson, 1st E.	Milles	1880	1824	. .
482	304	Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L.	Fitz-Roy	1780	1867	1872
483	466	Southesk, James, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1860).	Carnegie	1633	1827	. .
484	253	Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of	Ridding		1828	. .
485	110	Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E.	Spencer	1765	1835	1857
486	280	Stafford, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert, 10th L.	Stafford-Jerningham	1640	1830	1885
487	422	Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. Glenford (1841).	Dalrymple	1703	1819	1864
488	546	Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L.	Grosvenor	1886	1837	. .
489	64	Stanford, Rev. Harry, 8th E. of.	Grey	1608	1812	1883
490	95	Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E.	Stanhope	1718	1838	1875
491	415	Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L.	Stanley	1839	1827	1869
492	552	Stanley of Preston, Frederick Arthur, 1st L.	Stanley	1886	1840	. .
Stewart of Garlies (<i>see</i> Galloway).						

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Capt. Oxfordshire Yeo. Cav. and D.L. Oxon. <i>Brooks's</i>		Capt. the Hon. G. Cecil T.W. Fienes, s.	463
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. V. Lumley, s.	464
Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., s.	465
M.P. Elgin and Nairn '68-74; formerly in army; L.L. of Banthshire. <i>United Service</i>	L.	Visct. Reidhaven, s.	466
Retired general. <i>Army and Navy</i>	L.	Hon. R. J. U. Colborne, s.	467
K.G.; formerly in the Guards, retired '58; L.L. of Lancashire. <i>Travellers</i>	U.L.	Visct. Molyneux, s.	468
P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '47-52 and '53-7; Richmond '61-72; Sol.-Gen. '61-3; Att.-Gen. '64-66; Ld. Chancellor '72-4 and '80-5; cr. Lord Selborne '72. <i>Athenæum</i>	U.L.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., s.	469
A minor; s. of the eminent philanthropist. <i>St. Giles' House, Cranborne, Dorset</i>		Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), s.	470
Was in the diplomatic service. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Boyle, s.	471
M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Stanley, of Alderley (to 1 st barony), s.	472
<i>Travellers</i>	C.B.	Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, b.	473
G.C.B., P.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.; M.P. Kidderminster '52-9; Calne '59-68, Univ. of London '68-80; Joint Sec. Board of Control '52-5; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '55-8; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '59-64; Chan. of Excheq. '68-73; Home Sec. '73-4. <i>Athenæum</i>	U.L.		474
Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Ingestre, s.	475
M.P. Devises '63-4; formerly in Royal Navy. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. A. Addington, s.	476
S.R.P.; formerly in army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Mast. of Sinclair, s.	477
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers. <i>Travellers</i>		Ld. J. T. Browne, b.	478
Formerly in Royal Artillery. <i>May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire</i>	C.	H.H. Somers Cocks, s.	479
The first D. was the celebrated Lord Protector temp. Ed. VI. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Lord A. St. Maur, b.	480
M.P. E. Kent '68-74; formerly capt. Horse Guards; succ. as 5th L. '74. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Throwley, s.	481
Lt. 10th Hussars. A minor; attains majority May 11th, '88. <i>Aynho Park, Banbury</i>		Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, b.	482
K.T. '69; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Carnegie, s.	483
See biography. <i>United University</i>	L.		484
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-3 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. of Northants. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., s.	485
<i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. Fitz-O. S.-Jerningham, b.	486
M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Cos. Wigtownshire and Ayr; was Capt. Scots Guards. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Visct. Dalrymple, s.	487
P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '41-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-5; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-6. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s.	488
<i>Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope</i>		W. Grey, s.	489
M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-5; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Mahon, s.	490
Was in diplomatic service. <i>Travellers</i>			
P.C.; app. Pres. Board of Trade July '85; was M.P. Preston '55-8; app. Lanes '68-85; Blackpool Div. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '83; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; is brother and heir app. of E. of Derby. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. L. Stanley, b. Hon. Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, s.	491 492

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sining Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
498	175	Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of	Rous	1822	1862	1886
499	175	Stratford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E. of	Byng	1847	1890	1886
498	402	Strange (<i>see</i> Athole), Stratheden and Campbell, William Frederick, and L.	Campbell	1836	1824	1869
498	82 & 555	Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of. Sits as Ld. Bowes.	Bowes-Lyon	1841 1866	1824	1861 1865
497	413	Strathpey (<i>see</i> Seafield). Stuart of Castle Sturt (<i>see</i> Moray).				
498	523	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L.	Hanbury-Tracy	1838	1840	1877
498	523	Sudley (<i>see</i> Arran). Suffield, Charles, 5th L.	Harbord	1786	1830	1853
499	60	Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E. of.	Howard	1603 1626	1835	1876
500	30	Sundridge (<i>see</i> Argyll). Sutherland, George Grauville William, 3rd D. of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower	1833	1828	1861
501	185	Sydney, John Robert, 1st E.	Townshend	1874	1805	
502	434	Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 6th L.	Talbot	1831	1846	1883
503	92	Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Tankerville, Charles, 6th E. of	Bennet	1714	1810	1859
504	393	Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L.	Chichester	1831	1821	1837
505	210	Templetown, George Frederick, 3rd Visct.	Upton	1806	1802	1863
506	319	Tennyson, Alfred, 1st L.	Tennyson	1884	1809	
507	378	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L.	Abbott	1827	1865	1882
508	279	Teynham, George Henry, 16th L.	Roper	1616	1798	1842
509	551	Thring, Henry, 1st L.	Curzon. Thring	1886	1818	
510	319	Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L.	Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce	1792	1838	1874
511	493	Tollemache, John, 1st L.	Tollemache	1876	1805	
512	301	Torrington, George Stanley, 8th Visct.	Byng	1721	1841	1884
513	205	Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M.	Townshend	1786	1831	1863
514	441	Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, and L.	Morgan	1859	1830	1875
515	505	Trevor, Arthur Edwin, 1st L.	Hill Trevor	1880	1819	
516	251	Truro, George Howard, and Bp. of	Wilkinson	1850	1833	
517	457	Truro, Charles Robert Claude, and L.	Wilde	1850	1816	1858
518	310	Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881).	May	1694	1826	1878
519	515	Tweedmouth, Dudley Coutts, 1st L.	Marjoribanks	1881	1820	
		Tyrone (<i>see</i> Waterford). Vane (<i>see</i> Londonderry).				
520	267	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L.	Mostyn	1523	1860	1883
521	340	Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L.	Eveleigh-de-Moleyna	1800	1828	1868
522	296	Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L.	Venables-Vernon	1762	1854	1883

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
33, <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>	C.	W. J. Ross, s.	463
M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '65-6; Under For. Sec. '70; a Lord in Waiting '80; Under Sec. India '80; app. First Civil Service Commr. '80; is L.L. Middx.; called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford '80, but bore courtesy title of V. Enfield. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, s.	464
M.P. Cambridge '47-52; Harwich '59-60. <i>Reform</i>	L.	Hon. H. G. Campbell, s.	465
S.R.P.; is L.L. of Dorsetshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Glamis, s.	466
P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the navy; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. W. C. F. H. Tracy, s.	467
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. to July '86; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.U.	Hon. C. Harbord, s.	468
M.P. Malmesbury '59-68. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Visct. Andover, s.	469
K.G.; M.P. Sutherland '52-61; is L.L. of Sutherland and Cromarty. <i>Marlborough</i> .	L.	M. of Stafford, s.	500
P.C., succ. as 3rd Visct. '31; M.P. Whitechurch '26-31; Lord Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-74; Lord Steward '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. Kent; capt. Deal Castle. <i>Travellers</i> Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i>	L.	. . . . .	501
P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. <i>Carlton</i> Formerly in the Life Guards. <i>St. James's</i>	C.	Hon. J. B. Talbot, s.	502
I.R.P.; M.P. Antrim '59-63; a ret. general and col. and Life Gds.; served in Crimea. <i>United Service</i> .	C.	Lord Bennet, s.	503
Poet Laureate since '50. <i>Aldworth, near Haslemere</i>	C.	Hon. A. H. Chichester, s.	504
Lt. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt. Formerly in Royal Artillery. <i>Tower House, Shooter's Hill, Kent</i>	C.	Henry E. M. D. C. Upton, c.	505
Counsel to the Home Office '61-9; Parliamentary Counsel '69-86. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. Tennyson, s.	506
P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord in Waiting '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. H. G. Roper-Curzon, s.	507
M.P. S. Cheshire '41-68, W. Cheshire '68-72. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. J. G. H. L.C.-Bruce, s.	509
Formerly in army; served in Indian Mut. and Zulu war. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. W. F. Tolle-mache, s.	511
M.P. Tamworth '56-63. <i>Brooks's</i>	C.	Hon. G. M. Byng, s.	512
M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Raynham, s.	513
M.P. Co. Down '45-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P. b.	514
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Hon. A. W. Hill-Trevor, s.	515
A. volunteer A.D.C. to the Queen; Lt.-Col. com. 3rd V. Brig. Lond. Div. R.A. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	T. M. M. Wilde, s.	516
M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal Civil Service. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.U.	E. of Gifford, s.	517
M.P. Berwick '53-68 and '74-81; partner Meux & Co. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., s.	518
In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '58. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, s.	519
I.R.P. (elected '71). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. F. E. de-Mo-leyns, s.	520
Formerly in the army. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Hon. W. F. C. V. Vernon, s.	521

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Siting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
583	148	Verulam, James Walter, 2nd E. of	Grimston	1815	1809	1845
584	423	Vivian, Hussey Creapigny, 3rd L.	Vivian	1841	1834	1886
585	1	Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of.		1841	1841	
586	98	Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E.	Waldegrave	1729	1851	1859
587	302	Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L.	De Grey	1780	1843	1870
588	536	Wantage, Robert James, 1st L.	Loyd-Lindsay	1885	1832	
589	311	Warwick (<i>see</i> Brooke). Waterford, John Henry De La Poer, 5th M. of.	Beresford	1789	1844	1866
590	499	Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Watson, William, L.	Watson	1880	1828	
591	28	Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of	Wellesley	1814	1846	1884
592	366	Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821).	Charteris	1833	1818	1883
593	417	Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L.	Lawley	1839	1849	1880
594	268	Wentworth, Ralph Gordon, 12th L.	Milbanke	1599	1839	1862
595	445	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L.	Bethell	1861	1852	1875
596	32	Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of.	Grosvenor.	1874	1825	
597	62	Westmorland, Francis William Henry, 12th E. of.	Fane	1624	1825	1859
598	187	Wharfedale, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of.	Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.	1876	1827	
599	265	Wigan (<i>see</i> Crawford and Balcarres). Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L.	Verney	1492	1844	1862
540	136	Wilton, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of	Egerton	1801	1839	1885
541	501	Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L.	Guest	1880	1835	
542	33	Winchester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of.	Paulet	1531	1858	1887
543	232	Winchester, Edward Herold, 84th Bp. of.	Browne		1811	
544	65	Winchelsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon, 12th E. of.	Murray	1628	1851	1887
545	270	Windsor, Robert George, 24th L.	Windsor-Clive.	1529	1857	1869
546	487	Winmarleigh, John, 1st L.	Wilson-Patten.	1874	1802	
547	227	Winton (<i>see</i> Eglington). Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Visct.	Wolseley	1885	1833	
548	472	Wolverton, Henry Richard, 3rd L.	Glyn	1869	1861	1887
549	235	Worcester, Henry, 102nd Bp. of.	Philpott		1807	
550	412	Worthingham (<i>see</i> Gosford). Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L.	Wrottesley	1838	1824	1869
551	383	Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L.	Best	1829	1826	1867
552	168	Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of	Anderson-Pelham.	1837	1859	1875
553	8	York, William, 86th Archbp. of.	Thomson		1819	
554	172	Zetland, Lawrence, 3rd E. of	Dundas	1838	1844	1873
555	260	Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L.	Curzon	1308	1851	1873

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-43; a Lord in Waiting '52 and '58-9; L.L. Herts. <i>Carlton</i> . British Minister at Brussels since '84; in dip. service since '66. <i>Travellers</i> . See biography. <i>United Service</i> .	C.	Visct. Grimston, M.P., s. Hon. G. Crespiigny B. Vivian, s. Princes Albert Victor Christian Ed., s.	533 534 535
App. a Lord in Waiting '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Chewton, s.	536
M.P. West Norfolk '65-71; a Lord in Waiting '74-5. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, h.b.	537
K.C., K.C.B. Served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks. '65-85; Financ. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.		538
P.C.; M.P. Co. Waterford '65-66; formerly in Life Guards; Master of Buckhounds '85-6; L.L. Co. Waterford <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of Tyrone, s.	539
P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary '80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.		530
M.P. Andover '74-80; was a lt.-col. Gren. Guards. <i>Mariborough</i> .	C.	Col. Ld. A. C. Wellesley, b.	531
M. P. F. Gloucestershire '47-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treasury '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Elcho, M.P., s.	532
M.P. Chester April to July '80. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b.	533
Eldest surv. s. and heir of E. of Lovelace, by his first wife, the only d. of the celebrated Lord Byron, and g.s. of the late Baroness Wentworth; is styled by courtesy Visct. Ockham, that being the second title of the E. of Lovelace. <i>Athenaum</i> . Formerly in the army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. <i>Carlton</i> .	L.	Hon. Ada Milbanke, d.	534
K.G.; P.C., M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M.P. '69; Master of Horse '80-5; L.L. of Cheshire. <i>Brooks's</i> . Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i> .	C.	Hon. R. Bethell, s.	535
Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	U.L.	E. Grosvenor, g.s.	536
<i>Carlton</i> . Formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Burghersh, s.	537
<i>Carlton</i> . Is premier M. of England; is in the Guards, and served in Nile Expedition '85. <i>Guards</i> . See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> . High Sheriff Linco. '79; M.P. S. Lincs. '84-5; Spalding D. '85-7. <i>Carlton</i> . D.L. S. Salop. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. D. M. S. Wortley-Mackenzie, b.	538
P.C.; M.P. Lancs. '30-1, N. Lancs. '30-74; Chairman of Ways and Means '52-53; Chancellor of Duchy '67-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland Sept. to Dec. '68. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. R. G. Verney, s.	539
See biography. <i>United Service</i> .	C.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, s.	540
32, Eaton Place, S.W.	C.	Hon. I. C. Guest, s.	541
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> .	C.	Ld. H. W. M. Paulet, b.	542
A Lord in Waiting '69-74, '80-5; L.L. of Staffs, resigned '87. <i>Brooks's</i> . Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i> . Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Maidstone, s.	543
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> .	C.	Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s.	544
M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord in Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards. <i>Fury</i> . This baronet was for many years in abeyance prior to 1862. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	J. A. Wilson-Patten, g.s.	545
	C.	Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d.	546
	L.	Hon. Fred. Glynn, b.	547
	C.		548
	L.	Hon. W. Wrottesley, s.	549
	C.	Hon. H. M. Best, b.	550
	C.	Ld. Worsley, s.	551
	L.		552
	C.	Ld. Dundas, s.	553
	C.	Hon. D. Curzon, sis.	554

Bishops at present without a Seat in

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
1		Ely, Alwyn, 5th Bp. of	Compton	1100	1825	1886
2		Exeter, Edward Henry, 6th Bp. of	Bickersteth	1046	1825	1885
3		Lincoln, Edward, 8th Bp. of	King	800 (abt.)	1829	1887
4		Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of	Moorhouse.	1847	1826	1885
5		Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of	Carpenter	1836	1841	1886
6		Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of	Wordsworth	705	1843	1885
7		Sodor and Man, John Wareing	Bardaley	447	1833	1887

Scottish Peers who are

1		Arbuthnott, John, 9th Visct.	Arbuthnott	1641	1806	1860
2		Belhaven and Stenton, James, 9th L.	Hamilton	1647	1822	1855
3		Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L.	Borthwick	1452	1867	1882
4		Buchan, David Stuart, 13th E. of	Erskine	1460	1815	1857
5		Carnwath, Robert Harris, 12th E. of	Dalzell	1628	1847	1887
6		Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of	Tollemache	1643	1859	1888
7		Elbank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L.	Oliphant-Murray.	1643	1840	1871
8		Fairfax, John Contée, 11th L.	Fairfax	1627	1830	1869
9		Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th Visct.	Cary	1620	1845	1886
10		Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of	Maitland	1624	1840	1884
11		Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius	Bandini	1660	1818	1877
12		Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of				
13		Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of	Drummond	1605	1807	1840
14		Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of	Douglas	1682	1844	1858
15		Ruthven, Walter James, 6th L.	Hore-Ruthven	1651	1838	1864
16		Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.	Fraser	1445	1851	1886
17		Sempill, William, 15th L.	Forbes-Sempill	1489	1836	1814
18		Strathallan, James David, 8th Visct.	Drummond	1686	1839	1886
19		Torpichen, James Walter, 12th L.	Sandilands	1564	1846	1869

Irish Peers who are not

1		Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of	M'Donnell	1785	1821	1860
2		Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Visct.	Flower	1751	1820	1882
3		Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L.	Trench	1800	1868	1880
4		Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Visct.	Yeiverton	1800	1866	1885
5		Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L.	Aylmer	1718	1814	1858
6		Bantry, William Henry Hare, 4th E. of	White	1816	1854	1884
7		Bellew, Edward Joseph, and L.	Bellew	1848	1830	1866
8		Caffery, George Patrick Percy, 7th L.	Evans-Fraser	1783	1820	1843
9		Carrick, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of	Butler	1748	1835	1846
10		Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 3rd E. of	Stuart-Richardson	1800	1837	1874
11		Cavan, 4th E. of	Lambart	1647	1829	1887
12		Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Visct.	Chetwynd	1717	1843	1879

Parliament (see introduction to PEERAGE).

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			1
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			2
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			3
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			4
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			5
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			6
See biography. <i>Bishop's Court, Isle of Man</i>			7
not Peers of Parliament			
Formerly in the army. <i>Scottish Conservative</i>		John, Master of Arbutnot, s.	1
<i>Kilgraston Road, Grange, Edinburgh</i>			2
A minor; attains maj. Sept. 3rd, '88. <i>Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtownshire.</i>	C.		3
Formerly capt. 35th Foot		Ld. Cardross, s.	4
Formerly major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as lieutenant-col. <i>Naval and Military.</i>	C.	Lord Dalzell, s.	5
L.L. of Rutlandshire. <i>Backminster Park, Grantham</i>		Hon. A. Tollemache, s.	6
Formerly commander R.N.: served China '60. <i>Naval and Military.</i>		Hon. A. W. C. Olyphant Murray, Master of Ellbank, s.	7
Is M.D. <i>Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland U.S.A.</i>		Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s.	8
Formerly major Royal Sussex Regt., and ret. as lieutenant-col. '84. <i>Carlton.</i>		Hon. Lucius Plantagenet Cary, s.	9
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton.</i>		Visct. Maitland, s.	10
Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. <i>Rome</i>		Visct. Kynnaid, s.	11
Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussau in France. <i>Scottish.</i>		Visct. Strathallan, s.	12
Formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure re-election in '80, as was understood, because of his religious opinions. <i>Turf.</i>	C.	Visct. Drumlanrig, s.	13
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, s.	14
Formerly major and lieutenant-col. Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>		Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.	15
Formerly lieutenant. Coldstream Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. F. Sempill, Mast. of Sempill, s.	16
Formerly in the Dragoon Guards, and ret. lieutenant-col. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. W. H. Drummond, Master of Strathallan, s.	17
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade. <i>Naval and Military</i>	L.	Hon. James Archibald Douglas Sandilands, Master of Torpichen, s.	18
Peers of Parliament.			
Descended from the Lords of the Isles. <i>Travellers' Carlton</i>		Visct. Dunluce, s.	1
A minor. <i>Woodlawn, Co. Galway.</i>	C.	Hon. R. T. Flower, s.	2
<i>Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary</i>		Hon. W. C. Trench, s.	3
Lieut.-col. of Canadian Militia. <i>Melbourne, Quebec, Canada</i>		Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c.	4
<i>Kildare Street</i>	C.	Hon. M. Aylmer, s.	5
Ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland. <i>Barmath, Dundee, Louth.</i>		Hon. R. H. White, s.	6
<i>Castle Freke, Co. Cork</i>		Hon. C. B. Bellow, s.	7
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.</i>		Hon. F. J. Evans-Freke, s.	8
Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. <i>Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.</i>		Hon. C. H. S. Butler, c.	9
Is a M.P. (see Commons)		Hon. Rev. A. G. Stuart, s.	10
Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Kilmourie, s.	11
		Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s.	12

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded
13		Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L.	Bingham	1800	1852	1876
14		Clarina, Eyre Chalmers Henry, 4th L.	Massey	1800	1830	1872
15		De Blaquiére, William Barnard, 5th L.	De Blaquiére	1800	1814	1871
16		Decies, William Robert John De La Poer, 3rd L.	Horsley-Beresford	1812	1811	1855
17		Desart, William Ulrick O'Connor, 4th E. of	Cuffe	1793	1844	1865
18		Dillon, Arthur Edmund Dennis, 16th Visct.	Dillon Lee	1622	1812	1879
19		Doneraile, Richard Arthur, 5th Visct.	St Leger	1785	1825	1887
20		Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th Visct.	Dawney	1880	1844	1857
21		Dunalley, Henry O Callaghan, 4th L.	Pittie	1800	1851	1855
22		Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L.	Clifford-Butler	1324	1839	1881
23		Farnham, James Pierce, 9th L.	Maxwell	1756	1813	1884
24		Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L.	Roche	1836	1830	1874
25		Ffrench, Thomas, 4th L.	Ffrench	1798	1810	1860
26		Frankfort, Lodge Raymond, 2nd Visct.	De Montmorency.	1816	1806	1822
27		Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.	Canning	1818	1852	1871
28		Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Visct.	Vereker	1816	1819	1865
29		Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L.	Graves	1794	1847	1870
30		Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th Visct.	O'Grady	1831	1841	1877
31		Harberton, James Spencer, 6th Visct.	Pomeroy	1791	1836	1862
32		Hotham, John, 5th L.	Hotham	1797	1838	1872
33		Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd L.	Vanneck	1796	1818	1844
34		Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L.	Browne	1789	1843	1873
35		Kingsale, John Fitzroy, 31st L.	De Courcy.	1181	1821	1874
36		Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th Visct.	Hewitt	1781	1847	1887
37		Lyburne, Ernest Augustus Mallet, 5th E. of	Vaughan	1776	1836	1873
38		Lisle, John Arthur, 5th L.	Lysaght	1758	1811	1868
39		Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L.	Plunkett	1541	1868	1881
40		Macdonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L.	Macdonald	1776	1853	1874
41		Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of	Bourke	1785	1851	1872
42		Mezborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of	Savile	1766	1810	1860
43		Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th Visct.	Molesworth	1716	1829	1875
44		Mount Cashell, Stephen, 4th E. of	Moore	1781	1825	1883
45		Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Visct.	Butler	1550	1816	1846
46		Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th Visct.	De Montmorency	1763	1872	1880
47		Muncaster, Joselyn Francis, 5th L.	Pennington	1783	1834	1862
48		Muskerri, Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitzmaurice, 4th L.	Deane	1781	1854	1868
49		Newborough, Spencer Bulkeley, 3rd L.	Morgan	1776	1803	1832
50		Norbury, William Brabazon Lindsey, 4th E. of	Wynn	1827	1862	1873
51		Rudstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L.	Toler	1800	1833	1857
52		Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, and L.	Waldegrave	1800	1833	1857
			McClintock-Banbury	1868	1848	1879

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s.	13
Lieut.-gen. in the army and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, b.	14
Descended from a noble French family. Formerly R.N. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Hon. P. H. De Blaquiere, c.	15
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. M. De la P. Horsley-Beresford, s.	16
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. J. Cuffe, b.	17
Formerly a clerk in the Home Office. The family settled in Ireland in the 12th century. <i>Ditchley, near Charlbury, Oxon.</i>	C.	Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, s.	18
Formerly a Chief Clerk in office of Paymaster-Gen. <i>Jun. Carlton</i>	C.	Edward St. Leger, n.	19
Lieut.-col. 10th Hussars. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. Dawnay, s.	20
Formerly lieut. in the Rifle Brigade. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, s.	21
<i>Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter</i>	C.	Hon. R. St. J. F. Clifford-Butler, b.	22
M.P. for Cavan '43-65. Was lieut.-col. 97th Foot, and severely wounded in the Crimea. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. S. H. Maxwell, n.	23
<i>Kildare Street</i>	L.	Hon. J. B. Burke, b.	24
<i>Elm Park, Merriem, Dublin</i>	C.	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, b.	25
Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. R. H. De Montmorency, s.	26
Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s.	27
Hon. Col. 4th Brig. R.A. (S. Irish Div.). <i>Union</i>	C.	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, s.	28
Formerly R.N. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, s.	29
Formerly R.A. <i>Kilmallock, Co. Limerick</i>	C.	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, b.	30
<i>United University</i>	C.	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s.	31
Formerly R.N. and served in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, s.	32
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, s.	33
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s.	34
Premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187. Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Formerly in the army, and served in the Crimea. <i>Devonshire.</i>	L.	M. W. De Courcy, c.	35
J. P. Co. Donegal. <i>Cecil House, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>	C.	Hon. A. R. Hewitt, b.	36
<i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Ld. Vaughan, s.	37
8, <i>Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W.</i>	C.	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, s.	38
A minor. <i>Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth</i>	C.	Hon. T. O. W. Plunkett, n.	39
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s.	40
Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Governor-general of India, was assassinated in 1872. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. M. A. Bourke, b.	41
Was M.P. Gatton '31-2; Pontefract '35-7, '41-7. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Visct. Pollington, s.	42
Rector of St. Petrock, Cornwall. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, s.	43
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Moore Park, Kilworth, Co. Cork</i>	C.	Hon. C. W. Moore-Smyth, b.	44
D.L., J.P. Co. Kilkenny. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. E. Butler, s.	45
A minor	C.	Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, b.	46
M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont Div.) '85; re-elected '86. L.L. Cumberland. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. A. J. Pennington, b.	47
Formerly in the Royal Navy. <i>St. George's Yacht</i>	C.	Hon. H. R. T. R. G. Deane-Morgan, s.	48
<i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. W. C. Wynne, s.	49
Formerly lieut.-col. West Middlesex R.V. 70, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>	C.	Hon. H. R. Toler, c.	50
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s.	51
	C.	Hon. W. McC. Esbury, s.	52

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
53		Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L.	Thellusson	1806	1840	1852
54		Sherard, Castell, 10th L.	Sherard	1627	1849	1886
55		Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th Visct.	Southwell	1776	1872	1878
56		Taafe, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th Visct.	Taafe	1698	1833	1873
57		Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L.	Shore	1797	1840	1885
58		Valentia, Arthur, 15th Visct.	Annesley	1622	1843	1863
59		Wallsourt, Errell Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L.	Blake	1800	1841	1849
60		Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L.	Cavendish	1782	1839	1863
61		Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of	Nugent	1621	1870	1883
62		Wicklow, Cecil Ralph, 6th E. of	Howard	1793	1842	1881
63		Winterton, Edward, 5th E. of	Turnour	1766	1837	1879

Peersesses in their

With two exceptions the following are

1	Berkeley, Louisa Mary, Baroness	Milman	1421	1840	1882
2	Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness	Tyrwhitt	1455	1835	1871
3	Bolsover, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, 1st Baroness	Cavendish-Bentinck	1880	1834	
4	Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness	Burdett-Coutts	1871	1814	
5	Cromartie, Anne, 1st Countess of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower	1861	1829	
	Grey de Ruthyn (see under Peers entitled to sit in House of Lords, <i>supra</i>).				
6	LeDespencer, Mary Frances Elizabeth, Baroness	Boscawen	1264	1822	1831
7	Nairne, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Fitz-maurice	1681	1819	1867
8	Roths, Mary Elizabeth, Countess of. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Leslie	1457	1811	1886
9	Willoughby de Eresby, Clementina Elizabeth, Baroness.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby	1313	1809	1871

Peers created during '87. (For particulars see "Peerage.") **EARLS**—Londesborough, Lyons (*ob.*). **BARONS**—Addington, Armstrong, Basing, Bowes (see STRATHMORE), Oheylesmore, Connamara, De Ramsey, Lovaine (see PERCY), Macnaghten, Magheramorne, Monokton (see GALWAY), St. Levan. [NOTE.—The Earldom announced to be conferred upon Visct. Lyons is included in the above, but the patent was not completed before he died.]

Peers, English, Deceased (Jan. 1st, '87—Jan. 21st, '88). See OBITUARY.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of. **Chairman of Committees,** Rt. Hon. Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.—**Clerk of the Parliaments,** Henry John L. Graham, Esq. **Deputy Clerk of Parliaments,** Ralph Disraeli, Esq. **Maiding Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Com-** mons, B. Bethell, C.B.—**Counsel to Chair-** men, Muskhilites, and **Taxing Officer for** mair, Joseph H. Warner, Esq.—**Chief** Newbot Henry Haines, Esq.—**Senior** Norbot Grant, Esq., **Peers Printed** Radat A. W. Dubourg, Esq., **Principal** Department, and **Taxing Officer** Rat

(Judicial); G. J. Webb, Esq., **Clerk of the Journals**; M. A. Thoms, Esq., **Principal Clerk of Private Committees**; H. C. Malkin, Esq., **Clerk of Public Bills**—**Other Clerks,** Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B., E. F. Taylor, W. Austen-Leigh, J. E. Symons-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, C. L. Anstruther, Esqrs., Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, and V. M. Biddulph, Esqrs.—**R. W. Monro, Esq., Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office.**—**Clerk attending the Table,** A. Harrison, Esq.—**Receiver of Fees and Accountant,** W. A. Malony, Esq.—**Librarian,** J. H. Pulman, Esq.—**Examiners for Standing Orders,** J. H. Robinson and C. W. Campion, Esqrs.—**Clerk for Standing Orders,** H. C. Tower, Esq.—**Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,** Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.—**Yeoman-Usher,** Col. Sir R. C. Spencer Clifford, Bart.—**Sergeant-at-Arms,** Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.—**Deputy Sergeant,** S. Hand, Esq.—**Shorthand Writer,** W. H. Gurney Salter, Esq.—**Resident Superintendent,** Mr. Scott.

Peers, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Was M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. A. C. Thel- lusson, s.	53
Retired Comdr. R.N. <i>Glutton, Peterboro'</i> .	C.	Philip Halton, b.	54
A minor			55
President of Austrian Ministry '79-80. <i>Vienna</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Taaffe, s.	56
Formerly in the Scots Guards	C.	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, b.	57
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. Annesley, s.	58
Formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. <i>Travellers</i> .		Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s.	59
In Foreign Office '60-3. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. H. S. H. Cavendish, c.	60
A minor. <i>Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway</i> .		Hon. W. A. Nugent, b.	61
Formerly in the army; app. L.L. Co. Wicklow '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Clonmore, s.	62
D.L. Sussex. <i>Carlton</i> .		Visct. Turnour, s.	63

own Right.*Peersseer of the United Kingdom.*

	Hon. Eva Mary Fitz- Hardinge Milman, d.	1
<i>Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk</i> .	Hon. H. Tyrwhitt- Wilson, s.	2
13, <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>	Duke of Portland, step-son.	3
Married '81 Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and was elected for Westminster '83. <i>Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.</i>		4
Duchess of Sutherland	Visct. Tarbut, and s.	5
Married 45 the 5th Visct. Falmouth. 2, <i>St. James's Sq., S.W.</i>	Hon. E. E. T. Bos- cawen, C.B., s.	6
Widow of the 4th M. of Lansdowne. 15A, <i>Grosvenor Sq., S.W.</i>	M. of Lansdowne, s. (peer).	7
Widow of Martin E. Haworth, Esq.	Lord Leslie, g.s.	8
Joint hered. Great Chamberlain of England, the duties of which office are performed by her son Ld. Aveland (q.v.). 4, <i>Belgrave Sq., S.W.</i>	Ld. Aveland, s.	9

Penny Banks. Such banks exist in most towns throughout the country, and prove a great boon to the humbler classes, in enabling them to save penny by penny; and as a great many of these banks place their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks, their depositors have the additional benefit of knowing that their money is safe. To penny banks established in connection with the Post Office Savings Banks special aid is given (1) in furnishing specimen rules approved by the National Debt Commissioners, whose sanction is required before the funds of a penny bank can be received; and (2) in supplying free of charge, any number of books for the use of the depositors in the penny bank, on the understanding that they shall be issued gratuitously. Books for the purpose of keeping the accounts at a small charge are also supplied. Under the rules laid down for the penny banks connected with the Post Office, no one is allowed to have more than £5 at one time in the penny bank. So soon as his deposits amount to £1 the depositor is assisted to open a separate account in his own name at the Post Office

Savings Bank, to which he can in future, if he wish it, make his payments direct. No deposit of less than a shilling being, however, received by the Post Office, he is permitted to continue paying into the penny bank as before. The working systems of the penny banks generally vary, of course, according to the circumstances under which they are established, but the main principles are similar in all. The National Penny Bank is one of the most important of these banks, its chief office being in London. There are also large penny banks at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, York, Manchester, and other cities and towns.

Penny Stamp Slips. See POST OFFICE LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Pensioners, Civil List. See CIVIL LIST.

People's Palace for East London. The, opened last year ('87) by Her Majesty in person (see JUBILEE), is situated in the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasium, swimming baths, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named depart-

ment is intended to instruct youths in their trades (making a beginning even while they are still attending the elementary schools of the district). Great stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools (estimated to cost £20,000) will be paid for by the Drapers' Company, if an equal sum is raised for the library and reading-rooms. The main hall is now subscribed for (£25,000), but about £30,000 is still wanted to complete the cost of library, gymnasia, baths, and site, the last of which will have cost in total £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the trustees of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. During the year there has been held at the People's Palace an entertainment by the Drapers' Company to 7,000 working men, and an interesting "Apprentices' Exhibition," illustrating mediæval industries, which was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Dec. 11th, '87). Patron, the Queen; Treasurer, Mr. S. Charrington, M.P.; Chairman, Sir E. H. Currie. Offices of the Trust, Warrford Court, Throgmorton St., E.C.

Peppercorn Rent. A rent of one peppercorn a year—in other words, a nominal rent to be paid on demand. It is an expedient for securing an acknowledgment of the tenancy in cases where lands or houses are let virtually free of rent.

Peptone is the product of the digestion of albuminoid substances. Peptonised meat is prepared by artificially digesting lean meat in fresh gastric juice, straining, neutralising by carbonate of soda, evaporating and preserving by addition of glycerine and perchloride of iron or some other preservative. It is readily assimilated by the intestinal mucous membrane, and is exceedingly useful in those cases where nourishment has to be given by enemata.

Perak. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Perim. A small island in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, since 1855 held by Great Britain. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is subordinate to *Aden* (*q.v.*), and commands the Straits. A small garrison is maintained there.

Permissive Block System. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

Perpetual Pensions. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was, Jan. 28th, 1887, on the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh, appointed to consider this subject. The Committee took evidence, and reported before the close of the session as follows:—"That pensions, allowances, and payments ought not in future to be granted in perpetuity. That offices with salaries and without duties, or with merely nominal duties, ought to be abolished. That all existing perpetual pensions, allowances, and payments, and all hereditary offices, should be determined and abolished. That in all such commutations the Lords of the Treasury should take into consideration the circumstances of such pension, allowance, or payment, and whether or not any real service had been rendered by the original grantee, or was now performed by the actual holder of the office. That where no service, or merely nominal service, is rendered by the holder of an hereditary office, and where no service, or merely nominal service, was rendered by the original grantee of the pension, allowance, or payment attached to such office, the pension, allowance, or payment shall in no

case continue beyond the life of the present holder or recipient. That in all cases the method of commutation ought to involve and insure a real and substantial saving to the nation. That the rate of commutation usually adopted, of about twenty-seven years' purchase, is too high. That since Jan. 1st, '81, three hundred and thirty pensions, payments, and allowances, amounting in all to the annual sum of £18,957 9s. 6d., have been commuted by the payment of £527,983 18s. 4d.; and at rates of commutation varying from ten years' to thirty years' purchase. That some of these pensions appear to have been commuted, notwithstanding formal objections in writing lodged with the Lords of the Treasury, and without sufficient inquiry into the matters stated in such objections. An account of some of the perpetual pensions still in course of payment will be found under the head of FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Persia (Iran). * A rapidly decaying state, south-west of Asia, between Russia and India. Pop. 6,000,000 to 7,000,000. Formerly it was a point of English policy to sustain and develop Persia, and a certain amount of progress was made; but during the last thirty years no direct effort has been made to improve the country, and for the last fifteen we have practically had no policy at all. As a result, Russia has yearly acquired increased influence at Teheran, and since the conquest of the Turcomans by Skobelev (1882) gave her the means of easily disintegrating at least half of Persia, the Shah has been little more than the nominal ruler. Russia now regards Persia much in the same light as we regard Afghanistan: as a *quasi* dependency, from which all foreign influence, except her own, is to be excluded. Russian commerce is increasing at a marvellous rate in the Caucasus, and railways are rendering its resources available, while Persia is proportionately decaying nearly everywhere. European nations have very little power to arrest this descent of Persia to the position of a mere khanate, England being the only state really interested in Persia, owing to its proximity to Afghanistan. While the Afghans are generally warlike, and have plenty of mountain strongholds, Persia, for the most part, lies quite open to attack, and the people generally have lapsed into an enervated and apathetic condition, rendering a national rising out of the question. The country is three times as large as France (636,000 square miles), but much of its area consists of desert, dividing one province from another, and rendering them all easy to occupy in detail. The two richest are Azerbaijan, on the west side of the Caspian, and Khorassan, on the east. Their annexation by Russia is simply a question of time, as seen by her recent seizure of the Atak oasis, between Askabad and Sarakhs, and of the district of Old Sarakhs, to which the Shah's title was indisputable. As regards commerce, England controls that passing through the Persian Gulf (annual value about £1,000,000), while Russia enjoys predominance in the Caspian region, more especially since she abolished in 1883 a privilege, previously exercised by Europe, of sending goods in transit free of duty to Persia, across Trans-Caucasia. Persia possesses no fleet, and only a very limited army. Of late years, Austrian and Russian military missions have been employed by the Shah to form an army on the European model, but with very little success, due to Russian intrigue and the weakness of the

Teberan government. Persia has no public debt; *re. c. v.* £2,000,000; expenditure about £2,000,000. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **Persian Gulf**, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Persico, *Mgr.*, sent by the Pope in the autumn of '87 to report on the condition of Ireland. He is at present (Jan. '88) in that country, and though several versions of the report he is reputed to have made have been published in a summary form, there has been no authentic publication. His mission was really to consult chiefly with the Roman Catholics on the state of the country, and to inquire into the strength of the popular feeling behind the National League.

Personality. See LAND QUESTION.

Perth. Capital of Western Australia (*q.v.*), pop. 10,000; on Swan River.

Peru. A republic on the W. coast of S. America. Area, 483,847 sq. *km.*; pop. in 1876 about 2,700,000, but probably has been much reduced during the disastrous war with Chili, which completely shattered the power of Peru, and ended in an ignominious peace. Constitution modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, two delegates from each, and a House of Representatives nominated by electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, one for every 20,000 inhabitants. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion. Revenue was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties; direct taxation did not exist. Estimated revenue '87, £1,550,000; estimated expenditure, £2,000,000. It is almost impossible to state what is the actual revenue or expenditure, owing to the anarchy caused by the late war, which was nominally terminated by treaty of October 1883. There is an internal debt of about £10,000,000, and a foreign debt of about £33,000,000, chiefly secured on guano deposits, on which no interest has been paid since 1876, with the exception of a small amount paid to England in 1883, under an arrangement with Chili, which now holds the guano islands, that a percentage of the value of guano deposits should be paid to the bondholders. It is difficult for the same reason to estimate the strength of the army. The navy has practically no existence. At the close of the struggle in '83, Chili supported Iglesias, as president, who two years after was driven from power by the rebels under Gen. Caceres, who in '86 was elected president. Towards the close of last year ('87) the Peruvian Government issued a decree according to which 1 per cent. monthly of the Customs dues in silver will be applied to the purchase of bank notes, which will be burned, and also 5 per cent. of the bank notes received by the Customs. With the same object in view the import duties have been raised 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. By mail advices received in New York (dated Dec. 17th), it was reported that serious disturbances had arisen in consequence of the issue of the bank notes. A panic prevailed among the traders, who declined to receive them in payment, and the troops were called out to protect those who refused to sell in exchange for paper money. It was stated (New York, Jan. 19th) that the negotiations regarding the issue of the new loan of £10,500,000 had not yet been concluded, owing

to the increased divergence of opinion between the negotiators. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peterborough. Rt. Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., 26th Bishop of (founded 1541), son of the late Rev. John Magee, vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda; and grandson of Archbishop (Magee) of Dublin; b. at Cork 1821. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Became Hon. Canon of Wells Cathedral, and was created D.D. (1859). Appointed Preceptor of Clogher, and to the living of Enniskillen (1864), and Dean of Cork (1864). Is author of numerous works. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 1868. Dr. Magee is not only one of the strongest members of the episcopal bench, but also one of the most eloquent speakers in the House of Lords. **Petite Culture**, *La*. See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Petroleum. Derived from two Latin words, *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil. A natural oil found oozing from the ground in almost every part of the world; but most copiously in the Caucasus, Pennsylvania, Upper Burmah and Galicia. It is usual to bore for it; hence the term "striking oil" when a deposit is reached; a sentry-box-looking structure called a "derrick" surmounting the well and being a familiar feature of all oil-fields. In the United States are 25,000 wells, producing about 600,000,000 galls. a year; in Bakú 400, producing 380,000,000 galls. The Russian industry is more recent than the American; and while the largest recorded yield in the United States of a spouting well, called a "gusher" in America and "fountain" in Russia, has been 260,000 galls. per twenty-four hours, a similar well at Bakú in 1826 spouted 2,750,000 galls. In America it is common to bore 2,000 ft. for oil; at Bakú a well of 700 or 800 ft. deep is considered a deep one, and in 1885 the average depth of the wells was only 462 ft. The oil deposits in Upper Burmah are believed to be as rich as those of America, but have not yet been surveyed. In 1886 petroleum was discovered in Egypt, Beluchistan, Saghahien, Amoor, and several other places. In America the oil after being pumped from the well is sent through a "pipe line" to the refiners on the coast, whence it is exported to Europe under the name of "refined petroleum." **Paraffin** is a lamp-oil distilled from shale oil, which is extracted from a greasy coal called shale. It is an important industry in Scotland, where 70,000,000 galls. of paraffin are produced annually. Most of the mineral oil sold for use in lamps in England is designated paraffin, unless a fancy name, such as crystal oil be employed; but the bulk really comes from America and Russia, in both of which countries the refined article is called "kerosene." America produces over 600,000,000 galls. of lamp oil, Russia 120,000,000, Scotland 70,000,000. The consumption by the world is estimated at exceeding 2,000,000 galls. daily. The other products from crude petroleum are benzoline and benzine, dangerous spirits used for illumination and manufacturing purposes; lubricating oil, of which an immense quantity is employed for machinery; vasoline, a medicinal ointment; and liquid fuel, the latter being the refuse after the various distillations. Petroleum varies greatly in specific gravity, and in hardly any two countries is the oil alike. The American produces 70 galls. of lamp oil, the Russian 30, and the Galician 15 or 20, from 100 galls. of crude. On the other

hand, the Russian and Galician yield more lubricating oil and fuel. **Rangoon** oil is a lubricating oil obtained from Burmese petroleum. Unless burned in well-constructed metal lamps, petroleum or paraffin is a dangerous illuminant, causing annually one-tenth the fires in London, and on an average a fatality nearly every week. Reservoirs of china and glass are condemned by Sir Frederick Abel, Mr. Charles Marvin, and other eminent petroleum experts. Safety-lamps are now coming largely into use; one of the best the "Deffries," burns the most dangerous as well as the superior oil, and can be extinguished by blowing down the chimney without fear of danger. The **Petroleum Association**, 85, Gracechurch Street, London, represents the London trade, and issues certificates for all petroleum imported into the United Kingdom. **Bulk Transport** is the conveyance of oil in tanks instead of in barrels. It is universally adopted in Russia, and is coming into use in Western Europe and America. By this system the oil is conveyed from the well to the consumer's lamp without being barrelled at all: pipe lines transport it from the oil-fields to the refineries, tank steamers on over-sea voyages, tank cars on railways; and finally, after being pumped into storage tanks, it is conveyed in street tank waggons to the tanks of the retail vendor, or despatched in drums to the consumer.

Petrology. The study of rocks. See ed. '87. **Pettie, John**, R.A., b. at Edinburgh, 1839, and contributed his earliest works to the Royal Scottish Academy. Removing to London in 1862, the productions of his brush rapidly obtained notice, and (1866) he was elected A.R.A. Many of his works have been engraved. Mr. Pettie, who now takes high rank among portrait painters, as well as among those of more general subjects, was elected R.A. (1873) in the place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

Pettitt, Henry, distinguished writer and dramatist, made a brief appearance on the stage, Sadlers Wells, at the age of fifteen. A play which he had written together with Mr. Paul Meritt turning out a great success at Mr. George Conquest's theatre, the Grecian, determined Mr. Pettitt in taking up dramatic writing as a regular profession; he was for some time treasurer of the Grecian, and began writing the first of the series of successful plays that have made his name as a dramatist. He is an original and most prolific writer, and has taken part in the construction of most of the new dramas that have been produced in the Metropolis for the past eight years. He is also a writer of fiction, and has contributed numerous articles to various magazines. His leading works are *Queen's Evidence*, *Black Flag*, *The World* (in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Harris), *Taken from Life*, *Pluck* (Pettitt and Harris), *Love and Money* (Pettitt and the late Charles Reade), *In the Ranks* (Pettitt and G. R. Sims), *Human Nature* (Pettitt and Harris), *Run of Luck* (Pettitt and Harris), *Unhour Lights* (Pettitt and Sims). Mr. Pettitt, in collaboration with Mr. Sidney Grundy, wrote the popular drama, still running (Jan. '88) at the Adelphi, entitled the "Bells of Haslemere."

Phalansteries. See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES.

Philippine Islands. A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago and a Spanish colony. Area 114,326 sq. m., pop. 5,636,000. Capital

Manilla. pop. 470,000, in Luzon Island, a fine and spacious city. These islands are mountainous and volcanic, with many lakes, rivers, and marshes. Vegetation is rich, and much land very fertile. Tobacco and sugar are the chief crops; coffee, indigo, rice, etc., raised; hides, Manilla-hemp and cordage, cocoa-nut, sapan-wood, pearls and pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, bêche-de-mer, etc., also largely exported. Ruled by a Governor-General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Mariana Islands. But there are various independent native territories in the Philippines, of which Mindanao is most important. Exports to United Kingdom (1885) £980,090, imports from United Kingdom £955,962; exports to Spain £1,070,000, imports from Spain £174,000. A force of 8,256 troops is maintained. Bulk of population Malays, with some Negritos, Mestizos, or half-breeds, Chinese, and Europeans. Consult Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia," etc.

Phonograph. This instrument is chiefly intended for the reproduction of spoken sounds. It was invented at the end of '77 by Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, and the principal reason for this present notice is the fact that Mr. E. is on the point of submitting to the public his perfected phonograph, which he says will be adapted for commercial use and entirely supersede the older form. The general principle is the same as in the gramophone (*q.v.*), the invention of Mr. Berliner, who has to some extent anticipated the improved phonograph. In Mr. E.'s instrument he uses a brass roller covered with tin-foil, which is made to revolve, at the same time having a motion along its axis, and a stylus, under vibrations imparted to a diaphragm, indents the tin-foil, which can be removed and used for reproducing the original sound. This is done by a reverse process that records from the tin-foil indentations, corresponding sound waves upon a diaphragm. Of course, many complications which are impossible to detail. For turning out sheets or "phonograms" for messages are to be made in three sizes, according to the number of words in a communication. See also GRAMOPHONE.

Photography is the term applied to the chemical action of light upon a vehicle made sensitive by means of a coating or covering of emulsion, generally containing nitrate of silver. The year '87 may be said to have witnessed the Jubilee of Photography, for in '37 the first photographs on paper were made, and in that year the fixing of the image by hyposulphite of soda was first accomplished. In '39, L. J. M. Niépce first exhibited specimens of his work. In '40, Dr. Draper obtained a daguerreotype of the moon. Many writers give Nicéphore Niépce the credit of being the "inventor of photography"; but although he made many experiments, and actually obtained permanent pictures in the camera, his process was a slow one, and never became commercially of any value. In '51, daguerreotypes had been brought to a state of great perfection, and many were exhibited in the exhibition of that year. In the same year Mr. F. Scott Archer perfected the collodion process, and published full working details. By this process either negatives or positives could be produced at will. To this day the process is used by itinerant photographers; but as it does not admit of reproduction, it is

gradually passing out of use. In '57, M. Ferrier introduced his *carte-de-visite* form of portrait, and soon after *gelatine dry plates*, which have done so much to popularise photography, were introduced. The *platinotype printing* is a new process by which prints from negatives can be secured with all the beauty of tone and half-tone of the most perfect engravings. The *autotype* process is an outcome of photography, and deservedly popular for book illustration and picture reproduction. About two or three years since *gelatine bromide paper* was introduced by Eastman & Co., an American firm. This paper is developed as a *gelatine plate*, and gives very beautiful black-and-white prints. Photography is now an adjunct to almost every business. It is possible to take photographs upon negative paper which is made in a continuous roll of sufficient length to take 48 exposures, the paper being afterwards developed in much the same manner as glass plates. *Orthochromatic* or *isochromatic* photography has made many advances during the year. By this term is meant the rendering of *gelatine plates* sensitive to colour, giving in the print taken from a negative so treated varying degrees of tone. *Orthochromatic plates* are also of great service in connection with *photomicrography*, as by their use the detail in the subject is given much more distinctly. It is possible to make the ordinary plate sensitive to colour; and the following formula for that purpose was given by Mr. W. H. Hyslop, in a paper read at the *Annual Conference of the Camera Club* last year:—Stock solution: Erythrosine, $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.; ammonia 88° , 1 dr.; alcohol, 6 oz.; bromide of silver, 1 dr., converted into chloride with hydrochloric acid, thoroughly washed and redissolved in ammonia and water, bulk made up to 2 oz. To make up the bath, take Stock sol. erythrosine, 1 dr.; chloride sol. 20 min.; liq. amm., 88° , 1 dr.; water, 6 oz. Bathe the plate in this solution for *one minute*, then wash well and put it aside to dry, which will take a few hours, and it will be ready for exposure in the ordinary manner. In the middle of the year quite a *furor* was caused by the announcement that Mr. Mayall had discovered the secret of taking *photographs in natural colours*. This was almost immediately followed by an announcement that by the *Cellerier-Parkes process* photography in natural colours was an accomplished fact. In Mayall's process *orthochromatic plates* are used; and the print, after leaving the hypo bath, is placed in a solution which transforms the silver forming the image into silver oxide. The colours used in tinting are entirely new, and form part of the discovery: when applied to the print, they are said to unite with the image, after which the print is placed into an airtight vessel, into which silicon in a state of impalpable powder is blown; it is then coated with *sallycic acid*, and the whole—image, colours, and films—unite to form a flexible glass, which can be applied to the decoration of any material. The Cellerier-Parkes process is little more than a modification of the well-known *crystoleum process*. A carbon transparency is developed on a waxed glass plate, and on a sheet of paper a sketch of the subject is made in colours. The two images are united, and thus give the effect of a coloured photograph. The latest introduction of this kind is the *Vesagara films*, which are made of *gelatine rendered insoluble by the action of bichromate of potash or chrome*

alum. These films are afterwards coated with nitrate of silver emulsion, dried, and exposed in the camera in the same manner as a *gelatine plate*. The film is perfectly transparent, and after development yields an excellent print on *aluminised paper*. "During the year '87 many new applications of photography have been made, notably the use of *detective cameras*. These are made so small that it is possible to carry them under the coat with the lens protruding through a buttonhole; others are made in the form of a small hand-bag or disguised as a brown-paper parcel. It is therefore quite possible for a man's portrait to be taken without his knowing it. Many improvements have been made in *instantaneous shutters*; these are now so carefully adjusted by mechanical appliances, that they can be regulated to the thousandth of a second, and a prolonged exposure can be given to any part of the subject at will. Mechanics are brought to bear upon photography in every branch: cameras, lenses, and all appliances are made to the most exact gauge. During the year many thousands of people are employed in the manufacture of photographic apparatus. It has become a scientific and fashionable pastime, and ladies and gentlemen amateurs in many cases far excel professionals. They have an organ devoted specially to their interests—*The Amateur Photographer*—in which they take a very lively interest. *Photographic Societies* have been established in most important towns, and exhibitions of professional and amateur work are frequently being held. At the moment of going to press the Crystal Palace Company are advertising a *Photographic Exhibition*, which will be on a most extensive scale, and will probably embrace contributions from all parts of the United Kingdom. Consult the following books on the art-science of photography: "Instruction in Photography" (Abney); "Modern Photography" (Burton); "Manual of Photographic Chemistry" (Hardwick); "Art and Practice of Silver Printing" (Robinson and Abney); "Modern Dry Plates" (Eder).

Photometry. The name given to the different methods employed for comparing the intensity of two luminous sources. The eye being unable to judge directly the relative intensity of two lights, instruments called *photometers* are constructed for this purpose. They depend on one or other of the two principles, that the eye can readily distinguish whether two adjacent surfaces are equally illuminated, and whether two contiguous shadows have or have not the same depth. *Bunsen's photometer* is based on the first of these principles, and *Rumford's* on the latter. By photometry the relative illuminating equivalents of various light-producing materials can be compared. The common unit for comparison is the light emitted by a sperm candle burning 120 grains of spermaceti per hour. Other lights are said to have the intensity of so many such candles. Various new standards have been recently devised by Vernon Harcourt, Freeco, and others, but results are still returned in candle equivalents. Improved forms of photometers are due to Dibdin, Weber, etc., for more easily obtaining the illuminating power produced by coal gas and the electric light.

Pickersgill, Fredk. Richard, R.A., nephew of the late H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; b. 1820. Studied at the Royal Academy His "Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture appearing in

1847, was purchased for the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill has been a regular exhibitor in his time, and his pictures have generally commanded many admirers and good prices. Elected R.A. (1852).

Pietermaritzburg. Capital of Natal (*q.v.*), pop. 14,420.

Pike's Peak. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.
Pinero, Arthur Wing, b. in London 1835. Made his debut in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 1874. Later he was for some years a member of Mr. Irving's Lyceum company. Mr. P. has written several successful plays. One of his latest pieces was "Daddy Dick," played at the Court until the demolition of that theatre.

Pinak Marshes Drainage. Up to a few years since there existed in south-western Russia, on the borders of Galicia, a vast tract of marshy country, overgrown with dense forests, and quite impassable but to the doubtful characters who found a home here. About 1870 the Imperial Government determined to reclaim the tract, and from that time to the present the work has been carried on by the troops, under a staff of military engineer officers. Towards the end of 1886 it was calculated that about 4,000,000 acres had been reclaimed. Of this immense area 600,000 acres are said to have been bog, and are now meadow land; 900,000 acres of jungle have been converted to forest purposes; 500,000 acres of good forest land, standing in the midst of the marshes, have been made approachable by canals; and the remaining 2,000,000 acres have been thrown open to cultivation, 120,000 having been already occupied. This drainage has been done by means of ditches and canals, some of the latter being broad and deep enough to admit barges of several hundred tons burthen; but besides, 179 bridges have been built, 577 wells of from twenty feet to eighty feet bored, and 20,000 sq. miles of new country mapped out. During '87 the work of reclamation was continued, and as early as April it was calculated that 5,000,000 acres had been rescued from the swamp. General Jilinsky continues to direct operations. The local death rate has considerably decreased, and immigrants are being attracted from various parts of Russia. It has been discovered that the reclaimed land produces a peculiarly valuable description of hay, and recently the Government sent 16,000 tons of it to the garrison at Warsaw at half the local price. As the marsh district is one-fifth larger than Scotland, the work of reclamation will occupy some years.

Pipe Roll Society. Established 1883, for the publication of the Pipe Rolls, or Great Rolls of the Exchequer, which are preserved in the Record Office, and are almost perfect from 2 Henry II. to the present date. They relate to all matters connected with the revenue of the Crown, Crown lands, etc., and are thus of considerable importance for historical and genealogical research.

Pitch is a musical term defining the acuteness of musical sound. See ed. '87.

Pitman, Isaac, the inventor of Pitman's well-known system of shorthand writing, b. at Trowbridge, 1813. Educated at the Borough Rd. College of the British and Foreign School Society, becoming afterwards master of the British School at Barton-on-Humber. He removed to Bath in '39, where he subsequently established the Phonetic Institute, and set up a

press for printing his own handbooks of phonetic shorthand, and a series of classical works in phonetic type. Mr. P. is editor of the *Phonetic Journal*, which is devoted to the advocacy of writing and spelling reform. On the occasion of the recent Shorthand Congress (see SHORTHAND) the family of Mr. P. were presented with his bust.

"Plan of Campaign." See NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Playfair Commission, 1874. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Plough Monday. The first Monday after the Epiphany was fixed upon anciently for the return to agricultural duties after the Christmas holidays. Before the Reformation the countrymen kept lights burning before their patron saints to secure a blessing upon the work in which they were about to engage. Afterwards the day was celebrated with much hilarity in the course of which a plough decorated with ribbons was dragged about, while men dressed up, danced, sang, and played musical instruments.

Plymouth. Capital of Montserrat (*q.v.*).

Plymouth Brethren. So termed because they first appeared at Plymouth in 1830; twenty years afterwards they only possessed thirty-two places of worship in England and Wales. Mr. Darby, their founder, taught that all should be received into communion who confessed Christ, and acknowledged the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. They have no special order of ministers. The founder separated from the body before his death; their numbers now are considerable, and they are divided in various sects. Correct statistics of their actual numbers are not available, many of them being more or less connected with other religious bodies.

Poet Laureate, is an office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, etc. **Baron Tennyson** is the present Poet Laureate (appointed 1850).

Poles, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Police and Constabulary. According to the latest official return the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales was 36,447. This number gave one constable for every 765 of the estimated population for 1886. Since the year 1876 the increase in the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales has been 6,728 or 22.6 per cent., but allowing for the augmented population the real increase during the last decade has been but trifling. The average cost per man in 1886 was £97 19s. 9d. Six years previously, namely 1880, the average cost per man was £98 71s. 6d. The borough, etc., constables are in the proportion of 1 for every 737.4 of the population of the boroughs and places having constables under local Acts; the county constabulary of 1 for every 1190.0 of the popula-

sion of the counties, exclusive of the boroughs, etc., the Metropolitan Police (*q.v.*), deducting the number employed in Her Majesty's dockyards, parks, etc., of one for every 38·8 of the population of the Metropolitan Police District; and the City of London Police of 1 for every 56·0 of the City population. The cost of the police and constabulary for each of the years ending 29th September 1886 and 1888 respectively was £3,571,459 and £3,542,437.—**Ireland.** The latest official returns, published 1886, give the statistics of the **Irish Constabulary** for 1885. They show that the total strength of the force was 13,883, including **Royal Irish Constabulary** 12,654, and **Dublin Metropolitan Police** 1,229. The grand total shows a decrease during the year of 641 men, compared with the year 1884. The proportion of police for the estimated population of Ireland was 28 in every 10,000 of the people. The lowest proportion was 12 in 10,000, in Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, and the highest 35 in 10,000, in Galway. The total cost of the police establishments of Ireland for the year was £1,554,227, which showed a slight decrease compared with the return for the previous year. This total includes £1,407,223, the cost of the **Royal Irish Constabulary**, and £147,004, the cost of the **Dublin Metropolitan Police**.—**Scotland.** The latest official returns, published 1886, give the statistics of the **Scottish Constabulary** for 1885. They show that the total strength of the force was 4,009, and that the total cost was £361,933 ros. The police force in counties was 2,514, and in boroughs 2,495.

Police and Sanitary Regulations. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, Feb. 16th, '87, to whom was referred certain bills promoted by municipal and other local authorities proposing to create powers relating to police and sanitary regulations which would deviate from or extend or be repugnant to the general law. The Committee considered the bills in question, and presented a special report in which they stated that they had sanctioned the insertion in certain bills of the model clauses or some of them originally drafted under the instructions of preceding committees, and approved by more than one Parliament. The C. had not been made aware of a single case in which these clauses had led to complaint from the inhabitants of any borough or district to which they had been applied. The C. once more submitted to the House whether the time had not arrived for enacting in a general measure these police and educational and sanitary provisions. The C. expressed the opinion that the offence of selling or supplying infected milk after notice by lawful authority to desist from doing so was an offence too grave and perilous to the community to be met by a fine of 40s. They say that they had had their attention called more than once to the mischief arising from the overlapping of the boundaries of local authorities. A fresh cause of this mischief was frequently found in the extension of municipal boundaries to include the growing population of townships. What then happened was that while the sanitary jurisdiction over the extended area was vested in the town council of the borough, the poor law remained under the board of guardians of the outlying area. In all such cases the jurisdiction of the town council should be extended over the entire area in respect to every branch of local

government. The C. were struck with the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to the audit of municipal accounts, and thought the attention of Parliament should be directed to the matter, with a view to the establishment of a real independent audit.

Police Courts. **City:** Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. **Guildhall,** presided over by the Aldermen; Chief Clerk (vacant). **Metropolitan:** Bow Street, Covent Garden, Magistrates, Sir J. T. Ingham, Knt., J. Vaughan, and J. Bridge, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. Alexander. **Olerkenwell,** King's Cross Road, Magistrates, T. I. Barstow and F. N. Fenwick-Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. **Lambeth,** Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates, G. Chance and R. J. Biron, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. **Great Marlborough Street,** Magistrates, J. S. Mansfield and R. Milnes Newton, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone,** Seymour Place, Magistrates, W. M. Cooke and A. de Rutzen, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark,** Blackman Street, Magistrates, W. Slade and J. Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **Thames,** Arbour Street, East, Stepney, Magistrates, F. Lushington and T. W. Saunders, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer. **Westminster,** Rochester Row, Magistrates, L. C. T. d'Eyncourt and W. Partridge, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street,** Magistrates, H. J. Bushby and J. L. Hannay, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, E. Leigh. **Hammer Smith and Wandsworth,** Magistrates, J. Paget and H. C. Bennett, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich,** Magistrates, R. H. Bullock-Marsham and M. Williams, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham,** West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrate, E. Baggallay, Esq.; Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler. **Hours of Sitting:** Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Hammer Smith, 10 to 2; Wandsworth, 2.30 to 5; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

Police Disabilities Removal Act, '87, enables the police to vote at parliamentary elections, and provides that a constable who is likely to be prevented by being away on duty from voting at his own legal polling station may seven days before the election obtain from the chief constable a certificate entitling him to vote at any other polling station. A person otherwise entitled to be registered in respect of the occupation of a dwelling-house shall be deemed an inhabitant occupier thereof as tenant notwithstanding his temporary absence therefrom in the execution of duty as a police officer during a part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four consecutive months.

Political Economy. See detailed article in ed. '87. Consult, on the side of *Laissez-faire* (*q.v.*), Mr. Herbert Spencer's "The Man *versus* the State," and, on the other side, "The State in Relation to Labour," by Prof. Jevons.

Political Parties, English. It may be assumed that, under the universal household franchise now established by law, the various political parties in the country find their fair measure of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature. Upon this premise an analysis of the composition of the House of Commons will afford the best test of the strength of the respective schools of political thought throughout the three kingdoms. The present House of Commons was elected in July

'86, and consists of 670 members, of whom 389 are Unionists and 281 Home Rulers. The leading principle of the first-named party is the maintenance of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, as settled by the Act of Union of 1801. The Home Rulers, on the contrary, advocate the abrogation of the Act of Union and the restoration to Ireland of a separate parliament. This main division of parties dates only from the summer of '86, when Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards and more decidedly at the polling-booths. The anti-Home Rule Liberals, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government which has necessarily resulted from the successful combination, retain their independence, and have formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. They call themselves **Liberal Unionists**, but are described by the Gladstonians as **Dissentient Liberals**. Their principal leaders are Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain, the former two representing those who had belonged to the Whig section, and the latter those who had been included in the Radical section of the old Liberal party. The **Liberal Unionists**, or **Dissentient Liberals**, number 76, and the **Conservatives** 313, thus bringing up the total of Unionists to 389, and giving them a majority of 108 over their opponents. As the Conservatives do not of themselves form a majority of the whole House, the Government can only exist by reason of the support of the **Liberal Unionists**—a consideration which must have its effect on the general tenor of Ministerial policy. So long, however, as the Government can secure the active aid of from 20 to 30 of the 76 **Liberal Unionists**, they will be able successfully to resist all attacks—always supposing there should be no defection in their own Conservative ranks. Of this, though it is certainly an improbable contingency, there is a slight possibility, as some dissatisfaction has recently been expressed by certain of its own followers with the method now being adopted of carrying out the coercive policy of the Government. The 281 **Home Rulers** are made up of 196 **English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals and Radicals** (led by Mr. Gladstone, with Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley as his principal lieutenants), and 86 **Irish Nationalists**, or **Parnellites**—so named after their leader, Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell. Of these 85 sit for Irish constituencies, and one, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for the Scotland division of Liverpool. By their opponents the Home Rulers are often termed **Separatists**, although they warmly repudiate the imputation that the measures they advocate involve the separation of the two countries. In the Home Rule total are also comprehended a number of members who for certain subsidiary purposes form separate parties—such as the **Labour representatives**,

the advocates of Church Disestablishment, and some five or six gentlemen returned by Scotch constituencies specially to watch over the interests of the Highland Crofters. Strange to say, the **Social Democrats**, who have been making some stir in the Metropolis and elsewhere, have not a single representative in Parliament. The **Conservatives**, or, as they are sometimes called, **Tories** or **Constitutionalists**, form a more homogeneous party than their Liberal opponents, having fewer and less conspicuous internal divisions. Their professed policy is the maintenance of the Empire at all cost, the preservation of the Constitution as represented by the three estates of Crown, Lords, and Commons, the union of Church and State, and the upholding of the rights of property. Subject to these principles, the Conservatives claim to be as well disposed towards useful legislation and the reform of abuses as any other party in the State. The majority of the Liberal Unionists are in general sympathy with these views, but not so the Radical section of the Liberal Unionists led by Mr. Chamberlain. The Gladstonian Home Rulers base their claim to public support on the superiority of their legislation, the greater purity of their administration, and their devotion to the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. They are divided in opinion as to the maintenance of the State Church and the House of Lords. The sole programme of the Parnellite party consists of the demand for an Irish Parliament. They treat every other political question as of subordinate importance.—In the House of Lords there are only two parties—**Liberals**, mostly of the Whig or moderate class opposed to Home Rule; and **Conservatives**. The latter, whose leader is the Marquis of Salisbury (*q.v.*), the Prime Minister, are in a large majority. The derivation of the names by which the two great English parties are still frequently described has been explained by the late Lord Macaulay in the following passage:—"It is a curious circumstance that one of these nicknames was of Scotch and the other of Irish origin. Both in Scotland and in Ireland misgovernment had called into existence bands of desperate men whose ferocity was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scotland some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven mad by oppression, had lately (1679) murdered the Primate, had taken arms against the government, had obtained some advantages against the king's forces, and had not been put down till Moumouth, at the head of some troops from England, had routed them at Bothwell Bridge. These zealots were most numerous among the rustics of the western lowlands, who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appellation of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and was transferred to those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the Court and to treat Protestant Nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as Whiteboys. These men were then called Tories. The name of Tory was therefore given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne." For special analysis of the parties see Table at end of COMMONS.

Pollock, Sir Charles Edward, who comes of an old legal family, was born in 1823, and

called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847. For the first five years he had hardly any practice, being engaged in the production of legal literary works, which ultimately secured him considerable reputation. Q.C. (1866). Appointed a Baron of the Exchequer (1873). Baron Pollock is a Judge whose patience and courtesy are proverbial, and he is highly popular with the bar.

Pollock, Walter Herries, was b. 1850. Educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took classical honours (1871). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1874). After having been some time on the staff, Mr. Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review* (1883).

Polo, as at present played, was introduced into this country in 1872 by the officers of a Lancer regiment just returned from India, where they had played against native teams, who, mounted on their small ponies, were very expert in the game. It rapidly gained in popularity amongst the upper classes, and owing to the necessity of keeping the requisite expensive stud of ponies it must ever remain among patrician sports. Though of comparatively recent introduction, there is very little doubt that the game was played many years earlier by the Bedouins and other wandering tribes of the desert and Asia Minor, and closely associates itself with the ancient Eastern game of "Ougham," an equestrian pastime which in all probability led to the institution of the English game of mall, the street now known as Pall Mall being the favourite resort of the players in the days of its popularity. Lillie Bridge was the spot chosen for the first polo match of importance; but on the International Gun Club and the Hurlingham awarding it their support, contests became frequent, and the ground of the former, at Preston Park, Brighton, affords ample scope for the game, to excel in which the player must be a finished horseman, and be gifted with keen vision and strong nerve. The Monmouthshire Polo Club owes its origin chiefly to Mr. Reginald Herbert; and both at Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow the sport has won for itself a secure home, whilst the contests between these Universities and Public Schools at the Hurlingham inclosure attract the *élite* of the fashionable world.

Pondicherry. A town and port of S.E. India, below Madras. It is a French possession. Together with other stations, Malacca, Ceylon, Yanaon, Chandernagore, France holds 190 sq. m. in India, pop. 282,723. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Pondoland. A district of the Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*) lying along the St. John River. Part of it remained independent until 1886-7, when, in consequence of Pondo raids upon the Xesibes, a tribe under British protection, pressure was put upon the Pondo chief Umquikela, and an arrangement came to. He conceded rights and various claims over portions of territory to the Cape Government, receiving in return an annual pension. His authority was limited to government of his tribe within a small district, where he undertook to keep order and maintain peace, and he is practically under protection of the Cape authorities.

Pontiana. Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Poor-Law. The English poor-law is contained in many statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system

of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are in England and Wales 647 unions, comprising 14,827 Poor-Law parishes. Within each union was established a board of guardians, consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who have seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differ much in size, and small parishes may be grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants must have at least one representative. The electors in each parish are the owners and ratepayers. In either character an elector may have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which can be given by any one person is twelve. The qualification of a guardian is fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, but must not be less than £40 rating. The elections take place every April, the term of office being annual. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. They may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of their own number for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government Board (*q.v.*), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The expenses of poor-relief are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A valuation list is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objection. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Relief is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, and coupled with the obligation of labour for the able-bodied. The latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. The total number of persons receiving relief at the present time is about one-thirtieth of the population. Beside the administration of poor-relief other important functions under the Public Health Acts, the Elementary Education Acts, and many other Acts, have been assigned to the guardians of the poor. During the year ended the 25th of March '86 (to which date the latest returns are made up), their receipts, excluding loans, rates levied to meet the precepts of other local authorities, and contributions to the other Poor-Law authorities, to whom reference is made below, amounted to £3,766,448. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £3,800,710. The loans raised by the guardians during the year amounted to £448,631. Their expenditure out of loans was £446,741. At the end of the year their outstanding debt was £5,278,606. The other Poor-Law authorities, who exercise powers

in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) the **Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the **Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District**, constituted under the **Metropolitan Poor Act (1867)** for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the **Poor Law Amendment Act (1844)** for the maintenance of district schools. Excluding loans, the receipts of these authorities during the year ('86) were as follows: the

Metropolitan Asylums Board, £532,633; the **Managers of the Sick Asylum Districts**, £33,982; and the **Managers of the School Districts**, £195,160. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £415,726, £33,162, and £201,083, respectively. The **Metropolitan Asylums Board** received during the year loans to the extent of £149,532. The loan receipts of the **Managers of the School Districts** were £9,800. No loans were raised by the **Managers of the Sick Asylum Districts** during the year.

Pope, The. See **LEO XIII.**

Popo, Great and Little. See **TOGOLAND.**

Population and Area of the United Kingdom and of the Islands in the British Seas in 1881.

	Area of Land in Acres.	Enumerated Population in 1881.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	36,772,723	25,074,430	12,639,902	13,334,537
Scotland	19,084,059	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098
Ireland	20,194,602	5,174,836	2,533,277	2,641,559
United Kingdom ..	76,051,984	34,884,848	16,972,654	17,912,194
Isle of Man	140,985	53,558	25,760	27,798
Channel Islands ...	48,322	87,702	40,321	47,381
Army and Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad being		215,374	215,374	—
United Kingdom, &c.	76,241,291	35,241,482	17,254,109	17,987,381

Population Returns. The births and deaths registered in **England and Wales** in 1886—the year for which the Registrar-General's last return is made up—numbered respectively 603,866 and 537,276. The natural excess of births over deaths was equal to 1·32 per cent. of the population. The population, when numbered in 1881, was 45,974,439. It is estimated, from calculating the recorded excess of births over deaths, that in the middle of 1886 the population should be 27,946,039. This calculation, however, takes no account of loss by emigration and of gain by immigration; and in consequence, whenever the estimated population is spoken of in a particular year, it is to be understood that the estimate has been made on the supposition that the rate of growth which marked the last intercensal period has continued. On this hypothesis the population of **England and Wales** in the middle of 1886 numbered 27,870,586, of whom 13,562,621 were males and 14,307,965 were females. The marriages registered during the year 1886 numbered 196,071, giving a rate of 14·1 persons to every 1,000. This is the lowest marriage-rate since civil registration began. The highest rate was 27·6, in 1873. Of the total marriages contracted, 138,567, or 70·7 per 1,000, were solemnised according to the rites of the Church of England; this proportion is slightly higher than usual. With

regard to the births of the year, it may be noticed that they were in the proportion of 32·4 to every 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate since 1848. The male sex outnumbered the female by 460,470 to 443,396, though it is evident from the estimate already given that the females have a better chance of surviving. The proportion of illegitimate births is 1·5 for every 1,000 of the population, or, reckoned in another way, was 47 to every 1,000 legitimate births; but this proportion varies greatly in different parts of the country.—The total population of **Ireland**, according to the census for 1881, was 5,174,836; this number had declined in the middle of 1885 to 4,924,342. The number of marriages registered in **Ireland** in 1885 was 21,177, or at the rate of 4·30 per 1,000 of the population, being 15 under the average for the previous ten years. The number of births registered in **Ireland** in 1885 was 115,951, of which 59,482 were boys and 56,469 girls. The birth-rate was 23·5 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest average for the last ten years. The deaths, registered in **Ireland** in 1885 were 90,712, at the rate of 18·4 per 1,000.—The total population of **Scotland**, according to the census of 1881, was 3,735,573; this number, according to the last report of the Registrar-General for **Scotland**, had increased in 1885 to 3,907,736. The marriages registered in **Scotland** in 1885 were 25,256, or at the rate

of 65 per 1,000 of the population, which is lower than the average rate for the last ten years. The births registered in Scotland in 1885 were 126,110, being at the rate of 3.23 per cent. of the population. The male births were 64,604, and the females 61,506. The deaths registered in Scotland in 1885 were 74,603, being at the rate of 1.91 per cent., the lowest on record.—**International Vital Statistics.** The vital statistics relating to thirteen of the principal European States, including the United Kingdom, published in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg in 1872, show that the marriage-rates in the various countries manifested in 1886 a general decline, except in Austria and the Netherlands. The rates in 1886 of persons married, per 1,000 of the estimated population, ranged from 14.1 in the United Kingdom and Norway to 15.5 in Austria, 15.6 in Italy, and 15.8 in the German Empire. The birth-rates in most of the countries also showed a general decline, which was most marked in Italy. The birth-rates in 1886 ranged from 23.9 per 1,000 in France, 27.5 in Switzerland, 27.1 in the German Empire, and 37.7 in Austria. The death-rates in 1884 in the various countries did not materially differ from those recorded in the previous year, excepting a marked increase in Italy. The mean death-rate in 1886 in the nine Continental states furnishing returns was higher than that of the United Kingdom by 6.5 per 1,000.

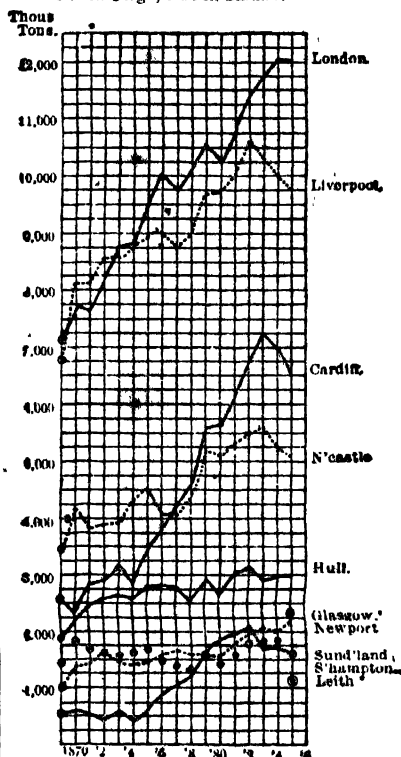
Port-au-Prince. Capital of Hayti (*q.v.*), pop. 35,000.

Port Darwin. On the northern coast of Australia. Is the chief port of the northern territory of South Australia (*q.v.*), and the point where the ocean cable lands.

Port Hamilton. This station of the British navy consists of three small islands situated about forty miles south of Corea (*q.v.*), commanding the straits of that name which lead from the China Sea to the Japanese Sea. The largest island, Sodo, is 3½ miles long by a mile broad, and towers to a height of 650 feet; Sunhodo, the next in size, has only half the area, the highest point being 780 feet; the third, Observatory Island, is still smaller. The three inclose a harbour two miles long by a mile broad, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth. The population in all is about 2,000, who follow agricultural pursuits. Considering the fact that Corea, with its population of over 10,500,000, is closed to foreign commerce, except at the three ports of Fu-san, Gen-san, and Nin-sen, and that the group of islands in question both commands the straits and is available as a coaling station, the possession of Port Hamilton is considered to be of much importance. During the dispute with Russia in 1885 an ironclad was sent to the Port by England, which caused certain explanations; and it was suggested that the Government of the Czar desired if possible to annex the group, in view of Russian interests on the Siberian side of the empire. (See ed. 87 for course of dispute '86.) In the House of Commons (Feb. 1st, 1887), Sir J. Fergusson stated that Port Hamilton would shortly be evacuated by her Majesty's forces, a guarantee having been received that no part of Corea, including Port Hamilton, would be occupied by any foreign power. On Feb. 3rd, in reply to Captain Colomb, Sir J. Fergusson gave a brief history of Admiral Dowell's occupation of the place in May '85, that officer's subsequent report against

its retention, an opinion supported by various naval authorities, and also by Admiral Hamilton, Sir W. Dowell's successor. The main evil of the expenditure had been in laying a cable from Port Hamilton to Hong Kong, and the erection of huts. In March a **Parliamentary Paper** on the matter was issued (China, No. 1, '87). In the House of Lords on March 24th, Viscount Sidmouth moved for copies of any written pledges that might exist on the part of the Governments of China and Russia in regard to the Port. Viscount Cranbrook, in reply, referred him to the published papers which contained a written guarantee from China, the suzerain power. The motion was withdrawn.

Ports, Growth of some of our Chief (since 1870). Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargo, and in ballast.



* Final position merely indicated.

Port Lazareff. A fine natural harbour, situated in Broughton Bay, on the north side of the neck which joins the peninsula of Corea to the mainland of Asia. It is in lat. 39° 10' N., and within the territory of Corea. The harbour has an area of eight square miles, a depth of seven to ten fathoms, and the entrance is two miles wide. Coal is said to exist in the neighbourhood. Port Lazareff is distant 480 miles

from **Port Hamilton** (*q.v.*), 1,200 from Yokohama, 390 from the Russian port of Vladivostock, and 1,580 from Nicolaieff at the Amur mouth. It is free from ice in winter, which the last two ports are not. In 1886 it was reported that Russia had seized this harbour, with the view of turning it into a fortified naval station. The British cession of Port Hamilton to China has now rendered any such step on the part of Russia no longer necessary.

Port Louis. Capital of **Mauritius** (*q.v.*), pop. 79,000.

Port-of-Spain. Capital and chief port of **Trinidad** (*q.v.*), pop. 32,000.

Porto Rico. See **PUERTO RICO**.

Port Royal. Chief port in **Jamaica** (*q.v.*).

Port Sanitary Authorities. During the financial year 1885-86 for which the latest official returns (issued in November last) are made up—there were 47 P. S. A.'s in England and Wales, including the Corporation of London, who are the P. S. A. for the port of London, and whose expenditure in that capacity (£5,039) was almost exclusively defrayed out of the City's estate. The other P. S. A.'s were either Urban S. A.'s or Joint Boards consisting of representative members of Urban and Rural S. A.'s. The receipts of P. S. A.'s during the year, excluding loans, amounted to £13,822, of which £7,892 was derived from contributions from the Riparian S. A.'s. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £15,261, of which £355 consisted of payments to other local authorities. The loan receipts during the year amounted to £5,000, and the only expenditure out of that sum amounting to £181, was by the Port S. A. of the Tyne rivers. The loans of P. S. A.'s outstanding at the close of the year amounted to £9,996, of which £688 was owing by the Wisbech P. S. A., £4,308 by the Weymouth P. S. A., and £5,000 by the Tyne River P. S. A.

Portugal. Kingdom under Louis I. of the House of Braganza. Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king. Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. The peers, unlimited in number, are nominated by the Crown for life. The deputies are directly elected for four years by all registered citizens, twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, and possess an annual income of £22. Madeira and the Azores are included politically in the mother country. The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the king, who has no veto on a law twice passed. State religion is Roman Catholic; all others are tolerated. Annual revenue, on budget 1886-87, £7,025,053; expenditure, £8,407,955. Debt, funded and floating (in 1884) £136,000,000. (For army and navy see **ARMIES AND NAVIES FOREIGN**.) Area, 36,530 sq. m.; pop. 4,160,000. Colonies: Cape Verde Islands; territories in Senegambia, Angola, Mozambique, etc., in Africa; Goa and Diu in India, Macao in China.—(For history, 1870-86, see our edition of '87). At the end of the year news was received of a treaty having been concluded between China and Portugal regarding Macao, of which the conditions were not stated. Portugal rented Macao from China for 200 years, but 40 years ago refused to pay rent any longer; and it is believed that some arrangement has been or will be made by which the fee simple will be

vested in Portugal, in return for assistance in collecting customs duties and in suppressing smuggling. The budget for '87-88 was presented Jan. 16th, '88, with an expected surplus, the financial proposals of the Minister of Finance indicating various improvements of the resources of the country. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**.

Portuguese Colonies. See **COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Port Victoria. Capital of the **Seychelles Islands** (*q.v.*).

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1795-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) the classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology; and (2) The doctrine of the "three steps" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—namely, the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to absorb the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of four classes—the capitalist or directing class, the working class, the priestly class, and finally the women conceived as a class. It may be mentioned that there is little in all this that is not to be found in Comte's master, St. Simon. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death, especially among the upper and middle classes. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and at least one place of worship, consisting of Comte's house. In London it has two places of worship, Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, and one in Red Lion Street, Holborn.

Postal Congresses. See **POSTAL UNION**.

Postal Orders. First brought into operation on January 1st, 1881. The system was devised and introduced by the late Mr. George Chetwynd, C.B., Receiver and Accountant General to the Post Office, and has proved extremely successful. Postal orders, which are issued for fixed amounts only, differ from money orders in that no letter of advice is used, and they are sold to the public in much the same manner as postage stamps. The purchaser is required to fill in the name of the payee before parting with the order; and he can, if he likes, also insert the name of a particular money order office at which the order is to be paid, but if he does not do so the payee can obtain payment at any money order office on presentation, providing he signs the receipt at the foot of the order and inserts the name of the paying office in the proper place. Postal orders can be crossed, when they will become payable only to a banker. These orders must be cashed within three months

from the last day of the month of issue, and after the expiration of such period they will only be paid on payment of an extra poundage equal to the amount of the original poundage for every three months, or portion of that period, after the first three months from the month of issue have elapsed. Postal orders can be purchased at any post-office at which money order business is transacted during the hours when the office is open (on week days) for the sale of stamps; and, under a recent special arrangement, they can also be purchased at many of the smaller post-offices which are not money order offices. Fourteen denominations of postal orders are issued, on which poundage is charged as follows:—

Amount of order.	Pound- age.	Amount of order.	Pound- age.
1s.	1d.	4s. 6d.	1d.
1s. 6d.	1d.	5s.	1d.
2s.	1d.	7s. 6d.	1d.
2s. 6d.	1d.	10s.	1d.
3s.	1d.	10s. 6d.	1d.
3s. 6d.	1d.	15s.	1d.
4s.	1d.	20s.	1d.

Broken amounts are allowed to be made up by the use of postage stamps, not exceeding five-pence in value, which should be affixed to the face of the order. Postal orders are also issued in India, Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, and many of the colonies. Like money orders, when a postal order is once paid the Post Office is not liable for any further claim that may be made in respect of it. The total number of postal orders sold during the year ended March 31st, 1887, was 31,608,717, amounting in value to £12,959,000. The denominations which appear to be most used by the public are 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. It is useful to keep a record of the serial number of a postal order before sending it away, as, in case of loss or accidental destruction, such information greatly facilitates any inquiry which may be made respecting such order with the view to a duplicate being issued. The postal order system is under the direction of the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, and a large staff of lady clerks (*q.v.*) is employed upon the work at headquarters.

Postal Telegraph Department. The electric telegraphs of the country were taken over from the various private companies by the Government in February 1870, since which date there has been a marvellous development of the system. The transfer was accompanied by many advantages, which the public have long since learnt to appreciate. Chief amongst these was the reduced and uniform tariff and the general extension of the system. The newspaper press also derived from the change material benefits, which have tended considerably towards the development and success of that important factor in the modern social system. The rates for press messages are still 1s. for every 100 words transmitted between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., and 1s. for every 75 words between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to a single address, with an additional charge of 1d. for every 100 words, or 75 words as the case may be, of the same telegraphic communication so transmitted to every additional address. The rate at first adopted was 1s. for every 20 words or fraction thereof; but that rate was in 1885 reduced to 1d. a word, including addresses, with a minimum charge of 6d. for the first 12 words

(see **SIXPENNY TELEGRAMS**). The number of **Postal Telegraph Offices** throughout the country is now over 6,500, and most of these offices (except the receiving offices in London and other large towns), are open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Postmasters may, however, accept telegrams after the usual hours on the payment of certain fees, provided the terminal office is open, or its attention can be gained. Telegrams, too, can be handed to rural postmen on their way to telegraph offices. The total number of messages forwarded from telegraph offices in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1887, was 50,243,639. This was the first complete financial year during which the new sixpenny rate was in operation. The total gross revenue for the same year was £1,887,224, or rather more than that of the previous year. A very large staff of telegraphists is employed throughout the country, and 2,105 persons are employed in the Central Telegraph Office alone, which occupies the greater portion of the new General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The whole of the third and fourth floors, a great part of the second floor, and the large hall on the ground floor, are now devoted to the business of the telegraph department, besides which there are the engines for the pneumatic tubes, etc., occupying a large part of the basement. The instruments chiefly in use are the **Morse Sounder**, **Wheatstone automatic**, and the **Hughes type-printer**. The third floor is devoted to the provincial circuits and the fourth floor to metropolitan circuits. The daily scene at the Central Telegraph Office is really one of the sights of London. The submarine cables belong to private companies, but foreign telegrams are of course received at any postal telegraph station. The chief regulations for foreign telegrams are founded upon the **International Telegraph Convention**, according to which regulations foreign telegrams are divided into three classes—viz., ordinary, code, and cypher. European code telegrams may be sent in any of the languages in use in Europe; or Latin may be employed; but no such telegram may contain words of more than one language. **Cypher telegrams** must be composed exclusively of figures, or of letters. The length allowed for a single word is, in European telegrams fifteen letters, and in extra-European telegrams ten letters. Fresh regulations in respect of foreign telegrams were framed at the **International Telegraph Conference** held at Berlin in August 1885, and came into operation on July 1st, 1886, and had the effect of reducing in some cases the existing tariffs, and, to a certain extent, of making the tariff uniform as regards some countries (see **INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHY**). It should be added that, as regards both inland and foreign telegrams, any person may register an abbreviated or arbitrary address on payment of a fee of one guinea a year, dating from the day of registration. The address must consist of not less than two words, one of which must be the town or place of delivery.

Postal Union. The, established July 1st 1875, being the result of a **Postal Congress** held at Bern, at the invitation of the German Government, in the month of September 1874. At that Congress a draft article of treaty to establish a General Postal Union was discussed by representatives from all the states of Europe, as well as from Egypt and the United States of America. The treaty was

concluded and signed on October 9th, by all except France—who, however, joined at a subsequent meeting, on the stipulation that while the treaty should take effect in other countries on July 1st, 1875, it should not come into operation in France until January 1st. The Bureau of the International Postal Union is located in Berne, from which office a very interesting journal is issued every month, containing articles and notices of postal matters in all countries, printed in French, German, and English. A Postal Congress, to discuss points and to consider propositions affecting the Union, assembles once every five years, at which delegates from all the states concerned meet. The last Congress was held at Lisbon in the early part of 1885. The countries comprised within the General Postal Union are divided into two classes—namely, A and B—and will be found printed in the *Post Office Guide*, as also in the new *"Penny Post Office Handbook."* Under class A the rates are—for letters 2½d. per half-ounce, for post-cards 1d., for newspapers or packets of printed paper ½d. per 2 oz., and for patterns 1d. per 4 oz. Under class B the rates for letters are—for countries not printed in *italics*, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, *via* San Francisco, 4d. per half-ounce; for post-cards 1½d., newspapers 2d. per 4 oz.; for printed matter 1d. per 2 oz. Commercial papers same as for printed matter, except that the lowest charge is for each packet 2½d. in all cases; patterns are the same as printed matter, 1d. per 2 oz. For countries under class B, printed in *italics*, the rates are—Letters, 5d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 2d.; newspapers, 1½d. per 4 oz.; printed papers, 1½d. per 2 oz. The fee for registration under both classes is 2d. Unpaid letters addressed to or received from countries in the Postal Union are charged double the prepaid rate, and those partially prepaid are charged with double the deficiency. No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Postmaster General is the parliamentary head of the Post Office (*q.v.*). See also POSTAL TELEGRAPHS, POSTAL ORDERS, PARCELS POST, MONEY ORDERS, etc.

Post Office. (For earlier history see ed. '87.) The year 1840 is the great landmark in postal history, when the late Sir R. Hill introduced penny postage. Since that date the postage rates have been low and uniform, while the progress of the service has been extraordinary. The number of letters, postcards, book-packets, and newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom in the year to the 31st of March, 1887, was estimated at 2,160,100,000, giving an average of over fifty-nine to each person. Of this number 1,459,000,000 were letters, 10,779,000 being registered letters, 180,100,000 postcards, 368,000,000 book-packets and circulars, and 151,200,000 newspapers. There are 35,380 receptacles of all sorts for letters throughout the United Kingdom, of which 17,191 are post-offices; where postal business generally is transacted. The General Post Office, London, is situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and comprises two large and handsome buildings, which are occupied by a portion of the administrative staff, by the Central Telegraph and the Circulation Offices. A large proportion of the staff occupy, from want of room in the General Post Office, premises rented in various parts of the Metropolis. A new General Post Office is

about to be built, which will occupy the ground, from the present General Post Office West to the Money Order Office, and running as far back as King Edward Street. The site has been acquired at a large cost to the nation, but undoubtedly the measure will prove to be an economical one, if only in the saving of the high rentals annually being paid for the numerous outlying premises. Operations have already commenced, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward. The General Post Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin are located in large and handsome buildings, and many of the provincial towns possess a handsome post office. The permanent Post Office staff numbers over 54,000 persons, of whom 5,000 are females. There are, besides, about 47,000 employed in the provinces, who are not on the permanent staff. The Postmaster General is the parliamentary head of the Post Office; and the secretary, Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., is the permanent chief. There are also a financial secretary, four under-secretaries, and many other functionaries of high rank. The gross revenue derived from letter and parcel postage in the year 1886-87 was £10,715,978. During the past forty years the Post Office has acquired many other branches of business besides letter-carrying, which will be found treated separately.

Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities.

This system was first instituted in the year 1865, and was worked in the Receiver and Accountant General's department of the Post Office. Although never an actual financial failure, the scheme, for various reasons, did not prove so successful as was anticipated; and when the late Mr. Fawcett became Postmaster General he soon decided that some reform was necessary for the purpose of extending the utility of the system. Many suggestions were put forward, but the only scheme which met with Mr. Fawcett's approbation was one devised and proposed by Mr. James J. Oardin, the present Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, which scheme is now in operation. All persons insuring their lives or purchasing annuities become, if not already so, savings bank depositors. Their premiums are payable through the medium of their savings bank accounts, and are deducted, without any trouble to them, from the money they may from time to time deposit in the bank, which money can always be increased by deposits of not less than one shilling at any post office savings bank, while by the use of the *Penny Stamp Slips* provision can be made in sums of one penny at a time. The interest accruing on money deposited, or the dividend on Government Stock purchased through the Post Office, may, if desired, be applied either to the purchase of an annuity or to the payment of the premium on a policy of insurance, thus leaving the capital untouched. Persons of either sex may insure their lives with the Post Office for any amount not less than £5 or more than £100, the limits of age being at the maximum sixty-five years, and fourteen years at the minimum, or eight years if the amount does not exceed £5. Immediate or deferred annuities are also granted to any person not under five years of age for any amount not less than £1 or more than £100. Deferred annuities are granted either with or without the return of the purchase money. Husband and wife may each be insured to the full amount of £100, or purchase an

annuity of £200. A statement giving full particulars of age must be furnished on a form, which will be supplied by the postmaster with the form of proposal by persons desirous of insuring their lives, or of purchasing annuities; and if such statement can be verified by the Registrar-General no further evidence of age is required; but if not, proposers have to provide at their own cost such certificates of birth or baptism or other evidence of age as may be required of them. Insurances for sums not exceeding £50 are granted without medical examination; but in such cases, if the insurer die before the second premium becomes payable, only the amount of the first premium will be paid to his representatives, and if he die after the payment of the second and before the third premium becomes payable, only half the amount insured will be paid to his representatives. In either case, if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the death of the insured person was caused by accident, the full amount will be paid. The premiums charged for life insurance in the Post Office vary with the ages of the persons insuring, and with the mode in which they are to be paid. The sums charged for the purchase of immediate and deferred annuities vary with the age and sex of the purchasers and in the case of deferred annuities, with the number of years which are to pass before the commencement of the annuity, and with the conditions as to the return or non-return of the purchase money. A life policy may be surrendered after two years' premiums have been paid. Insurers not under sixteen years of age may nominate a person to whom the money due at death is to be paid. The form of nomination, with full instructions as to filling it up, can be obtained on application, from the Savings Bank Department. Insurers and annuitants in the Post Office have, of course, direct Government security for the payment of the money at the proper time. Proposal forms for life insurance and for the purchase of annuities, together with the necessary information as to filling them up, can be obtained at any post office savings bank, where also the tables of premiums to be charged may be seen or purchased. Information on any other point can be had on application to the Savings Bank department, to which the Post Office system of life insurance and annuities is now attached.

Post Office Savings Banks. Instituted in the year 1861, with the object of enabling the public to deposit and withdraw their savings, within prescribed limits, at any post office in the United Kingdom at which money-order business is transacted. The total number of such offices is now more than 8,000. The savings bank scheme was devised and organised by the late Mr. George Chetwynd, C.B., who became the first controller of the Post Office Savings Banks. At these banks, deposits of one, shilling, or any number of shillings, are received, subject to the limits of £30 in one year, ending December 31st, and £150 in all, exclusive of interest. Pennies may be saved by using one of the well-known penny postage stamp savings slips, invented by the late Mr. Chetwynd; and when twelve penny stamps have been affixed to one of these slips, which can be obtained at any post office, they will be accepted by the Post Office as a shilling deposit, provided they have not been in any way defaced or damaged. Interest at the rate of

£2 10s. per cent. per annum is allowed, until the sum due to a depositor amounts to £200, when interest ceases to be allowed until the balance has been reduced. The interest is added to the principal on December 31st in each year. Every deposit is, in addition to the entry made in the deposit book, acknowledged from the Chief Office in London. When a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole, or any part of his savings, he must apply on a printed notice of withdrawal form, which can be obtained at any post office savings bank, and forward that form to the Chief Office, London, in return for which he will receive a warrant for the amount required by him, payable at the post office savings bank named by him in his withdrawal notice. A depositor may add to his deposits, or may withdraw his money, at any post office savings bank in the United Kingdom without change of deposit book. Depositors can become holders of Government Stock through the medium of the Post Office Savings Bank. This extremely useful and beneficial scheme was one of the measures introduced by the late Mr. Fawcett, when he was Postmaster General, and first came into operation in the year 1882. Not less than £10, or the amount of the current price of £10 stock, can be purchased at one time, and not more than £100 stock can be held by the depositor in any year ending December 31st, or £300 stock in all. For the purpose of these investments, deposits may be made to an amount not exceeding the value of £100 stock and the commission in any year ending December 31st. These sums are of course irrespective of the limits of ordinary deposits, so that a post office savings bank depositor may actually have an aggregate of £500 standing to the credit of his account. Purchases and sales of stock are effected at the current price of the day; while stock certificates, with coupons annexed, can be obtained in exchange for stock. The Post Office collects the dividends due upon stock purchased, and places it to the credit of the depositor's account. Depositors in the post office savings banks who are over sixteen years of age may nominate a person or persons to receive any sum not exceeding £100, which may be due to the depositor at the time of his death. The total amount due to depositors in the post office savings banks on December 31st, 1886 (latest return), was £50,874,338, exclusive of Government stock held by depositors at the close of the year, which amounted to £2,890,941. The number of deposits in the year 1886 was 6,562,395, and the amount £15,696,852; and the withdrawals numbered 2,390,653, and amounted to £13,669,943. The sum credited to depositors for interest was £1,109,590. During the last session of parliament a Savings Bank Act was passed for the purpose of increasing the facilities in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank. The alterations effected, which are of a minor character, will come into operation in the course of the present year.

Potential Energy. See ENERGY.

Potter, C. See CYCLING.

Poultry Farming. Various attempts have been made from time to time to establish poultry farms in different parts of the country. These attempts, however, have not met with very much success, even when undertaken by persons who have been thoroughly acquainted with the management of the various breeds of

fowl. There is no doubt that much more could be done by the English farmers in supplying the wants of our large towns than they do at present. The consumption of eggs and poultry is increasing largely year by year, and to meet the requirements of our population no less than £4,000,000 is annually spent in the purchase of foreign eggs, and over £600,000 is expended on the import of poultry and game. Our chief foreign trade is with France, Germany, and Belgium. The French eggs are principally distributed throughout our southern counties, and as far north as Liverpool and Manchester, while the German eggs go into the northern and eastern counties. Ireland also exports large quantities of eggs and poultry to Great Britain, but there are no records kept of the trade between the two countries. The Irish eggs which are sent to England mostly go to supply the manufacturing districts in the west of the country. We have various descriptions of breeds in this country, which are classified as follows:—British breeds, French breeds, Mediterranean breeds, Asiatic, and American breeds. As to the cost of keeping fowls, some of the most experienced authorities state that, even when kept on a farm, at the rate of forty to the acre, there are always extra expenses which make it difficult to keep the figure down to 6s. 6d. per week.

Powderley, Mr. See KNIGHTS OF LABOUR.

Poynter, Edward John, R.A., b. 1836, studied art both in England and on the Continent. Elected A.R.A. (1869). Appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London (1871), and subsequently became Director of Art, and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington. Besides painting cartoons for mosaics and frescoes, Mr. Poynter has exhibited many of his works at the Academy and at the Dudley Gallery. His pictures at the former, in 1886, included admirable portraits of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham and the Marquis of Ripon, the latter for the Government House at Calcutta. Elected R.A. (1876).

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by Royal Charter '49. "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." With this view the charter empowers the College to hold examinations of teachers and schools, and to grant diplomas and certificates to such persons as pass these examinations satisfactorily. To effect these objects, two plans of examination have been established:—(1) That of teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) that of pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades:—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '87 the number of candidates examined for certifi-

cates exceeded 15,000. About 3,800 schools, both public and private, are now brought under the influence of the College. Visiting examiners are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. A total number of 79,000 persons are at present examined annually by the College. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education, and a training course of lectures and lessons for teachers is now in full operation. The new buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 30th, '77. Offices: Bloomsbury Sq. N. Organ: *Educational Times* (Editor, F. Storr).

Prendergast, Major-Gen. Sir Harry North Dalrymple, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., is an experienced officer in Eastern warfare. He was present with the Madras Sappers and Miners during the Persian campaign in 1857, and took part in the bombardment of Mohumrah. He also served with the Malwa field force, gained his brevet-majority at Calpee, and the Victoria Cross at Mundisore by attacking a *velattee*, who had levelled his musket at a brother officer, receiving the contents of the piece in his own body. In the Abyssinian expedition ('67), Prendergast was field engineer commanding his old contingent the Madras Sappers and Miners, and was present at the fall of Magdala. Appointed honorary A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon (Viceroy of India) '80-2; commanded a brigade in Madras ('82-3), and a division from '83. Appointed to the command of the expedition to Upper Burma. He retired from his command March 31st, '86.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, The. A body of artists, poets, and literary men who combined together to advocate in theory and follow out in practice certain novel theories of art, the subsequent success and influence of which was largely owing to the support they received from the powerful pen of Mr. Ruskin.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters, and by presbyters only. The session of a Presbyterian church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor, or teaching elder, of the church, who always presides; and in case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen Moderator to preside. The presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation, within prescribed boundaries. The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation (called a lay elder), or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian body are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. But the United Presbyterian body in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession," and the Presbyterian Church of England has a similar document under consideration. That section called the Reformed Presbyterian Church recognises the (morally) binding obligations of the National Covenant of Scotland, and also of

the Solemn League and Covenant. With these exceptions the several sections of the Presbyterian Church stand, in respect to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church, on a common platform. The General Presbyterian Alliance, established, in 1875, has brought the unity of Presbyterians in all parts of the world in essentials clearly to light. Presbyterianism is represented by a steadily increasing body in England—the result of the union in 1878 of English congregations of the United Presbyterian Synod with those of the English Presbyterian Church, under the title of the Presbyterian Church of England. There are also a small number of churches connected with the Established Church of Scotland in England. The Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, who are substantially Presbyterian in their government, have in recent years adopted the name, and now stand in close relationship with the Presbyterian Church of England. In Scotland, in addition to the Establishment, there are the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church, and some smaller bodies. Certain evangelical Christian Churches who do not hold the doctrines of Presbyterianism conduct their ecclesiastical affairs presbyterially. Presbyterianism is represented in Ireland chiefly in the north by several Presbyterian Churches, the most important being the "Presbyterian Church in Ireland." In the United States of America, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and wherever Scotch and (Ulster) Irish people settle, Presbyterianism has also taken firm root. The body, as a whole, is growing in numbers. The tone of its pulpits is evangelical. For a very long period a Liturgy was unknown amongst Presbyterians; and until lately instrumental music was not allowed in Presbyterian churches. At present there is a slight movement in favour of a Liturgy; and organs have already found their way into most Presbyterian churches. The Presbyterian Church of England consists of 286 fully organised congregations and 9 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 148,742 persons, besides a large number of fully equipped mission stations in connection with town congregations, with an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of settled ministers is 281 (some of the congregations being vacant), with 16 ordained and 7 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides a missionary teachers and 12 lady missionaries. There are also 24 licentiates, and 16 theological students, preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,350,000, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. Of the existing places of worship 155 have been erected since 1851, their value being estimated at £751,999; 88 of the existing congregations trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 48 to the eighteenth century. The remaining 216 have been established within the present century. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism

of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1846. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. The total income of the Church in 1886 was £206,533 16s.—£32,186 of the amount being for missionary and other general objects. The backbone of the Church since 1878 is the Sustentation Fund, which since 1878 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum income of £200. Under this scheme 97 congregations were aid-receiving in 1886 to the amount of £5,438 18s. 2d. as against 103 in 1878 to the amount of £6,443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £56 per congregation, as against £62 10s. in 1878. The Church is therefore steadily consolidating.

Press Cutting Agencies are organisations of American origin which, on payment of a subscription, supply politicians, literary and other public men, with cuttings of articles and paragraphs appearing in the newspaper press of the world, concerning any matter in which they may be interested or require information. An agency of the kind exists in England, and has offices in London (17, Southampton Row, W.C.)

Price of Gold. See MONEY MARKET.

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, and the garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord lieutenantcies of counties are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedences over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodists. The first church was formed in 1810, and was composed of ten members, not connected with any other section of the Church. The following statistics were given at the last conference, held at Derby June 27:—Church members, 127,666; ministers, 1,032; lay preachers, 16,738; Sabbath-schools, 4,005; class teachers, 10,681; Sunday-school teachers, 60,671; Sunday-school scholars, 400,930; church accommodation for 909,123; value of church property, £4,922,587. They have home, colonial, and foreign missions. They publish seven monthly magazines, and

one two-shilling quarterly. They have also three weekly papers. Their doctrinal views are Arminian.

Primogeniture. This term ought to express the fact of a person being the eldest child of his or her parents, and does express a right which he enjoys in consequence of being an eldest child. As regards primogeniture in England, we first distinguish between the law and the custom of primogeniture. The only law of primogeniture in England is that which ordains that in the event of any person dying intestate as to his real-estate, such real-estate shall descend to his eldest son. There is no similar rule in the case of an eldest daughter—daughters, where there is no son, inheriting equally. The custom of primogeniture is the custom of settling all one's real property upon one's eldest son.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled *Knights or Dames*, and their lodges are called "*Habitations*." The lady members of the *Primrose League* took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in London and its neighbourhood in favour of the Conservative candidates. **Grand Master:** Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council:** Lord Harris. There are now (Jan. '88) 50,000 *Knights*, 39,000 *Dames*, 525,000 *Associates*, divided among 1,825 *Habitations*. There are also 32,000 members in Scotland, giving a grand total of close on 648,000 members. *Habitations* have been established in India, Malta, Cyprus, Sydney, Hong Kong, etc. **Chancellor:** T. B. Cusack-Smith; **1, Prince's Mansions, S.W.** **Official Organ:** *The Primrose League Gazette* (1d. weekly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area 2,133 sq. m.; pop. 108,897. Capital *Charlottetown*, pop. 11,500. Divided into three counties. The island is long and narrow, its coasts much indented. The surface is mostly level, the soil very fertile, vegetation extending to the water's edge. It is almost entirely cleared and under cultivation. Both summer and winter so mild and climate so healthy that the island has been called the "garden of the Dominion." Minerals are not important.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and seven in the House of Commons. Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory.—**Industries** are agriculture and breeding of stud-stock. The fisheries are important. Manufactures are progressive, and there is some shipbuilding. A submarine railway tunnel to the mainland is projected. (See **NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS TUNNEL**.) Farms sell at about £4 per acre.—During the eighteenth century the island, then called *St. John*, was a French colony; it became British after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia), and received its present name in 1798. Entered Dominion 1873. See **CANADA**.

Prince of Wales Island. Otherwise Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Principe and St. Thomas. Two islands in

the Gulf of Guinea belonging to Portugal. Area 454 sq. m., pop. 21,037. See **COLONIES** or **EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Prinsep, Valentine C., A.R.A., b. 1838, and though intended originally for the Indian Civil Service, preferred the profession of an artist. His paintings, which are regularly exhibited at the Academy, are held in high reputation for their power and vigour of design and the excellence of their colouring. He has published a work on Indian travels, entitled "*Imperial India*." Elected an A.R.A. (1879).

Prisons constitute an important department in our home administration. The Chief Office is at the Home Office, where Sir Edmund D. Cane, K.C.B., B.E., is **Chairman and Surveyor General of Prisons**. In the maintenance of prisons in England £466,000 a year is required, and in Scotland £100,000. There are four prisons in the Metropolis known as Her Majesty's Prisons, and the number of convict prisons throughout the country is fourteen, of which Millbank, Portland, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs are the best known; besides these, there is a large number of local prisons. According to the latest report the population of the local prisons last year was the lowest of which there is any record during the last thirty-seven years. On March 31st, '87, the number was 14,066, as compared with 15,375 on March 31st, '86.

Fritt, Thomas Evan, author and editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, was b. '48 at Preston. He is author of "*North Country Flies*" (8s.; ed. '86), "*The Book of the Graying*" (Jan. '88), "*Around Settle*," and writer of numerous articles on banking and other topics. Founded '85, the *Yorkshire Anglers' Association*, of which he is the hon. sec.

Privileged Communications. A privileged communication may mean either a communication which, although in itself containing all the characteristics of libel or slander, does not subject the person making it to the consequences of uttering a slander or publishing a libel; or a communication which the person to whom it is made cannot be called upon to disclose when giving evidence in a court of justice, although it be relevant to the matter in hand. The former kind of privileged communication can best be discussed under the head of Libel (q.v.) or Slander; the latter kind alone will be considered here. Privileged communications of this kind fall under one or other of the following heads: (a) Official communications between public officers on public affairs. But the head of the department concerned may permit such communications to be divulged. (b) Communications made in either house of parliament. But either house can permit them to be divulged. (c) Communications as to the names of persons who have given information concerning offences in whose prosecution the Government is directly interested. (d) Communications made between jurors in the performance of their duty. These are privileged at all events when a juror is under examination. (e) Communications made to a legal adviser in the course of his employment. But these are not privileged if made in furtherance of crime. The privilege extends to the client as well as to the legal adviser. (f) Communication made during marriage by wife to husband or husband to wife. Communications made by clergymen or medical advisers are not privileged. Consult Sir James Stephen's "*Digest of the Law of Evidence*."

Privy Council, Her Majesty's Most Honourable. As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Jan. 24th, 1888. In the second column is given the date on which each Privy Councillor was sworn in. The word "Peer" is inserted in the third column to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is placed to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." **NOTE.**—The following list has been revised by comparison with the official list of the Privy Council Office. It does not include the names of Mr. W. Bede Dailey, Q.C., M.L.C., New South Wales, and Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, because, although the Queen has been pleased to approve of both of these gentlemen being admitted as members of her Most Hon. Privy Council, they have not yet been sworn of the Council, and until a person has gone through that ceremony it is not customary to place his name on the roll.

Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Rt. Hon. Visct. Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

1	2	3
Aberdare, Lord . . .	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Berkeley, Earl of . .	'64, April	Peer.
Aland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.	'83, Aug.	B. 1800. Second Church Estates Commr. '69-74. (G.L.) M.P.W. Somerset '37-47, N. Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington D.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election. [Has two sons in Parliament.]
Adington, Lord . . .	'74, Aug.	Peer.
Argyll, Duke of . . .	'53, Jan.	Peer. See special biography.
Ashbourne, Lord . .	'85, June	Peer.
Areland, Lord . . .	'80, May	Peer.
Bacon, Sir James . .	'86, Nov.	See special biography.
Baggallay, Sir Richd.	'75, Nov.	B. '26. Lincoln's Inn '43; Q.C., bencher, '61. M.P. Hereford '65-8, Mid Surrey '70-5. Sol.-Gen. '68 and '74; Att.-Gen. '74-5; Lord Justice of Appeal '75-85.
Balfour, A. J. . . .	'85, June	M.P. See special biography.
Balfour, J. B. . . .	'83, Aug.	M.P.
Campbell-Bannerman, H.	'84, Nov.	M.P.
Cassington, Lord . . .	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Carter, William Edward.	'73, Mar.	B. '25. Partner in firm of Edward Baxter & Son, Dundee. (L.). M.P. Montrose Dist. '55-85. Sec. Admiralty '68-71; [Sec. Treas. '71-3.]
Cauchamp, Earl . . .	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of . .	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Bentinck, G. A. F. Cavendish.	'75, Nov.	M.P.
Blackford, Lord . . .	'71, June	Peer.
Blackburn, Lord . . .	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Bouverie, Hon. E. Pleydell.	'85, Mar.	B. '18. 2nd son 3rd E. of Radnor. M.P. Kilmarnock '44-74. Under Home Sec. '50-2; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Treas. of Navy '55; Pres. Poor Law Board '55-8; Chm. Ways and Means, '53-5; Second Ch. Est. Commr. '59-65. See special biography.
Bowen, Sir Charles Syngue Christopher.	'82, June	
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G.	'86, Nov.	B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. Queensland '59-68, N. Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-87; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies [into electoral districts.]
Brahourne, Lord . . .	'73, Mar.	Peer.
Bradford, Earl of . .	'52, Mar.	Peer.
Bramwell, Lord . . .	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Breadalbane, Marq. of	'80, May	Peer.
Bright, John	'68, Dec.	M.P. See special biography.
Brownlow, Earl . . .	'87, July	Peer.
Bruce, Lord Charles William Brudenell.	'80, May	B. '34. Youngest son of 1st M. of Ailesbury. (L.). M.P. N. Wilts '65-74, Marlborough '78-85. Vice-Chamb. Household '80-85.
Buckingham, Duke of	'66, July	Peer.
Bury, Viscount . . .	'59, July	Peer.
Cadogan, Earl	'85, June	Peer.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of . .	'56, July	Peer. See special biography.
Canterbury, Archbp. of	'83, Mar.	Peer. See special biography.
Carnarvon, Earl of . .	'66, July	Peer.
Carrington, Lord . . .	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Cavan, Earl of	'81, July	M.P.
Chamberlain, Joseph	'80, May	M.P. See special biography.
Chaplin, H.	'85, June	M.P.

1	2	3
Childers, M. C. E.	'68, Dec.	M.P.
Churchill, Lord R.	'85, June	Peer. See special biography.
Clermont and Carlingford, Lord.	'64, April	Peer.
Coleridge, Lord	'73, Dec.	Peer.
Colville, Lord	'66, July	Peer.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.	'71, May	Peer. See special biography.
Connemara, Lord	'80, April	Peer.
Cork, Earl of	'66, May	Peer.
Cottesloe, Lord	'44, May	Peer.
Cotton, Sir Henry	'77, July	See special biography.
Couch, Sir Richard	'75, Nov.	See biographical notice.
Coventry, Earl of	'77, Aug.	Peer.
Cowell, Sir John Clayton, K.C.B.	'87, July	B. '32. A maj.-gen. in Army, and Lt.-Col. R.E.; was Gov. to Duke of Edinburgh, and late Duke of Albany; Master [of H.M. Household since '66.]
Cowper, Earl	'71, May	Peer.
Cranbrook, Viscount.	'66, July	Peer.
Cross, Viscount	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Cusitt, George	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Derby, Earl of	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Devon, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Devonshire, Duke of	'78, Mar.	Peer.
Dilke, Sir Charles Westworth, Bart.	'82, Dec.	B. '43. (G.L.). M.P. Chelsea '68-86. Under For. Sec. '80-82. Pres. Local Govt. Board '82-5. Author of "Greater Britain," etc.
Ducie, Earl of	'59, July	Peer.
Dufferin, Earl of	'68, Dec.	Peer. See special biography.
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'80, April	M.P.
Ebury, Lord	'30, Nov.	Peer.
Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of.	'66, May	Peer. See special biography.
Elgin, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George.	'67, June	B. '17. and son of and E. Minto. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84. Ret. '84.
Emly, Lord	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Esher, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer. See biography.
Everaley, Viscount	'39, June	Peer.
Exeter, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer.
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart.	'68, Nov.	M.P.
Fife, Earl of	'80, May	Peer.
Fitzgerald, Lord	'82, June	Peer.
Flanagan, S. Woulfe.	'85, Dec.	B. '17. Called to bar '38. A Land Judge of Chanc. Div. in [Ireland '69-85.]
Folkestone, Viscount	'85, June	M.P.
Fowler, H. H.	'80, June	M.P.
Fry, Sir Edward	'83, April	B. '27. Linc. Inn '54; Q.C. '69. A Judge Chanc. Div. '77-83. [app. a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.]
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart	'41, Sept.	M.P. See special biography.
Goschen, G. Joachim.	'65, Nov.	M.P. See special biography.
Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone.	'80, May	B. '29. (L.). M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-84. Under Sec. of Ind. '58-74; Under Sec. Colonies '80-1; Gov. Madras '81-6. Lt. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-7.
Granville, Earl	'46, Aug.	Peer.
Grey, Earl	'35, April	Peer.
Grove, Sir Wm. Robt.	'87, Nov.	B. 1811. Lincoln's Inn '35, Q.C. '53, Judge Com. r of Pleas an [Q.B. Div. '71-87; Pres. Brit. Ass. '80-82.]
Halsbury, Lord	'85, June	Peer.
Hamilton, Lord G.	'78, April	M.P.
Hammond, Lord	'66, June	Peer.
Hamden, Viscount	'66, July	Peer.
Hannan, Sir James	'72, Nov.	B. '21. See special biography.
Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon.	'80, April	M.P. See special biography.
Hardwicke, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Harrowby, Earl of	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Hartington, Marq. of	'66, Feb.	M.P. See special biography.
Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.	'74, Mar.	B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals (C.). M.P. Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown [Dist. '80-5. A Lord of the Admiralty '82-4.]
Hay, Sir John Hay Drummond.	'86, Aug.	B. '16. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. Plen. at Court of Morocco '72-86, having been previously [Consul-Gen. there (1845) and Min. R. es. ('60-72)]
Heneage, Edward	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Henschell, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Hertford, Marquis of	'70, Feb.	Peer.

1	2	3
Hibbert, John Tomlinson.	'86, Feb.	B. '24. M.P. (G.L.) Oldham '62-74, '77-86. Inner Temple '49. Parly. Sec. to Local Govt. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Home Sec. '83-4; Fin. Sec. to Treas. '84-5; Sec. to Admiralty Feb. to July '86; a Commr. under Local Gov. [Boundaries Act '87.
Hicks-Beach, Sir M.	'74, Mar.	M.P. See special biography.
Hill, Lord A. W.	'85, June	M.P.
Hobhouse, Lord	'81, Mar.	Peer.
Holland, Sir H. T., Bart.	'85, Sept.	M.P.
Huntly, Marquis of	'81, Mar.	Peer.
Ilchester, Earl of	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Inghis, John	'59, Feb.	B. '10. M.P. (C.) Stamford '58. Scotch bar '35. Sol. Gen. Scotland '52; Lord Advoc. '52-8; Lord Justice Clerk '58-67; Lord Justice Genl. and Pres. of Court of Session, Scot. [and '67.
James, Sir H.	'85, June	M.P.
Keating, Sir Henry Singer.	'75, Feb.	B. 1804. Inner Temple '32; Q.C. and bencher '49. M.P. (L.) Reading '52-9. Sol. Gen. '57-8 and '59; judge of Court of Com. Pleas '59-75.
Kenmare, Earl of	'57, Feb.	Peer.
Kensington, Lord	'80, May	Peer.
Key, Sir Astley Cooper	'84, Aug.	B. '21. Is an admiral. Com-in-Chief N. American and W. Indian Station '75-8. Has been Director-Gen. of Naval Ordnance and First Naval Ld. of the Admiralty. Is Pres. [Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich.
Kimberley, Earl of	'64, Nov.	Peer.
Kintore, Earl of	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Lambert, Sir John	'85, May	B. '15. Poor Law Insp. '56-71; Permanent Sec. to Local Govt. Board '71-82. Drew up scheme for Metropolitan Poor Act. Boundary Commr. in connection with two [Redistribution Acts.
Lathom, Earl of	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Lavard, Sir Austen Henry.	'68, Dec.	See special biography.
Lewissham, Viscount	'85, June	M.P.
Landley, Sir Nathaniel	'81, Dec.	B. '28. Middle Temple '50. App. Judge of Com. Pleas [and '75; Lord Justice of Appeal '81.
Loftus, Lord A.	'68, Nov.	B. '17. Son of 2nd M. of Ely. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-2, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, [St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales. '79-85.
London, Bishop of	'85, May	Peer.
Londonderry, Marquis of	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Lopes, Sir Henry Charles.	'85, Dec.	See biographical notice.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart.	'85, July	B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85. Lord of [the Admiralty '74-80.
Lorne, Marquis of	'75, Mar.	B. '45. El. son of Duke of Argyll. Married, '71, H. R. H. the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of H.M. M.P. [Argyllshire '58-78; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '78-83.
Lothian, Marquis of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Lowther, James	'78, Feb.	B. '40. M.P. (C.) York City '65-80, N. Lincolnshire '81-5. Parly. Sec. Poor Law Board '68; Under Sec. for Colonies [and '74-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland '78-80.
Lugard, Sir Edward	'77, Nov.	B. '10. Is a general. Served in first Afghan campaign, in Punjab; was in command of a div. of infantry at capture of Lucknow. Permanent Under Sec. for War [and '61-71; Ch. Commr. of Army Purchase Commn. '71-81.
Lumley, Sir John Savile.	'83, Dec.	B. '23. Has had a long dip. career. Min. to King of Saxony '66; to Swiss Confed. '67-8, Brussels '68-83, at Rome [since '83.
Macdonald, J. H. A.	'85, Aug.	M.P.
Macdonald, Sir John Alexander.	'79, Aug.	B. '15. Called to bar. Upper Canada '36; Q.C. '46. Has been Att.-Gen. and Min. of Justice; was first Prime Min. for Dom. of Canada; reapp. to that office '78, and still re- [tains it.
Macnaghten, Lord	'87, Jan.	Peer.
Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.	'85, Mar.	B. '37. Has been in dip. service since '54. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; app. [Ambass. at Berlin '84.
Mallet, Sir Louis	'83, Aug.	B. '23. Assist. Sec. Board of Trade '66-72; member of Council of India '73-4; Permanent Under Sec. India '74-81.
Malmesbury, Earl of	'52, Feb.	Peer.
Marjoribanks, Edward	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Manners, Lord J.	'52, Feb.	M.P.
Marriott, W. T.	'85, July	M.P.
Matthews, Henry	'86, Aug.	M.P. See special biography.
Mellor, John William	'80, Mar.	B. '35. El. son late Sir J. Mellor, P.C. M.P. (G.L.) Grant- ham '80-86. Inner Temple '80; Q.C. '75; Judge Advoc. [Gen. Feb. to July '86.
Monck, Viscount	'69, Aug.	Peer.
Moncreiff, Lord	'69, Oct.	Peer.
Monk-Bretton, Lord	'72, May	Peer.

1	2	3
Montagu, Lord R. . .	'67, Mar. .	B. '25. and son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '67-8.
Morgan, G. O. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Morier, Sir Robert	'85, Jan. .	B. '26. Has been in dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal '76-81; Ambass. to Madrid '81-4; app. Ambass. to [Russia] '84.
Burnet David.		Peer.
Morley, Earl of . .	'86, Feb. .	M.P. See special biography.
Morley, John . .	'86, Feb. .	
Mount - Edgcombe, Earl of.	'79, May .	Peer.
Mount-Temple, Lord	'55, Aug. .	Peer.
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart.	'58, April .	M.P.
Mundella, A. J. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Murray, Sir Charles Augustus.	'75, May .	B. 1806. Many years in dip. service. Min. to Switzerland '53-4, Persia '54-9, Saxony '59-66, Denmark '66-7, Portugal '67-74. Ret. '74.
Napier & Ettrick, Lord	'64, Feb. .	Peer.
Noel, Gerard James .	'71, May .	B. '23. Formerly in army. M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83. [A Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.]
Normanby, Marquis of	'51, Aug. .	Peer.
North, John Sydney .	'86, April .	R. 1804. M.P. (C.) Oxfordshire '52-85; married Baroness [North] '55.
Northbrook, Earl of .	'09, Aug. .	Peer.
Northumberland, Duke of.	'59, Mar. .	Peer.
Norton, Lord . .	'58, Feb. .	Peer.
Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.	'85, July .	B. '22. Formerly in army. M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85. Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '81-5.
Oxenbridge, Viscount	'74, Feb. .	Peer.
Paget, Lord Clarence Edward.	'66, May .	B. '11. M.P. (L.) Sandwich '47-66; Sec. to Admiralty '59-66. Is an admiral retired, and was command-in-chief in [Mediterranean] '66-70.
Paget, Sir Augustus Berkeley.	'76, July .	B. '23. Has been in dip. service since '43. Min. at Dresden '58-9, Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, Portugal '66-7, [Rome] '76-84, Vienna since '84.
Peacock, Sir Barnes .	'70, July .	B. '10. Inner Temple '36. Has been Ch. Justice of Supreme Court, Calcutta. App. a judge of Judicial Com. [of Privy Council] '72.
Peel, A. W. . .	'84, May .	M.P.
Peel, Sir Frederick .	'57, May .	B. '23. and son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65. Under Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65. Inner Temple '49; app. a Rlwy. Commr. '73.
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61, July .	B. '22. El. son of the Prime Min. of that name. Was in dip. service. M.P. (L.C.) Tainworth '50-80, Huntingdon '84-5, Blackburn '85-6. Ch. Sec. for Ireland '61-5.
Penzance, Lord . .	'64, April .	Peer.
Percy, Earl . . .	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Playfair, Sir L. . .	'73, Dec. .	M.P.
Plunket, Hon. D. . .	'80, Mar. .	M.P.
Poltimore, Lord . .	'72, Mar. .	Peer.
Ponsonby, Sir Henry Frederick.	'80, April .	B. '25. Is a general; served in Crimea. Private Sec. to [H.M. and Keeper of Privy Purse.]
Portland, Duke of . .	'86, Aug. .	Peer.
Raikes, H. C. . .	'80, Mar. .	M.P.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.	'59, Mar. .	Peer.
Ripon, Marquis of .	'63, April .	Peer.
Ritchie, C. T. . .	'86, Aug. .	M.P.
Robinson, Sir Hercules George Robert.	'83, May .	B. '24. Formerly in army, but entered Civil Service '46. Pres. Montserrat '54-5; Gov. St. Kitts '55-9, Hong Kong '59-65, Ceylon '65-71, N.S. Wales '72-8, New Zealand '78-80; Gov. of Cape of Good Hope and High Commr. [for South Africa] since '80.
Rose, Sir John, Bart.	'86, Aug. .	B. '20. Canadian bar '43. Min. Public Works '60; Fin. Min. of Canada '69-73. A banker in London. One of Royal Comms. for Colonial and Indian Exhibition '80, Chm. of Fin. Com. App. Receiver-Gen. for the Duchy [of Cornwall] '83.
Rosebery, Earl of .	'81, Aug. .	Peer. See special biography.
Rosslyn, Earl of . .	'86, Nov. .	Peer.
St. Albans, Duke of .	'69, Feb. .	Peer.
Salisbury, Marquis of	'66, July .	Peer.
Sandford, Sir Francis Richard.	'85, July .	B. '24. A Commr. for Great Exhibition '51, and Sec. of Exhibition '62. Assist. Under Sec. for Colonies '68-70. Sec. to Com. of Council on Education '70-84; a Commr. of City Parochial Charities since '84. Boundary Commr. under last Redistribution Act; Permanent Under-Sec. [for Scotland] '85-7.
Selborne, Earl of . .	'72, Oct. .	Peer.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	'85, June .	M.P.

1	2	3
Shaw-Lefevre, J. G. . .	'80, Dec. .	M.P.
Sherbrooke, Viscount	'55, Aug. .	Peer.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir	'86, April .	M.P.
U. J., Bart.		
Smith, Sir Montague	'71, Nov. .	B. 1809. Gray's Inn '35. M.P. (C.) Truro '59-65. A judge
Edward.		of Com. Pleas '65; a judge of Judicial Com. Privy Council
Smith, W. H. . . .	'77, Aug. .	M.P. See special biography. [71-83.]
Somersct, Lord Henry	'74, Mar. .	B. '49. a son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Mon-
R. C.		mouthshire '71-80. Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
Spencer, Earl . . .	'59, July .	Peer.
Stalbridge, Lord . .	'72, Mar. .	Peer.
Stanhope, Hon. E. .	'85, June .	M.P.
Stanley of Preston,	'78, April .	Peer.
Lord.		
Stansfeld, J. . . .	'79, Feb. .	M.P.
Sudeley, Lord . . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Suffield, Lord . . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Sydney, Earl . . .	'53, Jan. .	Peer.
Tankerville, Earl of	'66, July .	Peer.
Thornton, Sir Edward	'71, Aug. .	B. '17. Has been many years in dip. service. Min. to
		Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81,
		St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6. Was one of
		[the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims.
Thurlow, Lord . . .	'86, April .	Peer.
Thynne, Lord Henry	'76, Feb. .	B. '32. and son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts
Frederick.		[59-85. Treas. of Household '75-80.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O.,	'83, June .	M.P.
Bart.		
Verney, Sir H., Bart.	'85, July .	B. 1801. Was in army '19-30. M.P. (L.) Bedford, 47-52,
Villiers, Hon. Chas. P.	'53, Feb. .	M.P. [Buckingham '32-41, '57-74, and '80-85.
Wales, H. R. H.	'63, Dec. .	Peer.
Prince of.		
Walpole, Spencer	'52, Feb. .	B. 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56; Cambridge Univ. '56-82.
Horatio.		Lincoln's Inn 1831; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and
Waterford, Marquis of	'85, June .	Peer. [66-7; Ch. Est. Commr. '56-8 and '62-6.
Watson, Lord . . .	'78, Mar. .	Peer.
Westminster, Duke of	'80, April .	Peer.
Winmalleigh, Lord .	'67, June .	Peer.
Wolff, Sir Henry	'85, June .	See biographical notice
Drummond.		
Wyke, Sir Charles	'86, Feb. .	B. '15. For some years in army, and afterwards on general
Lennox.		staff of late King of Hanover. Entered dip. service in '45,
		and subsequently Min. Plen. to Mexico, to Kingdom of
		Hanover '66; Min. to Denmark '6, 81, and to Lisbon '81-4.
York, Archbishop of.	'63, Feb. .	Peer. See special biography.
Young, G.	'72, Aug. .	B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigton Dist. '65-74.
		Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc.
		[69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.

Clerk of the Council—Chas. Lennox Peel, C.B.

Deputy Clerk of the Council—Herbert Manson Sutt, Esq.

Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, Duke of .	'87 . . .	Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord .	'77 . . .	Peer.
Balfour, A. J. . . .	'87 . . .	M.P.
Bail, J. F.	'68 . . .	B. '15. Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ.
		'68-74. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '68, and for short time in same
Bannerman, H. C. .	'85 . . .	M.P. (year Att.-Gen., Lord Chanc. Ireland '75-80.
Barry, Charles Robert	'79 . . .	B. '24. Irish bar '45. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen.
		'70-2. M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9. App. a judge of the
Beach, Sir M. Hicks,	'74 . . .	M.P. [Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.
Bart.		
Belmore, Earl of .	'67 . . .	Peer.
Bruen, Henry . . .	'80 . . .	B. '28. M.P. (C.) Carlow Co. '57-80.
Buller, Maj.-Gen. Sir	'87 . . .	B. '39. Entered 60th Rifles '58, capt. '70, major '74, col. '79;
Redvers H. K. C.B.,		major-gen. for distinguished services in Sudan '84; served
K.C.M.G., V.C.		in China with Red River Exped., in Ashantee, Kafir,
		and Zulu campaigns; A.D.C. to the Queen, has been
		Adjt.-Gen. at head-quarters; special commr. Co. Kerry
		'86, Permanent Under Sec. Ireland '86-7; Quartermaster-
Cambridge, Duke of .	'68 . . .	Peer. [Gen. to Forces Oct. '87.

1	2	3
Carlingford, Lord	'66	Peer.
Chatterton, Hedges	'67	B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.
Eyre		B. '23. M.P. (C.) Kildare '52-80. A Commr. of Board of Education, Ireland.
Cogan, W. H. Ford	'66	B. '15. Formerly in R.A. Chm. of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, '54-62; Commr. of Prisons, England, '66-8; Chm. of Irish Prisons Board '77-8.
Cottesloe, Lord	'45	B. '24. Irish bar '52; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.) Derry City. '68-72. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '70-2; Att.-Gen. '72 for short time; app. a Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, '72.
Crofton, Sir Walter	'69	Peer.
Dowse, Richard	'72	B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.
Drogheda, Marquis of	'58	M.P. '85-68. Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88.
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'85	B. '17. M.P. (C.) Dublin City '42-7; and Galway Co. '57-72; Gov. of Ceylon '72-7.
Fitzgerald, Lord	'56	R. '39. Married '77 Victoria Alexandrina, d. of Maj.-Gen. M.P. [Lord C. Wellesley, M.P. Co. Dublin '63-85.
Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald	'79	Peer.
*Flanagan, S. W.	'76	B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Irish bar '65, Q.C. '77, law adviser to Irish Govt. '77. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7, M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7, app. a [Judge Q.B. Div. Ireland '87.
Gibson, J. G.	'87	B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72. M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-87. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-1; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a judge of [Q.B. Div. Ireland, '83.
Gregory, Sir William Henry	'71	B. '31. M.P. (C.) Wexford '66-8; Carlow Co. '68-80. Is [L. L. Co. Carlow.
Hamilton, Ion Trant	'87	B. '26. App. Resident Commr. of National Education, Ireland, '71.
Hartington, Marquis of	'71	M.P.
Headfort, Marquis of	'79	R. '15. Irish bar '44; Q.C. '65; Att.-Gen. Ireland '73-7; Lord [Ch. Justice of Ireland '77-87.
Holmes, Hugh	'85	Peer.
Johnson, William Moore	'81	B. '30. Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85. App. M.P. [Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.
Kavanagh, Arthur Mac Murrough	'86	B. '27. Irish bar '49; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.C.) Galway City '65-7. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66; Att.-Gen. '66-7. A Judge of Com. Pleas '67-76; Ch. Justice of that Court '76-87; app. [Lord Ch. Justice of Ireland '87.
Keenan, Sir Patrick J. King-Harman, Col. E.	'85	B. '41. Irish bar '65; Q.C. '80. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83; Att.-Gen. '83-5; Lord Chanc. of Ireland May to June '85 and [Feb. to July '86.
*Lowther, J.	'78	B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to [secure re-election.
May, G. A. Chichester	'75	B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-[Gen. '72-4. Ch. Baron of Exchequer (Ireland) '74.
Meath, Earl of	'87	B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Derry Co. '81-3. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of [the Rolls '83.
Monck, Viscount	'69	B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; app. to succeed Sir T. Steele as Com.-in-chief [in Ireland '85.
Monroe, John	'86	B. '20. Entered army '38; served in Crimean campaign; [Commander of Forces in Ireland '80-5.
Morley, John	'86	M.P.
Morris, Sir Michael, Bart.	'66	Peer.
Naish, John	'84	B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77. M.P. (G.L.) Co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86.
O'Connor, Don, The	'81	B. '17. Irish bar '39; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67-8. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '67, and Att.-Gen. '67-8; app. [Judge of the Court of Probate '68.
Palles, Christopher	'72	B. '26. Son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D.; M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, J.P. and D.L. Co. Antrim, High Sheriff '63. [Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
*Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61	
Porter, Andrew Marshall	'83	
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of	'85	
Smith, W. H.	'86	
Steele, Gen. Sir Thomas Montagu, G.C.B.	'80	
*Trevelyan, Sir G. O.	'82	
Wales, Prince of	'68	
Walker, Samuel	'85	
Warren, Robt. Richard	'67	
Waterford, Marquis of	'79	
Winnarleigh, Lord	'68	
Young, John	'86	

Clark of the Council—Sir William Kaye, C.B., LL.D., Q.C.

* For biographical facts relative to these right hon. gentlemen see Her Majesty's Privy Council above.

Privateering. A privateer is a private armed vessel commissioned by Government in time of war to harass the enemy by preying upon its commerce. Until the end of the 16th century no commissions were issued to privateers. At the Congress of Paris, 1856, Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey united in a declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished." A number of other States also agreed to this declaration; but Spain, Mexico, and the United States refused their consent, and as regards them the employment of private cruisers commissioned by the State is a perfectly legitimate method of warfare. **Piracy** is llobery or murder on the high seas, done *animo furandi* and in a spirit of general hostility. The crime of piracy is one against the whole human race: pirates may be seized by any one and tried in the courts of any state. Sometimes, however, acts are made piracy by the law of a particular state which acts would not constitute piracy according to international law; and persons believed to be guilty of such acts can only be seized by cruisers of their own state and tried in their own courts. Consult Calvo's treatise on International Law.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

Privileges of Peers and Members of Parliament. Certain privileges of the peers are defined in standing orders, some of which date from the seventeenth century; while the Commons, through their Speaker, claim their privileges immediately after the first meeting of a new parliament; but the privileges thus defined and claimed have been greatly modified by acts passed by the two houses themselves. At the present time a peer or peeress of Great Britain or of Scotland or Ireland, whether representative or not, and a peeress whether by birth, marriage, or creation—but not a peeress by marriage who has become widowed and has married a commoner—is still free at all times from arrest or imprisonment on civil process; but their servants have long since been deprived of the protection they formerly enjoyed. And by an Act of 1871 bankrupts are disqualified from sitting and voting in the House of Lords until the bankruptcy be determined either by being annulled or by the satisfaction of the creditors; and the seat of a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland is vacated unless his bankruptcy be determined within one year after the date of his becoming a bankrupt. Neither a peer nor a member has, nor did he have formerly, any privilege against being compelled by process of the courts to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* (*q.v.*) directed to him. When the Speaker's election has been approved and confirmed by Her Majesty, he lays claim by humble petition to the "ancient and undoubted rights and privileges" of the Commons, and especially "to freedom from arrest and molestation for their persons, servants, and estates, to freedom of speech in debate, to free access to Her Majesty whenever occasion may require it, and to the

most favourable construction being put on all their proceedings"; and the Queen through the Lord Chancellor confirms all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to, or conferred upon, the Commons by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors. But in regard to the first part of this claim made by and allowed to the Commons, freedom from arrest, and that on strictly civil process only, is now confined to the member alone, and is enjoyed only during a period of forty days before the meeting of parliament, during the sittings of the House, during a period of forty days before, and after any day to which parliament is prorogued, and until an uncertain or "reasonable" period after a dissolution. But members are brought under the bankruptcy laws, for if any one of them be adjudged a bankrupt he is unable to sit and vote for one year, unless the order of adjudication be annulled or his creditors be satisfied; and if at the expiration of one year the bankruptcy be not determined in either of these ways, the seat becomes vacant. Actions at law are maintainable against members of both Houses; they are subject to penalties, and may be arrested for indictable offences; and members of the House of Commons have been committed in certain instances for contempt of court without subsequent interference by the house. Peers and members are not compelled to obey a subpoena, though in practice they do answer a summons of the kind; and they are exempt by statute from serving on juries. Although no member may use unbecoming words in regard to another member without risking suspension if he decline to explain or retract, freedom of speech with reference to those who are not members is enjoyed to the very fullest extent, and statements may be freely made within the walls of parliament which, if uttered elsewhere, would be libellous and actionable. Free access to Her Majesty is the right of peers individually, as well as of the House of Lords as a body; but the other house only possesses the right collectively. By resolutions of the House of Commons no peer, except an Irish peer who has been elected an M.P., can vote or concern himself in a parliamentary election. Members of either house are protected against insult or threatening; and the offer of money to any member for promoting a parliamentary matter is a breach of privilege which may be severely punished. See IMPEACHMENTS AND TRIAL OF PEERS, and INTERVENTION OF PEERS IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Privy Council (see MINISTRY). A body of persons nominans by the sovereign without any patent or grant; and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected

politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the establishment of *quarantine* when it may be necessary, the granting of *charters of incorporation* to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of *orders in council* of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. *Royal proclamations*, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The *Board of Trade* (*q.v.*), though now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The *Education and Agricultural Departments*, each presided over by its own vice-president, are Committees of Council, and there are besides a *Universities Committee*, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, and a *Judicial Committee* for appellate business. The *Privy Council in Ireland*, a much smaller body than that just referred to, advises the Lord-Lieutenant and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Prix de Diane. See HORSE RACING.

Prix du Jockey Club. See HORSE RACING.

Prize Ring. Several efforts have been made of recent years to revive prize fighting in this country, but ingenious attempts to hoodwink the police in these matters, have, on almost every important occasion, been foiled, and the arrests effected during the encounter at St. Andrew's Hall (formerly Tavistock Chapel) on March 27th, 1882, and the capture of nineteen men (including James Smith and John Knifton) in a furniture van in Sage Street, Shadwell, on Dec. 12th, 1886, are amongst the many illustrations of the activity of the authorities in this direction. On two occasions during 1886 it was deemed expedient to cross the Channel in order to escape the penalties of the law, but even this failed to prevent the attendance of hireling roughs, who at a given signal were expected to break into the ring and thus effect a draw. Towards the close of the summer of '87, however, James Smith, the English champion, was matched to fight John Joseph Killrain, better known as "Jake Killrain," of Greenport, Columbia County, New York State, for the championship of the world, the diamond belt, and a stake of £2,000; and the promoters of this encounter succeeded in bringing it off without

interruption, on a little island in the Seine, some three miles from Vernon, on Dec. 19th. Both men exhibited great powers of endurance, and the fight only terminated when darkness set in. Contrary to general expectation, Killrain showed terrific hitting power with his right, and after 105 rounds had been fought the referee declared the fight drawn for the day. A mournful interest attaches to this encounter, owing to the tragic death of Mr. Archibald McNeill, a well-known and highly-respected journalist, who had been selected to write a descriptive account of the incidents of the fight for the *Sportsman*. He was last seen alive at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Dec. 20th, the day following the fight; and on the morning of Jan. 6th, '88, his body was washed ashore on the western beach of the deep-sea harbour, under circumstances justifying the suspicion that he had met with foul play. It was subsequently agreed that the principals should equally divide the stakes (£2,000) which had been provided by their backers; and that Smith should fight John Lawrence Sullivan after the match between the last named and Charles Mitchell had been decided. Never in the whole history of the prize ring have pugilists reaped so rich a harvest as has been gathered by these four men; and it is said that Sullivan's share of the profits of his opening display at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, amounted to £200, whilst it is an admitted fact that his nightly receipts during his tour throughout the United Kingdom have reached an average of £100. The earliest recorded fistic champions of England were Figg and Broughton, the former of whom in 1719 kept a theatre in Oxford Street, where small-sword and singletick, as well as boxing, was practised. Broughton's amphitheatre at the rear of Oxford Street was built in 1742, and eight years later J. Slack beat Broughton. In 1760 W. Stevens in turn defeated Slack at a tennis-court in St. James's Street, Haymarket; and encounters were frequent until Dan Mendoza claimed the championship in 1792, and this title he maintained until defeated in 1795 by J. Jackson, who resigned all connection with the ring eight years later. H. Pearce ("the Game Chicken"), who was never beaten, came next; and amongst those who succumbed to his prowess was John Gully, originally a butcher, then a prize-fighter, and who, acquiring wealth very rapidly, became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835. This celebrity died in March 1863. Then followed Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, Jem Ward, Deaf Burke, Bendigo, Ben Caunt, Perry ("the Tipton Slasher"), H. Broome, Tom Paddock, and Tom Sayers. The latter will, perhaps, be longest remembered in pugilistic story, and the details of his fight with John Heenan ("the Benicia Boy") at Farnborough, on April 17th, 1860, have been related over and over again. Sayers was a native of Sussex, and in height was 5ft. 8½in., whilst Heenan was 5ft. 1in. in height, and a model of physical strength and symmetry. This encounter resulted in a draw, and on the following 31st of May each pugilist was presented with a belt. Sam Hurst, Jem Mace, Tom King, Joe Wormald followed, and the last recorded fight in this country took place Oct. 15th, '67, between Mace and Wormald, which resulted in a draw.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. The law relating to these duties is intricate and bulky. Their general nature may be shortly explained: (1) *Probate Duty*.—Every

will of personal property must be deposited in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, a copy thereof being given to the executor. This copy is called the probate, and formerly bore a graduated stamp. Hence the name of probate duty given to the stamp duty upon such personal property as passes by will or by intestacy, the stamp in the latter case having been affixed to the letters of administration. The stamp is now affixed to the affidavit required from the person applying for probate or letters of administration. The duty is levied on the following scale, debts and funeral expenses being deducted in every case:—

Estates not exceeding in value—

£100; no duty.

£500; duty at the rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50.

£1000; duty at the rate of £1 5s. for every £50 or fraction of £50.

Estates exceeding in value

£1000; duty at the rate of £3 for every £100 or fraction of £100.

Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £500 it is cleared of duty by depositing with the proper officer 15s. for fees of court and 30s. for stamp duty. (2) **Legacy Duty.**—Upon payment or delivery of any legacy, or of the share taken by any person in the event of an intestacy, the legatee or recipient of the share must give a stamped receipt. The stamp duty in these cases is known as legacy duty. It is not levied upon any legacy or share out of a personal estate of less than £100 in all, nor upon any legacy or share taken by the husband or wife of the deceased, or by any child, grandchild, etc., or any parent, grandparent, etc., of the deceased, or by any of the royal family. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a brother or sister of the deceased or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £3 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by an uncle or aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £5 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a grand-uncle or grand-aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £6 per cent. And in all other cases the duty is at the rate of £10 per cent. (3) **Succession Duty.**—The probate duty can be levied only upon personal estate, because only such estate passes through the hands of executor or administrator. Legacy duty can be levied only upon fragments of the personal estate given by will or taken under an intestacy. But there are other modes in which personal property may devolve from the dead to the living, and real property so devolves as much as personal. By the Succession Duty Act of 1853, a duty graduated like legacy duty is imposed on every succession, whether to real or personal property, not covered by legacy duty. For the purpose of this Act real property upon devolution is taken to be of value equal to the value of an annuity for the life of the successor, and equal in amount to the annual value of the estate. The duty upon a succession to real property is paid in eight equal instalments, the first falling due twelve months after the successor becomes entitled, and the others at successive intervals of half a year.

Probation of First Offenders Act, '87. provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of any offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, and no

previous conviction is proved against him, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, direct that upon entering into a recognisance with or without sureties, he may be released upon probation of good conduct; and if he fail to observe the conditions of his recognisance he may be rearrested on warrant and brought up for judgment.

Proctor, Richard Anthony, B.A., b. at Chelsea 1837. Educated at King's College, London, and St. John's, Cambridge, graduating 23rd Wrangler (1860), F.R.A.S. (1866). Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and other, and carried out a series of original researches, he was led to a new theory, established by subsequent discoveries, of the structure of the stellar universe. He also published many illustrative charts. In 1875 Mr. Proctor announced his secession from the Roman Catholic Church, with which he had been connected some years. Mr. Proctor has published numerous and important works on "The Sun," "The Moon," "Other Worlds than Ours," "Chance and Luck," "Other Suns than Ours," etc.; editor of *Knowledge* (q.v.).

Prohibitionists. See AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Promenade Concerts (Covers Garden) were established in 1880. The best music is provided, and the concerts are very largely attended. They have been imitated at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere.

Prorogation of Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

Protoplasm (*protos* = first; *plasma* = formative matter). The physical basis of life. A semiliuid, granular substance, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen—probably sulphur and phosphorus in proportions that are at present unknown, and are possibly variable. Protoplasm is stained by solution of magenta, of carmine in ammonia and water, and of iodine in a solution of potassium iodide, and is soluble in a solution of caustic potash. It is formative, and is, under favourable conditions, transformed into formed material such as cellulose (q.v.), etc., which neither stain with the re-agents just named, nor dissolve in potash. Rarely protoplasm is found free—i.e. not enclosed by any cell-wall. Instances of free protoplasm are certain zoospores or active asexual bodies of the lower plants, and in the division of fungi known as *myxomycetes*, of which athallum or flowers of tan is the best known (*myxa*, mucus, *mukes*, fungus). Here masses of naked protoplasm called *plasmodia*, of creamy look, creep about over the surfaces of bodies. Generally, however, protoplasm is the main contents of vegetable or animal cells where four regions often present themselves. The layer immediately within the wall, in vegetable cells at least, is non-granular, and is called the primordial.

Province Wellesley. A territory of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Provincial Colleges (non-Theological). The foundation of Owen's College, Manchester, in 1851, led the way in a movement which, aided by the stimulus of "University Extension" (q.v.) has during the last twelve to fifteen years spread to many of the large non-university towns of Great Britain. The following is a list of such institutions, with date of foundation:—Durham University College of Physical Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1871; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, 1872; Yorkshire College,

Leeds, 1874; University College, Bristol, 1876; Firth College, Sheffield, 1879; Mason College, Birmingham, 1880 (originally a "Science" college, but extended in 1883 so as to include a Faculty of Arts); University College, Nottingham, 1881; University College, Liverpool, 1884; University College, Dundee, 1883; University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, 1883; University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884. The scheme of most of these colleges is to provide a higher education after the type of University College, or King's College, London, and they all (except Newcastle) include chairs belonging to "Arts" subjects, though several of them began as pure "Science" colleges. The government is vested in a council and an academic board or senate, composed of the professors; most of them have a principal, and are open to both sexes without distinction. This, the first important experiment in mixed education in this country, has been an indisputable success; no difficulties have arisen, and the presence of lady students in the classes is generally pronounced to have a beneficial effect upon discipline. The curriculum may be generally divided under two heads: (1) regular or systematic instruction in the day classes, (2) popular instruction in the evening classes; but some colleges are taking steps to provide systematic evening instruction, especially for teachers in elementary and other schools who desire to widen their culture, and also, in co-operation with school boards, to provide a course of training for the government (teachers) certificate. The regular day students usually aspire to a degree at the University of London (or Oxford, which in 1884 opened most of its honour examinations to women without the condition of residence), or else are engaged in preparation for technical or industrial pursuits. The colleges are also largely attended by non-regular students (mostly ladies), who have no professional object in view, but welcome an opportunity of study under the direction of a professor. The average proportion of male and female students may be roughly stated as two-thirds males and one-third females. The colleges have for the most part secured as their professors men of the highest academic standing. The problem of the future is the development and grouping of these colleges as provincial universities—a matter intimately connected with the new movement for the creation of a teaching university of London. The history of Manchester, which obtained its charter for Victoria University in 1880, points to the establishment in course of time of a University of Wales and a University of the Midlands.

Prussia. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of. See FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Psychical Research, and the Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of Professor H. Sidgwick, of Cambridge, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." The main work of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy—viz., the affection of one mind by another otherwise than through the recognised organs of sense. Such communication may be established voluntarily for the purposes of experiment, and also appears to take place

spontaneously between absent persons on occasions of special excitement, and particularly at the moment of death. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been recently published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has about 700 members and associates; and an allied society has recently been established in the United States (see further ed., '87). **Hon. Sec., Mr. E. Gurney.** Offices and Library, 19, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Public Accounts. The Committee of the House of Commons on Public Accounts, in commencing the lengthy report they presented (1887), stated that they had much satisfaction in calling attention to the fact that (for the first occasion since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866) there were no deficits to be voted in the accounts under report. In the opinion of the Comptroller and Auditor General this fact was the more significant, inasmuch as the examination of the accounts had in no way led to the inference that the several accounting officers had secured a net surplus by postponing payment of fully matured liabilities beyond the period of the votes. The Committee, therefore, recorded their opinion that great credit is due to the accounting officers and the departments for the satisfactory result obtained. In reference to certain expenditure under the vote of credit, the Committee, while not questioning its propriety, or the fact that in incurring it the departments were, from their point of view, acting in the interests of the public service, could not but come to the conclusion that the vote of credit was, as stated by the Comptroller and Auditor General, considered by them too much in the light of a sum placed at their disposal by Parliament to meet any expenditure unprovided for in the ordinary votes which in a time of emergency it might seem desirable to incur, irrespective of clear or direct connection with the "Special Preparations" or the particular expenditure for which alone it was intended to provide.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act, 87, enacts that after Jan. 1st, '88, the local licensing authority may fix an hour of closing not earlier than ten nor later than eleven p.m.; but does not apply to any town containing 50,000 inhabitants or upwards, and does not alter the existing law relating to travellers or persons requiring to lodge in an hotel.

Public Libraries Acts, '75-77. Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district, and vestry of any parish, may, and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall, by means either of a public meeting, or by the issue and collection of voting papers, take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum. Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or local board may establish and maintain such a library or museum; but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners. The commissioners go out of office one-third at the end of each year, and are to meet once every month. The property of the library, etc., is vested in the commissioners, local board or

town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary. They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry. No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum. If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed. A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent. **Public Libraries Act Amendment Act, '87**, empowers the library authority to establish and maintain a lending library without providing any separate building for containing the same. The power of adopting the principal Act is extended to district boards in the Metropolis, without depraving any vestry within such district where the Act is not in force of the power to set it in motion.

Public Prosecutions, Director of. See DIRECTOR.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefit flowing from the endowment. The Commissioners of 1861 reported on the nature and application of the endowment of the following nine great endowed schools, together with their management and system of study. (1) Winchester, (2) Eton, (3) St. Paul's, (4) Shrewsbury, (5) Westminster, (6) Merchant Taylors', (7) Rugby, (8) Harrow, and (9) Charterhouse. 1. Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. Until 1854 the scholars were nominated without examination, but in that year the old system was exchanged for open competition. *Head Master*—Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D. *Motto*—"Manners makyth man." 2. Eton College, founded by Henry VI. (1440) for twenty-five scholars, under the name of the "Blessid Marie of Etonne by Wyndesore." It is closely connected with its fellow-foundation of King's College, Cambridge, to which a number of scholars are annually sent. The first Head Master was William Waynflete, who was removed from Winchester by Henry VI., and became subsequently Provost. The boys are divided into collegers or king's scholars (seventy in number), and oppidians or town boys. Eton is a boarding-school, but the oppidians may reside with their parents. *Head Master*—Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D. *Motto*—"Floreat Etona." 3. St. Paul's School, London, founded (1509) by Dean Colet for 153 scholars; was situated under shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. The school was richly endowed, and placed by its founder under the care of the Mercers' Company; each child paid on entrance fourpence "for once and for ever." A new scheme has been settled by the Charity Commissioners, under which education may be provided for 1,000 boys and 400 girls. New governors have been appointed, and the scheme is being carried out. The school is now situate in King's Road, Hammersmith. It remains, as it has always been, a day school. *Head Master*—F. W. Walker, M.A. *Motto*—"Fide et Litteris." 4. Shrewsbury, established by the bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1531, and en-

dowed under name of "the Free Grammar School of Edward VI." The original scheme was modified in Elizabeth's reign, and again by the Act of 1798 and the scheme of 1853. *Head Master*—Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. *Motto*—"Intus sit recte ne labora." 5. Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. The statutes were given in 1560; but there is little doubt a grammar school existed many years before this attached to the monastery of St. Peter. The school was reorganised in 1668, after the report of the Commissioners. The number of foundationers is forty, the remainder being non-foundationers, or town boys and home boarders. The *Westminster Play*, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships at Christ Church, Oxford. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. *Motto*—"In patriam populumque." 6. Merchant Taylors' School, London, founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. The school has a number of close scholarships, etc., at St. John's College, Oxford. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Baker, D.D. *Motto*—"Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum." 7. Rugby School, founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally intrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. The school took a leading place among English public schools under the head mastership of Dr. Arnold. *Head Master*—Rev. Canon John Percovee, LL.D. *Motto*—"Nihil sine laborando." 8. Harrow School, founded (1571) by John Lyon, a yeoman, born at Harrow, and received a charter from Queen Elizabeth. *Head Master*—Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A. *Motto*—"Stet fortuna domus." 9. Charterhouse School, founded (1611) by letters patent, granted to Sir Thomas Sutton, and originally situated on ground anciently part of the establishment of the Knights of St. John, near Smithfield, London. It was reconstituted under the Public Schools' Act, and removed to Godalming in 1878. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. *Motto*—"Deo dante dedi."—Other ancient endowments are:—Christ's Hospital, London, founded 1552, and commonly known as the Bluecoat School. It occupies the site of the ancient Grey Friars' monastery. The governors possess a right of nomination. The scholars intended for the universities are known as Grecians and Deputy Grecians. *Head Master*—Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. Dulwich College, or "Alley's College of God's Gift," founded (1619), under letters patent, by Edward Alleyne, the actor. *Head Master*—A. H. Gilkes, M.A. Manchester Grammar School, founded (1515) by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. *Head Master*—Samuel Dill, M.A. Sherborne School (Dorsetshire), founded (1550) by King Edward VI., and reorganised (1870). *Head Master*—Rev. E. M. Young, M.A. King Edward's School, Birmingham (1552). *Head Master*—Rev. A. E. Vardy, M.A. Tonbridge School (1552). *Head Master*—Rev. T. B. Rowe,

M.A. Repton School (1556). *Head Master*—Rev. W. M. Farnesau, M.A., Bedford Grammar School (1566). *Head Master*—J. Surtess, Philipotts Uppingham School, Rutland (1537). *Head Master*—Rev. E. Casser, Selwyn. Other well-known Public Schools are: Cheltenham College, Gloucester (1840). *Head Master*—Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D., Marlborough College, Wiltshire (1843, Charter 1845). *Head Master*—Rev. G. O. Bell, M.A., Rossall School, Lancashire (1844). *Head Master*—Rev. O. C. Tancock, M.A., Wellington College, Berkshire (1853). *Head Master*—Rev. E. O. Wickham, M.A., Clifton College, Gloucester (1860, Charter 1877). *Head Master*—Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A., Haileybury College, Hertford (1862, Charter 1864). *Head Master*—Rev. J. Robertson, M.A., and in London, besides those mentioned, the principal day schools are: University College School (1832). *Head Master*—Rev. E. W. Eve, M.A., King's College School (1829). *Head Master*—Rev. T. H. Skeloe, D.D., City of London School (1834). *Head Master*—Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D.

Public Works Loans Commissioners are an unpaid body who regulate the conditions upon which loans may be granted by the National Debt Commissioners to local bodies for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, water works, and other sanitary and local purposes. *Office*, 3, Bank Buildings, E.C. *Chairman*, Herbert Barnard (unpaid); *Secretary*, R. Philpot (L1,275); *Assistant Secretary*, A. C. Taylor (L632).

Public Worship Regulation Act, 74. Affords parishioners—on a quorum of three—a ready means of invoking their Bishop's authority, and enables the Bishop to check by his own mandate any practices he may consider improper, or to submit the question to a specially appointed Judge. A new Court has been created, to which is referred the whole authority of the Court of Arches, with Lord Penance as its first Judge. The Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait), and into the House of Commons by Mr. Russell Gurney. It was vehemently opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Hardy, and championed by Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) and Sir William Harcourt.

Puerto Rico. The largest and most westerly island of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. It is a dependency of Spain. Area, 3,550 sq. m., pop. 754,313. The small adjacent islands of Bieque and Culebra appertain to this colony. Capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico, pop. 40,000, with an excellent harbour. Other port towns are Ponce and Mayaguez.—The interior is elevated: highest point 3,678 feet. Between the hills are valleys and plains, well watered and wooded, possessing a rich alluvial soil. On the highlands corn can be grown, and the climate is healthy. Principal productions are sugar and rum, coffee, tobacco, cotton. Cattle are numerous bred. Statistics included with those of Cuba (*see*) Govern-

ment also similar, under a Captain-General.—Puerto Rico has remained a Spanish province since its discovery by Columbus in 1493. Its institutions are tolerably liberal. Slavery abolished by the Spanish Cortes in 1880. The island is rich and prosperous, and has escaped the insurrections which have disturbed Cuba. Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West Indies," Layard's "Through the West Indies," &c.

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly (3d.) was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. F. C. Burnand (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among its many talented artist-contributors may be noticed the late Mr. John Leech, the late Mr. Richard Doyle, the late Mr. Charles H. Bennett, Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Harry Furness, Mr. Du Maurier. Among its past literary contributors, Jerrold, Thackeray, G. A. Bennett, and among its present Mr. Lucy "Toby", the editor of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Anstey-Guthrie, author of "Vice-Versa."

Punjaub. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Purgatory The idea of an intermediate state after death, in which the souls of the departed await the final judgment, is common to the Jewish and Christian Churches, though the English Church refrains from all dogma on the subject except so far as to repudiate decisively the Romish doctrine of Purgatory. That doctrine, or at least the germ of it, appeared as early as the third Christian century. The idea of a purgatorial fire in which the sins of the flesh are burnt away was favoured by the Gnostics, and all who held the inherent corruption of matter. The Romish doctrine is that the souls in Purgatory are secure of eventual salvation, and suffer during a longer or shorter time for their venial sins committed in the body. Also that they are aided, and their term of purgation shortened, by the prayers of the faithful and the intercessions of saints. Beyond this the Council of Trent refuses to define, and deprecates too curious speculation. In the Western Church fire has been generally accepted as the purifying agency, but the Eastern leaves the question open. The open and scandalous sale of indulgences for the remission of the pains of purgatory was one of the chief occasions for the breaking out of the Reformation movement of the sixteenth century.

Pyx (Lat. *pyxis*, a small box) has survived in two special senses. It is the small box in which Roman Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer, and is often exceedingly valuable. (In this sense not to be confounded with "Pax," which is a little medal of trifling value kissed by priest and people in the Roman Church, as the Medium of the "kiss of peace.") It is also the box in which were formerly kept the standard gold and silver coins of the realm in the Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster Abbey. The annual "trial of the Pyx"—the testing of the mint coinage for weight and fineness—is made under the provisions of the Coinage Act 1870.

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

Quarantine. The quarantine laws existing in the various countries of the world are wisely designed to prevent the importation of infectious diseases. By their operation all communication with persons, goods or ships arriving from places infected with contagious disease, or supposed to be peculiarly liable to such infection, is interdicted for a period—ranging from a few days up to forty, according to circumstances. When the quarantine regulations first came into operation the general belief was that a period of forty days should elapse between the time of a vessel leaving an infected port and her admission to any other place; and on this belief the term quarantine is founded, being derived from the Italian word *quaranta*, forty. The English quarantine regulations are embodied in the Act 6 Geo. IV., s. 78, and the Orders in Council issued under its authority. The publication in the *Gazette* of such Orders in Council is held to be sufficient notice to all concerned, and no excuse of ignorance can be pleaded should the regulations be infringed. The Orders specify what vessels are liable to perform quarantine, the places at which it is to be performed, and the various formalities to be observed. With a view to invalidating any plea of ignorance that might be raised, the Orders specify forth that vessels clearing out for any port with respect to which there shall be any Orders in Council subjecting vessels to quarantine are to be furnished with an abstract of the quarantine regulations, and their owners are to provide them with quarantine signal flags and lanterns, and with appliances for illuminating or otherwise disinfecting articles. The period for which a vessel is subjected to quarantine varies according to the state of her bill of health, a document bearing the signature of the consul or other competent authority of the port whither the vessel last touched at.

Quarries Fencing Act, '87, enacts that where any quarry dangerous to the public is on open or uninclosed land within fifty yards of a highway or place of public resort dedicated to the public, and is not separated therefrom by a secure and sufficient fence, it shall be kept reasonably fenced for the prevention of accidents, and unless so kept shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily.

"Quarterly Review." Founded Feb. 1809, its first editor being William Gifford, the translator of "Juvenal." The *Quarterly* has long maintained a high reputation as the leading review of the day, its political articles and reviews being contributed by the first authorities, amongst whom have been, and are, the most distinguished names in literature. Editor, Dr. W. Smith (q.v.) (since 1867).

Quebec (from an Indian word meaning "take care of the rock"), a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of St. Lawrence. Area 193,355 sq. m.; pop. 1,973,228; mostly descendants of original French colonists, called *habitants*. Capital Quebec, pop. 65,000; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city, chief seaport, head of St. Lawrence navigation. Other towns are Three Rivers, Lévis, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Stanstead.—Divided into districts and a large number of counties.—Principal

rivers are the St. Lawrence, and its tributaries the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Richelieu, Chaudière, etc., which present magnificent scenery. Province more varied in character than Ontario, hilly in parts, with much pine forest abounding in furred and feathered game. Valuable fisheries, forests. Gold, silver, copper, iron, plumbago, and other minerals. Climate healthy; winter cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant; summer warmer than in England, and admitting of a richer flora.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly elected by 65 constituencies. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Religion chiefly Roman Catholic. Education superior, denominational. Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control.—Industries less forward than in Ontario. Much small farming. Timber trade most important. Settled districts denuded of timber, and planting carried on. Wheat and other grain, roots, hemp, tobacco, hops, apples, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, the chief crops. Much pasturage and large dairy-stock, breeding and grazing. Cheese factories. Rising manufacture in the towns. Fresh-water fisheries important. Improved farms sell at £4 to £6 per acre, unimproved at 18. 8d. to 28. 6d. per acre, four-fifths deferred. Certain sections free grants in hundred-acre lots. Eastern townships on United States border, settled by royalists after War of Independence, are an excellent location for English emigrants.—Quebec was settled as a French colony in 1608. In 1759 it was captured by British troops under General Wolfe, and in 1763 ceded to England by Treaty of Paris. It became a province of the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC CONSULT. Faillon's "Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada," Garneau's "Histoire du Canada," "The Canadian Almanac for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Queen Anne's Bounty. In the year 1704 Queen Anne sent a message to Parliament declaring her wish to grant the "tenth" and "firstfruits" to a corporation chartered for the purpose of augmenting benefices not sufficiently endowed, and an Act was passed giving effect to the message. The "firstfruits" were one year's profit at first of vacant bishoprics, and afterwards of other benefices, levied from those who succeeded to them; and the "tenth" were an annual impost of a tenth upon the ratable value of all benefices. Originally levied by the Popes, the "tenth" and "firstfruits" passed to the Crown at the Reformation; but as they were calculated, not upon the improved value of benefices, but upon a valuation made in the time of Henry VIII., they never produced a large sum, and now produce less than £15,000 a year. The fund formed by their appropriation to the augmentation of benefices is known as "Queen's Anne's Bounty." It has been employed in two ways. (1) In making loans to enable the parochial clergy to build or improve their residences or the buildings used in the cultivation of their glebes. These loans are repayable by small annual instalments out of the income of the benefices. The total of such loans outstanding in March 1886 was £1,051,000. (2) In the augmen-

tation of the income of poor livings. In aid of this object Parliament granted to the Bounty in each of the eleven years from 1809 to 1820 a sum of £100,000. All augmentations by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty are conditional upon an equal or larger sum being raised for the same purpose by private gift or contribution. Thus in the years from 1880 to 1885 the augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting altogether to £135,800, were met by private gifts to the amount of £166,851.

Queen's Counsel. The first King's Counsel was appointed in 1604, and was Francis Bacon; in 1668, Francis North received a similar appointment. They have superseded to a great extent the older rank of serjeant-at-law (*q.v.*). Lord Eldon appointed several "batches," and his practice has been followed by succeeding Lord Chancellors. There are now about 200 Q.C.s; no new ones have been appointed during the year '87, but a batch is expected early in this year. Until '45 newly made Q.C.s were made benchers of their respective Inns on receiving their appointment.

Queen's Jubilee Presents. Among the many manifestations of loyalty and regard shown to Her Majesty during her jubilee year none were more remarkable or spontaneous than the presents which were sent by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and by the rulers of various foreign powers. They comprised articles of every conceivable kind and grade of value. The majority of them were exhibited to the public in the autumn at St. James's Palace, and attracted an enormous crowd of sightseers. Subsequently the whole of the gifts were removed to Windsor Castle; but in response to a generally expressed wish that the population of the East of London should also have an opportunity of seeing them, Her Majesty directed that early in '88 the presents should be removed to Bethnal Green Museum. A few of the most noteworthy among the gifts may be instanced. The Queen's family presented a magnificent ornament of special design, carried out in silver, beautifully chased, and richly gilt in places. From a plateaued base arose a central vase, with embossed gold medallion portraits of Her Majesty, and bearing the coats of arms and names of the Princesses and Princesses, the royal crown at the top, and on either side a lion and unicorn. The base bore the inscription: "To our beloved mother and grandmother, Queen Victoria, in remembrance of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. From her dutiful children and grandchildren." An album containing the autographs of the donors accompanied the gift. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave an oil painting; while the Queen's aunt, the aged Duchess of Cambridge, sent two pilgrim vases. His Holiness the Pope offered a large picture executed in tinted mosaics, and specially framed. The Royal Household offered a costly silver centre-piece. The industries of Lancashire and Cheshire were illustrated by presents from the women of those districts; and among the many quilts was one worked by 888 teachers and pupils of a ragged school, each square in the design bearing a monogram of one of the workers. The women of Ireland sent a carved oak chest bearing the royal monogram and the inscription—"Irish Women's Jubilee Offering to the Queen." Among the many art gifts was an album of drawings executed and presented by the members and associates of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; and

Messrs. Minton & Co. gave a vase which portrayed the principal events of the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign. From the British residents of Palestine was received a striking present in a Jerusalem cross made of olive wood, having four crosses grouped round a large central one. India and the Colonies sent splendid gifts. H.H. the Sultan of Johore gave a model, in fine gold, of the Albert Memorial. It stands 21 inches from the ground, was drawn to scale from the original plans, and is a faithful reproduction in all architectural details of the Memorial. The railings and corner groups are of gold, the steps of frosted silver, while enamels have been used to express some parts of the work. This remarkable present was executed in London, but forms only one of the many costly jubilee offerings of Eastern potentates. On behalf of the Emperor of China the Chinese Minister offered a white jade sceptre, rare porcelain vases and bowls, and embroidered silks. The women of Heligoland sent a carriage rug made of white sea-birds' feathers, and the women of Cape Colony a trophy of ostrich feathers. The Corporation of Kimberley and Griqualand West sent, at the end of the year, a casket lined with curled ostrich feathers, the lid being of native gold filigree work, and the whole studded with diamonds from the fields of South Africa; while finally we may mention, as received from all classes and creeds, of Ceylon, a silver casket of three kneeling elephants, bearing howdahs on their backs, their tusks having an address inscribed, various portions of the casket being ornamented with rubies and sapphires. Early in the spring of '89 a movement was started to testify by means of a women's national memorial to the general admiration of Her Majesty's peculiar attributes as a mother, woman, and Queen. Subscriptions were gathered from all parts of the empire, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand pounds. Part of the sum was applied, with Her Majesty's approval, to the erection of an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort in the Home Park at Windsor. The balance, in accordance with the Queen's wish, will form an endowment fund for the "foundation of an institution for promoting the education and maintenance of nurses for the sick poor in their own homes."

Queensland. The most recently organised of the Australian colonies. Comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 137th meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 30° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1,300 miles N. to S., and 800 miles E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 342,614. The capital is Brisbane (pop. 73,000), situated on Moreton Bay, 500 miles N. from Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other leading towns are Cooktown, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Roma, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Charters Towers, together with a number of rising municipalities and townships.—The colony is divided into 12 districts; a very small portion being subdivided into 37 counties. For other purposes there are 17 municipalities, 6 boroughs, 3 shires, and 88 divisions. The districts are: Moreton, coal, gold, sugar, metropolitan; Darling Downs, richest pastoral and agricul-

tural; Burnett, pastoral and tropical agriculture; Port Curtis, gold, copper, marble, agriculture; Leichardt, pastoral and mining; Maranoa, pastoral; Kennedy, richest sugar districts, gold; Warrego, pastoral; Burke, Mitchell, Gregory, Cook, pastoral and mining.—The chief rivers are the Mitchell, Flinders, Leichardt, and Gregory, flowing into Gulf of Carpentaria; Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Brisbane, flowing east to the sea; Diamantina, Barcoo, etc., lost inland; and tributaries of Darling flowing south. The Coast Range and the Dividing Range are the main mountain chains. The Great Barrier Reef extends all down the eastern coast, at average 300 miles from the shore. The country is generally well-watered and fertile. Many rivers navigable, flowing through valleys clothed in luxuriant vegetation. Forests and jungles abound in exceedingly valuable timber and useful plants. Most productions of tropical and warm temperate zones can be raised. Climate warm, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Besides great capabilities for industrial enterprise, Queensland has immense natural resources. Half of its area is stated to be forest and little has been done to utilise it. Coal, gold, tin, copper, lead, silver, antimony, mercury, are found in quantity. Chief exports are wool, gold, tin, copper, anowroot, pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, meat, beche-de-mer, rum, sugar, timber, etc. Suitable climate for jute and other fibre-plants, grape, tobacco, etc. Pastoral regions probably the richest in the world.—Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 36 members, nominated by Governor for life. Latter elected quinquennially—electors being owners of £100 freehold, or £10 annual value or rent; 59 members, returned by 42 electorates. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There is no State Church. Chief sects are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and secular, and is well provided for in every branch. It is under control of Minister for Education. There are primary schools and grammar schools. There is a volunteer force of more than 3,000 officers and men, including engineers and four batteries of artillery. Besides these there are 500 to 700 armed constabulary, and all males classed in "reserves." There are two or three gunboats and torpedo boats, and Brisbane is defended.—For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Staple export wool, to value £1,413,968 in 1886, meat £15,000, tallow £30,000. 500,000 sq. miles leased as pastoral runs; 201,843 acres under crops; leading grain-crop maize. Coal output 130,000 tons; gold output 310,941 oz.; tin 15,347 tons; copper 1,653 tons. There are about 280,000 horses, 4,500,000 cattle, 9,500,000 sheep, 60,000 pigs. About 1,800 miles of railway open up the country, and more are constructing to connect with New South Wales and run north to Port Darwin. There are of telegraph lines 8,225 miles. The sugar crop in 1885 covered some 30,000 acres, wheat 12,000, maize 61,000. A little cotton and tobacco also grown; these crops developing. Vineyards occupied 1,483 acres, producing 133,898 gallons of wine and 694

of brandy.—Very considerable immigration has been taking place for some years, the Government giving free passages to suitable persons. Small homesteads are given free, on occupancy conditions; sugar lands sold at £1 per acre; runs leased on very liberal terms.—There are in the colony about 11,000 Chinese, mostly gold-diggers, and some 6,000 to 7,000 Polynesian coolies. The black aborigines, found in unsettled parts, are supposed, to number 20,000. They are fiercer than those in other parts of the continent, and have caused some trouble. About 200 are employed as trackers and troopers by the police.—Queensland was originally a part of New South Wales. In 1825 a convict settlement was established on Brisbane River. In 1842, after cessation of transportation, proclaimed as Moreton Bay District of New South Wales. Explorations undertaken by Oxley, Leichardt, Mitchell, and many others since, revealed existence of immense tracts inland of rich fertile country, watered by numerous rivers. In 1859 Queensland separated from New South Wales, receiving a constitution of her own. In April 1883 Sir Thos. McIlwraith, the then Premier, took upon himself to annex New Guinea, which lies about 90 miles N. of Queensland coast. Annexation had long been urged on Imperial Government by various Australian governments. The Colonial Minister (Lord Derby) disallowed action of Queensland, but tardily consented to partial ratification, too late to save a large part of New Guinea from Germany. Consequent excitement in Australia resulted in Intercolonial Conference at Sydney, and subsequently in the Federal Council Act of Australasia. A movement is on foot for the division of the colony into two—North and South. A bill to effect this was thrown out by the Legislative Assembly in 1886, but a strong party still favours the proposal. Should it come to pass, Rockhampton would be the capital of the new colony. Those who oppose it rely on the rapid extension of railways removing grounds for complaint. The progress of the colony has been astonishing, and its present prosperity is unexampled, but the want of both capital and labour is still severely felt. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Bonwick's "Resources of Queensland," Boyd's "Queensland," Pugh's "Queensland Almanac for 1888," Gordon and Gutch's "Australian Handbook for 1883," Nicols' "Wild Life in Australian Bush," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Quorum. Business may be transacted in the House of Lords when not less than three peers are present. In the Commons it requires forty members, including the Speaker, to constitute a quorum. No business can be commenced until that number is present; and should the attention of the chair be at any time drawn to the fact that there is a less attendance the division bell is rung, and if it be found, after an interval of two minutes has elapsed, that the number is still short, the House, if it is before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suspends all business until the number is made up, or until that hour, when it adjourns; or if it is after 4 o'clock, the House at once stands adjourned. When the House has been summoned to the House of Peers, it may, on its return, proceed to business, although less than forty members be present, until notice be taken thereof.

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Rabies in Dogs. A Select Committee of the House of Lords sat last session, took evidence upon this subject, and subsequently presented a report with the following recommendations:—"1. That when rabies is prevalent the muzzle should be enforced; 2. That the power of the Privy Council should be extended to authorise the slaughter of stray dogs; 3. That the symptoms of rabies should be endorsed on dog licences; 4. That local authorities should have power to order that dogs should wear badges which may identify their owners; 5. That in populous places local authorities should place restrictions upon dogs generally, and especially deal stringently with apparently ownerless dogs in their districts; 6. That in the event of its being conclusively proved that M. Pasteur's system provides a preventive remedy, facilities should be afforded for its application in England." Some particulars as to certain bills relative to the ownership of dogs discussed in the House of Lords will be found under PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

Racquets (or Rackets). This tennis game was first played in England between the 13th and 14th cent., with the naked hand, then with gloved hands, and later on thongs were bound round the right hand so as to make the ball rebound with greater force. **Prince's Ground,** Hians Place, for many years the most popular resort of racquet players, has recently been demolished; and the annual match between **Oxford and Cambridge Univs.** was in '87 played at **Manchester**, where honours were divided, Cambridge winning the double match by four games to love, and Oxford the single by three games to two. In the Public Schools matches the **Harrow** boys have won thirteen of the twenty played, **Eton** being credited with six and **Rugby** with the other; while the final in the '87 contest was fought out between **Charterhouse** and **Harrow**, the latter of whom won by four games to one.

Radicals. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Railway Brakes. Formerly the chief brake power on railways was obtained from the engine and guard's van alone, and was sufficient in great measure to control a train. Now, however, the conditions are totally different. Trains are of much greater weight, and they are run at a far higher speed, with the liability of having to be pulled up at any moment in case of obstruction. Hence brake power, controlled by the engine-driver, is now applied to the wheels of each carriage. There are several kinds of brakes in vogue; among them the chain brake, the **Fay and Newall**, the **Steel McInnes**, and air brakes. Of the latter the compressed-air or Westinghouse brake, and the vacuum brake, have both attained a very high degree of efficiency. In the case of the former, a supply of compressed air is kept in a reservoir upon the engine, the pressure being maintained by the action of a pump. In the vacuum brake the pressure is got directly from the atmosphere. With the Westinghouse brake it is necessary to re-charge the reservoir before the brake power can be reproduced, and this operation taking an appreciable time, has been one argument against its adoption. There are, however, objections of some weight to the vacuum brake. The compressed-air brake is in use on the District Railway, the L.B. & S.C. and other lines, while the Mid. R., G.N.R.,

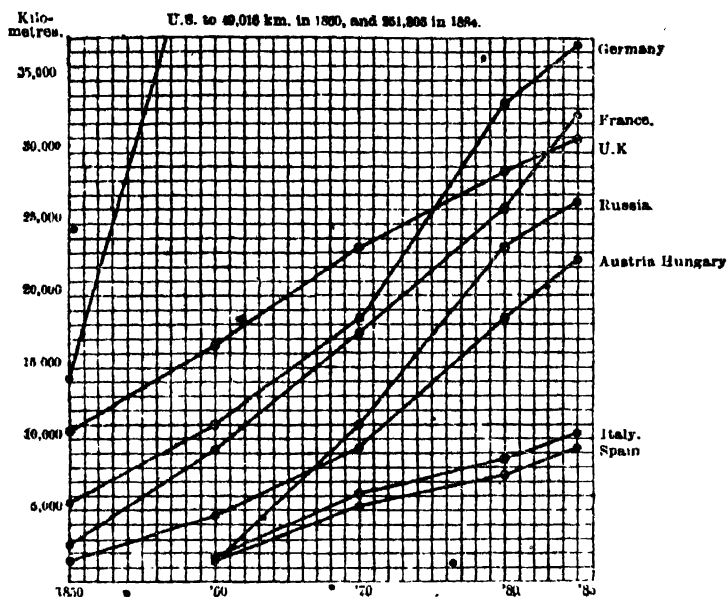
G.W.R., L. & S.W.R., and the Metropolitan, have adopted the vacuum brake.

Railways. The general tone of the whole of '87 was favourable to holders in **Home Rails**, and it is calculated that the first half-year showed a gross increase of receipts in the **United Kingdom** amounting to over £500,000, of which £285,000 is credited to goods and minerals; in the second half, while the passenger traffic declined £57,000 in comparison with the second half of '86—when the "Colinderies" were in swing—the goods and minerals showed an increase again, this time of £370,000 over '86. Such returns as these, of course, amply demonstrate the favourable course of trade, and a consequent enhancement in the market values of railway securities. The ordinary stocks of the following companies show an increase to the amount mentioned in the last week of Dec. '87, as compared with the same date in '86: Caledonian, 5; Glasgow and South-Western, 3; Great Northern, 4; Great Western, 3; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Brighton, 4; North-Western, 6; South-Western, 5; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 2; Midland, 5½; North British, 8½; North-Eastern, 5½; North London, 5; North Staffordshire, 8; 1st Vic, ½. The following lines show the appended decreases: Great Eastern, ½; Chatham, 1½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 8; Metropolitan, 4½; South Eastern, 3. It will be observed that all the goods lines did very well except the Taff, while several passenger lines, except the Brighton, did badly. This was especially the case with the Metropolitan apparently, but the heavy fall in this case is attributed to the taking away of what is known as the surplus land stock. Then we have the Tilbury, which is still suffering, prospectively at least, from the competition of the Great Eastern's local extensions. North-Eastern shows a gain of 5½ for '87, against a drop of 5½ for '86, and this in spite of the mineral-carrying competition of the Hull and Barnsley, which had a "boom" towards the end of the year; and speculative though this was said to be, it is worth noticing that the traffic receipts for the twenty-six weeks ending Dec. 25th were £111,356, against £86,006 for the corresponding period of '86. A bill is to be brought forward next sess. on giving power to lease the Hull line to the Midland. It is further satisfactory to note that the work of the generally favourable year has been accomplished while only a moderate amount of new capital has been called up—viz., £3,500,000, against £5,000,000 in '86 and £7,000,000 in '85—showing, especially in the latter contrast, a remarkable application of the pruning knife to capital expenditure. As to our Indian and Colonial Railways, the stocks of the former guaranteed lines of course kept up their tone, but there was a falling off in the traffics, owing partly to a less abundant wheat crop. In India in '87 there were 14,156½ miles of line open and 2,222 in course of construction. The State railways earned 5·13 per cent. after full allowance for exchange and indirect charges. The **Canadian Pacific** in the last week of '87 showed a decrease in the value of its ordinary stock amounting to 6, and the **Grand Trunk** 1; while the **Tasmanian Main Line** also showed a fall of 6. As to the railway legislation of the year, the Government, listening to the disappointed cry of those who lamented Mr. Mundella's wrecked proposal,

brought in a railway bill of their own during the session, which had to be abandoned at last. An International Railway Congress was opened at Rome in September, and was marked by the death of Mr. James Grierson, the widely-known manager of the Great Western Railway, immediately after his return early in October. The leading accident of the twelvemonth was the collision between a Midland and a Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train at Hoxthorpe Junction during the Doncaster races in Sept., when 25 persons lost their lives and the driver and stoker of the latter train were prosecuted. During the first nine months of the year there were 344 persons killed and 706 injured on the

various lines from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., but including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct, accidents at level crossings, to trespassers and others; 75 of the killed and 542 of the injured were passengers. The leading trade dispute of '87 was the strike of drivers and firemen on the Midland against a regulation only to pay them time-work instead of weekly wages. This broke out at the beginning of August, Derby being the centre of the disaffected; but to the astonishment of a good many people it collapsed in about a fortnight, and then several of the men were prosecuted for leaving their engines on the line.

Railways, Recent Growth of. [Railway system dating from (say) 1825].



Railway Signalling. Of late years great progress has been made in signalling methods. At one period there was no intelligible code, and trains were run without fixed signals. At New Cross station, on the Croydon railway, in '41, was erected the semaphore signal, which is now in general use on our railways. It is a fixed signal, consisting of two arms, right and left of a perpendicular post, to command trains arriving in either direction; these arms, when stretched out at right angles to the post-signalling "danger," downwards at an angle of about 45° "caution," and when lowered so as

to disappear within the upright indicating that the line is clear for the approach of a train. The general practice now, however, is to work with only the two positions "danger" and "caution." At night coloured lamps are used, red signalling "danger," blue or green "caution," and a white light "safety"; but, as with day signals, only "danger" and "caution" are now in vogue. There are two systems of signalling, known respectively as the "positive" and the "negative." In the "positive" the normal position is that of "danger"; but with the "negative" the signal is at "caution," or

"safety," according to the practice. Thus, if the semaphore shows the arm turned out horizontally to the post, the train is bound to stop. It is obvious that for the safety of the trains a strict code is necessary, and that the signals should be placed in such positions that they may be easily seen by advancing trains. The "positive" system is now generally used in combination with the Block System, which consists in the adoption of fixed signals, worked in conjunction with telegraphic signals. The lines of railway are divided into convenient lengths, the average being about one and a half miles, for the erection of signal stations or watch boxes. The essential feature of the block system is that only one train at a time is allowed on a length of single way. Signalman A may not send off a second train to B until it is signalled that the first train has safely reached B. Meanwhile A's signal stands at "danger." A modification known as the "permissive block system," which is much used on our principal railways, gives B permission to block A only in the event of circumstances rendering that course desirable. On many lines this system is preferred, as it enables a larger number of trains to be passed in a given time than on the absolute block system. Concerted action has now been established between signals and switches. The fundamental principle of this interlocking system is that, before a signal to "safety" can be begun, the action of the switches must be completed, and of course the converse holds good.

Railways, Chronology of. The *Annales Industrielles* gives in chronological order, with dates, the first railways opened in various countries:—England, Sept. 27, '25; Austria, Sept. 30, '28; France, Oct. 1, '28; United States, Dec. 28, '29; Belgium, May 3, '35; Germany, Dec. 7, '35; Cuba, '37; Russia, April 4, '38; Italy, Sept. 30, Switzerland, July 15, '44; Jamaica, Nov. 21, '45; Spain, Oct. 24, '48; Canada, May, '50; Mexico and Peru, '50; Sweden, '51; Chili, Jan. '52; India, April 18, '53; Norway, July, '51; Portugal, '54; Brazil, April 21, '54; Victoria (Australia), Sept. 14, '54; Columbia, Jan. 20, '55; New South Wales, Sept. 25, '55; Egypt, Jan. '56; Natal, June 26, '60; and Turkey, Oct. 4, '60.

Ramadhan. See MOHAMMEDANISM.
Ranavalona III. The present Queen of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

Rassam, Hormuzd, is a native of Mesopotamia, who in '45 rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Layard in his Assyrian explorations, and succeeded him as Commissioner in Assyria of the Trustees of the British Museum, to which institution he has from time to time contributed valuable relics of the past ages. He has been despatched on various missions of importance both by the Indian and Home Governments, and when Consul Cameron and his companions were imprisoned by King Theodore of Abyssinia ('64) Mr. R., with Lieut. Prideaux and Dr. Blane, was sent to negotiate for their release. Their mission, however, failed, for though the envoys were at first received with courtesy, the king subsequently ordered them to be put in chains and kept close prisoners. This led to the Abyssinian War. Mr. R. is the author of an interesting account of his mission to Abyssinia. During the last Turko-Russian War, Mr. R. was despatched by the British Govt. to Asia Minor, to inquire into the condition of the Christian population of that region.

Rawlinson, Sir Henry, K.C.B., F.R.S., is a

brother of the Rev. Canon Rawlinson, in conjunction with whom, and Sir G. Wilkinson, the famous edition of the works of the "father of history," known as "Rawlinson's Herodotus," was produced. He was b. at Chadlington, Oxon., 1810. Educated at Ealing School. Entered the service of the old East India Company in '37, and served with distinction on various special missions, especially in Persia ('33) and Afghanistan ('40-'43), and rendered distinguished service during that eventful period, for which he was frequently mentioned in despatches. He held Kandahar against all external and internal enemies. He was subsequently appointed Consul of Bagdad '50, and Consul-General in Turkey '51. He was created K.C.B. in '56, and in the same year appointed a director of the East India Company. On the transference of the Govt. of India to the Crown, Sir H. was appointed one of the Members of the Indian Council. In '59 he was special envoy to the Shah of Persia. Sir H. is as distinguished for his Oriental scholarship as for his diplomatic, military, and administrative ability, and, in addition to the great work already mentioned, has contributed largely to the literature of Eastern antiquities, and has rendered invaluable service in aiding the interpretation of cuneiform inscriptions. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Camb., F.R.S., and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

Rayleigh, Lord John William Strutt, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., 3rd baron; b. Nov. 12th, 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prize-man (1865); Fellow of his college (1866); M.A. (1868); Hon. D.C.L. Oxford (1883); Hon. LL.D. McGill University, Montreal (1884). He is a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Act 1877; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. He is one of the secretaries of the Royal Society.

Real Presence, The. In both Eastern and Western Churches from the earliest times the words of Jesus Christ in the institution of the Lord's Supper—"Take, eat, this is My body," and similar words regarding the cup—have been interpreted to mean that the presence and communication of the Body and Blood in that Sacrament are real, though not perceptible by the senses. For many centuries it sufficed to hold the truth, without inquiry as to the mode of the Presence. On this point Erasmus says: "Diu satis erat credere, sive sub pane consecrato sive quocunque modo adesse verum corpus Christi" ('It long sufficed to believe that the true body of Christ was present, whether under the consecrated bread or in some other way'). And Durandus: "Verbum audimus, motum sentimus, modum nescimus, presentiam credimus" ('We hear the word, we perceive the motion, we know not the manner, we believe the presence'). Gradually in the Roman Church and Western Christendom generally the doctrine known as transubstantiation grew up and took definite shape. This doctrine is that, upon consecration, the whole substance of the bread and wine become changed into the whole substance of the body and blood of Christ, so that no part of the former remains, except the appearance and attributes perceptible by the senses, and no part of the latter is lacking. But before the Lateran Council (1215) the mode

of the Presence was not defined. So **Outhbert Tonstall**, Bishop of Duresme, writes: "De modo quo id fieret satis erat curiosum quemque relinquere suæ conjecturæ, sicut liberum sit fuit ante concilium Lateranum" ('Concerning the mode in which this is done it were better to leave every inquirer to his own opinion, as it was free to do before the Lateran Council'). **St. Bernard** also advises "indubitatum retinere fidem, et non quærere quo pacto" ('to keep the belief without wavering, and not to inquire as to the manner'). By the Council of Trent transubstantiation was finally adopted as the Roman doctrine, with the sanction of an anathema affixed. Meanwhile, in the German Reformation under Luther, a modified form of the doctrine had been adopted, called **consubstantiation**. In this it is held that the substance of the elements remains, as well as their outward attributes, but that with and under these are the true Body and Blood of Christ. Going beyond this, some Protestant bodies, both in England and on the Continent, have denied that there is any real presence in the Sacrament, but assert that the latter is a simple commemorative rite to which a promise of grace is attached. The doctrine of the Reformed Church of England claims to be a reversion to that which we have described above as the ancient belief. It holds the fact of the Presence, but makes no attempt to inquire into the manner, though the Roman dogma is decisively repudiated. Without going too closely into the question, we may briefly describe the **English Church** doctrine. It includes the purely receptionist view, which is as follows:—Just as water in Baptism is sanctified by prayer to the mystical washing away of sins in those faithfully using it, so, in the greater sacrament, the bread and wine are consecrated by prayer to be, to those who use them according to the ordinance, the communication of the Body and Blood of Christ, which are, by such, "verily and indeed taken and received." This doctrine is thus summed up by **Jeremy Taylor**: "The result of which doctrine is this: It is bread, and it is Christ's body. It is bread in substance, Christ in the sacrament; and Christ is as really given to all that are truly disposed as the symbols are; each as they can; Christ as Christ can be given; the bread and wine as they can; and to the same real purposes, to which they are designed; and Christ does as really nourish and sanctify the soul as the elements do the body." Something rather beyond this seems also intimated in the Church formularies, which seem to admit a representative sacrifice, and speak of the guilt of unfaithful recipients. See **RITUALISM**.

Realschulen ("real-schools") originated in a movement belonging to the early and middle part of the present century, and were intended to provide an education of an industrial or technical character. The R. corresponds in large measure to the English "modern side." See ed '86

Réaumur (from **Réné Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur**, b. at La Rochelle, 1683, d. 1757). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers. The freezing-point of water is on the Réaumur scale marked 0°; the boiling-point is marked 80°. The space between the freezing- and the boiling-point is divided into 80 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Réaumur's reason for using the number 80 was the ease with which it broke up into aliquot parts. His thermometer is

still used in Germany, but not by scientific workers. To turn the Réaumur record into the corresponding Centigrade record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 5 and divided by: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 5 \div 4 = 100^\circ \text{C}$. To turn Réaumur to Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 9 \div 4 = 180 + 32 = 212^\circ \text{F}$.

Redgrave, Richard, R.A. (retired), b. 1801. A successful painter of landscapes and figure-pieces. He prepared, as head-master of the Government School of Design, the system and course of instruction now carried out by the Department of Science and Art. In conjunction with Sir Henry Cole he formed a museum of art, which, ultimately developed into the present museum at South Kensington. For over twenty years Mr. Redgrave was **Keeper of the Royal Pictures**, and he only severed his connection with the Department of Science and Art in 1880.

Red Sea Littoral. Various points in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden claim attention as coming within the range of recent European politics. See various heads, **SUEZ CANAL**, **ADEN**, **PERIM**, **MASSOWAH**, **TAJURAH**, etc.

Reeves, John Sims, the well-known tenor (who was the son, and is the father, of a musician of considerable powers), was b. at Shooter's Hill, near London, 1822. While yet a boy he became organist of a neighbouring church, and as a young man appeared on the opera stage. He made his *débüt* as a vocalist at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but in 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor," at Drury Lane, he first showed his full powers. Although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad singing has achieved the highest distinction.

Regina. A young prairie town, the capital of Assiniboia, and of the North-West Territories of Canada. Pop. 1,000.

Registration of Marriages, Jews. See **Jews**.

Registration, Parliamentary. The statute law upon this subject is contained in many Acts, the longest and most important being those of 1843, 1865, 1868, 1878, and 1885. These must be referred to for accurate information. Here only an outline of the law can be given. In order to be entitled to vote in the election of a member for parliament, one must be upon the register of the borough or county. In a parliamentary borough, if it is at the same time a municipal borough, the town clerk, and elsewhere the clerk of the peace, issues every year his precept to the overseers of the poor in every parish or township, requiring them to make out a list of those who claim to vote. Thereupon the overseers give notice requiring all persons intending to vote to send in their names by a given day. The overseers make out an alphabetical list of all claimants, and have power to object to the names of those whom they believe to be dead or not entitled to vote. Any person on the register may object to any person on the list, but must give notice of his intention so to do. The overseers are to publish a list of claimants and a list of persons objected to, and are to keep copies thereof for themselves, and to deliver copies thereof to the town clerk, or clerk of the peace, as the case may be. The town clerk or clerk of the peace is to transmit abstracts of the above lists to the revising barrister. A suffi

cient number of revising barristers are to be appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names.

Reichspartei, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reichsrath See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reichstag. See GERMANY, and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reid, T. Wemyss, author and journalist, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of fourteen 14, in '64 he became editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and ('70 to '86) editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers. Mr. Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Charlotte Brontë" admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Life." His novels "Gladys Fane" and "Mauleverer's Millions" commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of To-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. While France was engaged in military operations in Tunis, Mr. R. visited the country, and gave an account of his experiences in "The Land of the Bey." In addition to these larger works Mr. Reid has contributed extensively to the fugitive literature of the period. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell and Company (Limited). For several years Mr. R. has been occupied with the biography of Mr. W. E. Forster, and though the work has proved arduous beyond all expectation, there is good ground for believing that it will make its appearance in the present year ('88).

Religions, A Museum of, is now in course of erection near the Trocadéro Palace, Paris, and will contain the magnificent collection formed by M. Guimet originally at Lyons. The total cost of the handsome Græco-Roman edifice will be £40,000. The museum will contain the Japanese gods and the Mandara (a species of Japanese Olympus), the divinities of China, Egypt, India, Greece, Gaul, Africa, and Oceania, etc. One part of the building will be set apart for studies for the use of persons engaged in the translation of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian MS. The Museum is to be opened in the spring ('88).

Religious Statistics of London. In connection with *The British Weekly* (27, Paternoster Row), a religious census of some 1,500 churches and chapels in the Metropolitan area was made Sunday, Oct. 24th, 1886. Some 4,000 competent persons were employed on the task, the attendance taken being that of both morning and evening worship. The enumeration was confined to recognised churches and chapels; mission halls, including those of the Salvation Army, and extra services for children, held simultaneously with the regular church or chapel services, were not included in the returns. The results showed the approximate accommodation in the various places of worship to be 1,107,550. The total attendances were: Morning, 479,731; evening, 496,561. The following table shows the proportions of the various denominations:—

	Attendance:		Total.
	Morning.	Evening.	
Church of England	265,577	264,752	530,329
Congregational	53,299	59,545	112,844
Baptist	49,188	108,202	157,390
Wesleyan	32,942	36,996	69,938
Other Methodist	12,133	12,133	24,266
Presbyterian	14,867	15,503	30,370
Other Denominations	11,425	11,448	22,873
Roman Catholic	47,700	26,090	73,790
Jews	9,150	2,850	12,000
Greek Church	—	199	199
Hospitals, Work-houses, etc.	12,402	7,465	19,867
Total	479,731	496,561	976,292
Total Church of England	265,577	264,752	530,329
Total Protestant Non-conformist.	172,553	194,739	367,292
Approximate accommodation.	601,450	—	601,450
	1,107,550	—	1,107,550
	601,450	—	601,450
	442,250	—	442,250

If to these figures are added the attendance at mission halls, and at extra services in the churches and chapels—and these in the Ritualistic churches and Roman Catholics are very numerous—it may fairly be assumed that one million persons were present at one service or another on the day the enumeration was made, and this out of a population of 3,816,703. The proportion of attendances to the population in London is thus about the same as in the large provincial towns of the country, where a similar census was taken a few years back. In disputed cases, which were few, a fresh enumeration was made on a subsequent Sunday, without any very appreciable difference in the return. A similar census is being made at the present time by the *British Weekly*, of the Mission Halls of London.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of

four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4,000 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* is published by this Society. Circulation of the Society's publications for 1886-87 76,167,360. Income for 1886-87, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £15,358 2s. 7d. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £33,595 8s. 8d. Secs., Revs. L. B. Whitc, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Offices, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Rénan, Erneste. French orientalist, philosopher and author, b. Feb. 27th, 1823, at Tréguier, Department of the Côtes-du Nord, in Brittany. He was intended for the Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at Paris, which he left to devote himself to the study of oriental languages. He won the Volney prize with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." He was sent (1849) on a scientific mission to Italy, and (1851) was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale. He became (1856) a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1860 he was appointed to a mission to Palestine and Syria, which led him to investigations into the origin of Christianity. On his return he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France. He delivered his first lecture in February 1862, and met with stormy manifestations from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professional work. In 1863 he published his famous work "The Life of Jesus," which roused the active hostility of the clerical party and led to the deprivation of his professorship. The Imperial Government offered him a good appointment in the Imperial Library, which he declined. In 1870 he again became Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France, and was elected a member of the French Academy (1878). In 1880 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1884 M. Renan delivered the Hibbert Lecture. He wrote in 1885 "Le Prêtre du Nemi," and on March 1st, 1886, published the first part of a new work, "The Origin of the Bible," and in '86 "L'Abbesse Jouarre." His latest work is the "History of Israel" ('87), as summarised below.

Rénan's "History of Israel." Leaving the New Testament, M. Renan has turned his attention to the Old, and the result of his studies thus far was given to the world during '87 in the first volume of his "Histoire du Peuple d'Israel." This work is written with all the qualities of style, freshness, felicity, and research for which M. R. is famed. He attaches high historical value to such books as Judges, and disturbs little. He analyses the three histories of primary interest for mankind—the Greek, the Jewish, and the Roman. Greece founded rational and progressive humanity, freethought and beauty, but despised the poor in spirit, and did not feel the want of a just God. This defect was supplied by the Jews, who taught man that the service of God and the service of men were inextricably associated, and so the Hebrew prophets were to that extent the forerunners of Christianity. Then came the third great influence—the Roman—which gave law and organisation, and to whom force was a remedy.

Rennet. See CHEESE.

Report on City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

Representation of the People Act, '85. The principal provisions of this Act are as follows. (1) It established alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom a uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise, as defined by the Representation of the People Act 1867. By that Act any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who on the 31st of July in any year, and during the preceding twelve months, has been an inhabitant-occupier of any dwelling-house, and has in respect thereof been rated to the relief of the poor, has a household franchise; and any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who during a like period has resided in the same lodgings of the annual value, unfurnished, of £10, has a lodger franchise. (2) It establishes alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom an occupation franchise wherever the land or tenement occupied is of £10 clear yearly value. (3) It provides that where a man inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any office or service, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by his employer, he shall be deemed an inhabitant-occupier for the purposes of the Act. This provision creates the service franchise. (4) It provides against the multiplication of votes by creating rent-charges, joint tenancies or tenancies in common. The Act does not abolish the 40s. freehold franchise, or the ancient franchises of the boroughs. It is supposed to have enlarged the constituencies by nearly 2,000,000 electors, 1,300,000 in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. The greatest proportional increase in the number of electors is in Ireland. The present total number of electors exceeds 5,000,000, nearly one third of the male inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Repton School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Réunion. Formerly called Bourbon. A volcanic island of the Indian Ocean, adjacent to Mauritius and Madagascar, and a French colony. Area 960 sq. m., pop. 179,734. Capital St. Denis. Other large towns, St. Pierre and St. Paul. It is tropical, fertile, rich in products similar to those of Mauritius, and is one of the few French colonies which really pay. It was settled in 1649, but has several times been held by England.

Reuter's Telegram Company. See NEWS AGENCIES.

Revenue, British. There are three large and independent Government organisations at work upon the collection of revenue. The Customs are administered by a Board of Commissioners with a Central Department at Thames Street, E.C., and with ramifications at every port and almost every creek in the United Kingdom. The Excise and the collection of general Stamp Duty, Property and Income Taxes, Land Tax and House Duty, are administered by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, whose headquarters are at Somerset House. The revenue from the Post Office (g.v.) and Postal Telegraph Office (g.v.) is, as is well known, derived mainly from the sale of stamps. The work of administering the Post Office is vested in a Postmaster-General, with a central department at St. Martin's-le-Grand. This department is one which conducts one huge, or rather several

huge Government businesses, which have turned out to be profitable concerns, adding considerably to the total of the revenue returns. Although the Post Office is classified in the estimates as a Revenue Department, the two Revenue Departments proper are the Customs and Inland Revenue. The Customs are "the duties levied on certain goods or merchandise upon importation. Formerly almost every article imported, whether manufactured or raw material, was in the Tariff, as the list of dutiable goods is called. In 1842 the Customs Tariff numbered no fewer than 1,200 articles. Now it contains less than a score. "Prisage," or the right exercised by the early Plantagenet kings to take a cask, or two casks according to size, from the wine-ships on their arrival at a port, formed the basis of Customs Duties. In 1302 the king commuted his prisage on wine for a fixed charge of two shillings for every ton, called "butlerage." This received statute sanction in 1353, and must be regarded as the foundation of the Tariff. In mediæval times the Customs furnished the principal share of the king's revenue. At the Restoration it produced about £1,000,000 out of a total revenue from all sources of about £1,800,000. Almost two-thirds of the amount received at the English ports comes from the Port of London. Customs drawback, or allowances upon exportation, may be paid upon the following goods: beer (foreign), coffee (for ships' stores), manufactured tobacco (including cigars and snuff); and Excise drawback upon beer and British spirits. A comparatively small portion of the Customs duties is levied immediately on importation, or, as it is technically termed, "ex-ship," the bulk being derived from goods taken from the bonded warehouses, which have been established for the convenience of the merchants. The business of seeing that the goods which enter the bonded warehouses be not released without the payment of duty is intrusted to a large staff of officials in what is known as the "warehousing branch of the Out-door Department of the Customs. The officials who test and assess the wet goods, and conduct operations with reference to the goods in bond, are the gaugers. Formerly the Customs and the Excise had two different warehousing systems, but these have been assimilated quite recently. The water-guard branch of the Out-door Department is intrusted with the many and important duties in connection with importation and exportation. The "duty" is paid by the merchants into the "long-room" of the various Customs Houses. The Inland Revenue service comprises three distinct departments—Excise, Stamps, and Taxes. The Excise Duties are collected by Inland Revenue officials; the Stamp Dues by the Inland Revenue and Post Office officials, aided by authorised persons holding licences to deal in stamps. The collection of the Land and House Duty and Income Tax is undertaken mainly by local officials; but four attempts have been made by as many Chancellors of the Exchequer to hand over the collection of these duties to Government officials. The Excise was first imposed in the time of the Commonwealth. It was at first a most unpopular form of taxation, and had to be forced on the people at the point of the sword. At the Restoration, when it yielded about £600,000 per annum to the Revenue, the Excise was continued by an Act of Parliament, which remains outstanding on the Statute Book at the

present day. The Stamp Duties are governed by the Stamp Acts, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 97, 98), which came into operation on January 1st, 1871. The Table of Duties is a most elaborate one, the items being too many to enumerate in our limits. It is interesting to note that the stamp duty on receipts for amounts of £2 and upwards dates from the war with our American Colonies which resulted in American Independence. Stamp Duties on legal documents are of old date, and can be clearly traced to 1694. In 1881 Mr. Gladstone enacted that penny adhesive stamps might be used for postal and inland revenue purposes indiscriminately. The Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties yield the largest revenue in stamps. The Land Tax and House Duty (the latter of which does not operate in Ireland) are, in some form or other, of very ancient origin, and are the developments of the very oldest modes of taxation in the country. About a century ago (1778) Pitt imposed an Income Tax, at times as high as 10 per cent., as a war tax. This was repealed in better times. Sir Robert Peel reimposed the Income Tax in 1842 "for three years," as a temporary measure. The tax, however, has never been repealed. (A table showing the rate of Income Tax charged in each year from 1842 to 1888 will be found under its proper heading.) The yield per penny amounts in round numbers to £1,950,000. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Reversion. When a person who has an interest in lands or houses grants to another person a lesser interest in the same, he creates for himself what is called a reversion. Thus when the tenant in fee or tenant in tail of property grants to another person a life estate in the same property, he creates for himself a reversionary estate in fee or in tail respectively. So likewise a reversion is created when the owner of a house or farm lets it on lease, or when the holder of a lease for a longer term, say ninety-nine years, sublets the leasehold for a shorter term, say seven or twenty-one years. Thus the landlord is the reversioner of the tenant, and the reversion is generally accompanied by a right to receive rent.

Révillon, Antoine, or Tony, b. Dec. 29th, 1832. Journalist and politician, etc. Révillon has participated in all the advanced Republican movements of France since his *début* in Paris (1857). He sits in the Chamber of Deputies as one of the members for the Seine, and is a member of the Extreme Radical party. He has the gift of oratory, and has contributed much of a readable character to literature and to the press.

Revised Bible, issued '85. For detailed account of R.B., with list of living members of the Old and New Testament Revision Companies in England, see ed. '86. At the present date (Jan. '88) the work of revising the Bible in Germany is slowly progressing. It has been found expedient that a commission of scholars well acquainted with the language of Luther and the requirements of the present age should be appointed to decide on various questions affecting the diction of the sample Bible which is being prepared, and the Minister of Public Worship has agreed to defray all incidental expenses.

"Revue des Deux Mondes." A French journal first published 1827, and appearing twice a month. Amongst the writers are the most eminent scholars in France.

Rhine Falls Utilisation. Messrs. J. G. Nethers, Sons & Co., ironworkers, of Schaffhausen, are applicants for the privilege of utilising the motive power to be obtained from the Rhine Falls at that place, which form the greatest cataract in Europe. The falls are well known to tourists, but it may be useful to describe them. About 20 miles below Lake Constance the Rhine, with a width of 350 ft. and an average depth of 21 ft., comes over a barrier of rocks varying in height from 45 ft. on the right bank to about 60 ft. on the left; reckoning the rapids, the total fall within about a third of a mile is some 150 feet. The volume of water coming down per second varies from 118 cubic metres in February to 502 in July, when the melted snow from the uplands swells the torrent. Messrs. Nethers & Co. wish to utilise these falls for the manufacture of aluminium. They suggest that they might construct a dam from the Laufen Mill to the railway bridges, a length sufficient to supply them with 75 cubic metres per second; this being granted, they will erect works sufficient to employ 500 men at first, and double the number afterwards, calculating that the waterfall would give them the 1,500 horse power that they require. They add that a company with £480,000 capital is prepared to take up the scheme, and to give reasonable guarantees.

Ribble Navigation. At the beginning of '85 Mr. Walker of Westminster entered into a contract with the Corporation of Preston to carry out their design of diverting the channel of the river Ribble, and constructing a 40-acre dock at Preston, for £450,000. The intention, of course, is to improve the town as a seaport, and great things are expected when the enterprise is completed. But this large sum does not by any means represent the cost of the whole work. The Corporation, in their Act of '80, obtained borrowing powers amounting to £650,000, but it was stated at the beginning of '86 that they were already committed to an expenditure of nearly £700,000. Dredging the river channel from the dock to the sea, a distance of some twelve miles, is being done by the Corporation of Preston, and not by contract. There are 6,000,000 cubic yards to be moved, and it is stated that they only commenced operations about the end of October '86. These dredging operations were continued in '87, till it became apparent that they would prove to be far more arduous and expensive than at first estimated on paper. A special meeting of the Preston Town Council was held on Sept. 15th to consider a report of the Ribble Committee, recommending that application be made next session to borrow an additional sum of £510,000 for the purposes of the Navigation and Dock Act and the extension of the borough boundary. It was then stated that the Parliamentary estimate for the works, land, etc., was originally £558,149, and to increase the sum of the new dock from 30 to 40 acres and for other purposes, borrowing powers to the extent of £662,214 had been obtained. The engineers now reported that to carry out the work as it now stood, the borrowing powers would have to be increased to £1,171,105, nearly every item in the Parliamentary estimate having been exceeded. The Council adopted the report by 25 votes to 15. Towards the end of October, however, another special meeting was held in the Guildhall; and such opposition was shown to the action of the Council that the latter, on meeting the following

day, agreed to call in an expert for an opinion on the scheme, and meanwhile to make no attempt to raise any more money. The matter was under the consideration of the Town Council at the close of '87.

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., b. 1828, at Somerby, Leicestershire. Graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrews (1854), hon. M.A. (1859); M.R.C.P. by examination (1856); Fellow of the College (1861). In 1865 he conducted an experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of *septine*. Discovered (1866) the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. Dr. Richardson's numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. In recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine he was (1868) presented with a testimonial, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas. His writings on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation. Dr. Richardson is a noted cyclist and President of the Society of Cyclists. Author of the *Asclepiad* (Quarterly, 2s. 6d.).

Richter, Eugen, German lawyer, publicist, and politician, was b. at Düsseldorf, July 30th, 1838. In July 1874 Herr Richter was elected burgomaster of Newwied, but the Government vetoed the appointment. Was elected to the Constituent North German Diet, became a member of the Prussian Diet (1869), and of the Imperial German Diet (1871). In both Houses he leads the Progressist Liberals, and is in a chronic state of opposition with the Ministry. He is unsparing in his attacks, particularly upon Bismarck, and took a leading part in the recent debate on the German Army Bill. Is an eminent authority upon finance.

Richter, Hans, by birth a Hungarian, b. at Raab, 1843. After receiving a musical education, he became conductor at the National Theatre, Munich (1858), at the Pesth Theatre (1871), and at the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna (1875). He conducted the famous Wagner Festival at Bayreuth in 1876, when a shower of orders descended on him from the gratified German princes. In 1880 he conducted his first concerts in London, and created much astonishment by leading the greatest works entirely *memoriter*. His control over an orchestra is phenomenal. His concerts have been annually continued. He has also conducted fine performances of German operas in London. In 1885 he was chosen director of the Birmingham Festival.

Riots, The. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES. **Riots in Belfast. Royal Commission on the.** Before leaving office Mr. John Morley agreed to appoint, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on succeeding to the office of Chief Secretary nominated, a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the causes of these riots. This Commission was presided over by Sir John Day, an English judge, and consisted of Major-General Bulwer, Mr. Trench, Q.C., Mr. Adams, and Mr. McHardy, Chief Constable of Lanarkshire. The report of the Commission (Mr. McHardy dissenting) was published towards the end of January 1887, and consisted mainly of an indict-

ment of the Protestants (practically the whole responsibility for the riots being thrown upon them), and a commendation of the valour and forbearance of the police.

Ripon, Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., Bishop of, b. 1847. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime (1864); Vicar of St. James', Holloway (1870); Christ's Church, Paddington (1879); Canon of Windsor (1882); Bishop of Ripon (1885). Bishop Carpenter is a popular preacher of the Evangelical Party. Has written, among other works, "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "Footprints of the Saviour" (new ed.), etc.

Ristich, John, Servian statesman, was b. in 1831 in Servia. He was educated in Germany, and afterwards in France. He began his official career in the Ministry of the Interior, under Prince Karageorgevitch (q.v.), and soon rose to a leading position in that department. In 1858 he was made secretary to the embassy sent to Constantinople by Obrenovitch III., and became afterwards Servian Envoy at the Porte. In 1867 he was appointed Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when Obrenovitch was assassinated he was the Envoy sent from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. From 1868 to 1872, during the minority of Prince Milan, M. Ristich was member of the Council of Regency. When Prince Milan became King M. Ristich became his Minister for Foreign affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State (see SERVIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). He played a very prominent part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, and has exerted considerable influence in connection with the events which have transpired between Servia, Bulgaria, and the Poles.

Ritualism. The Ritualists in the Church of England may be best defined as those who advocate and adopt an abundant symbolism in public worship, in opposition to the Puritan idea which dispenses as far as possible with all outward signs or ceremonies. The Ritualist maintains that these things assist the worshipper, and render public worship more orderly and reverential. The Puritans hold that they tend to degrade the worship and distract the worshipper; substituting the form for the spirit. Strictly speaking, therefore, Ritualism is compatible with all forms of doctrine, and independent of all. But, as a matter of fact, in the Church of England an extreme Ritual is almost exclusively associated with extreme views on the Real Presence (q.v.); and the points of Ritual about which there has been the most violent contention are those which involve the adoration of Christ as present on the Altar under the forms of bread and wine. See more fully ed. '87.

Riviere, Briton, R.A., the well-known animal painter, b. 1840. He studied art under his father, Mr. W. Riviere, at Oxford, and graduated M.A. at that university in 1872. He has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy since 1864, and many of his works have been engraved on steel, while others have been etched. Elected A.R.A. (1878), R.A. (1881).

Roadtown. Capital of the British Virgin Islands; in Tortola.

Roberts, Sir Frederick, G.C.B., V.C., son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was b. 1832. Entered the army, and became (1851) second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery; captain

(1860); served with distinction in the Indian mutiny, and received the thanks of the Governor-General, the Victoria Cross, the Mutiny Medal, and was made Brevet-Major. Took part in the Abyssinian war (1868), where he served as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained a medal and the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1872 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. In the Afghan war of 1878 Major-General Roberts commanded the column sent to operate through the Koorum Valley; and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayub Khan he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar (one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times) and utterly defeated the Pretender. For these services he was created (1881) a baronet, G.C.B., C.I.E., and received various honours. General Roberts was sent (1881) to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled on his arrival at Cape Town in consequence of peace being made. General Roberts succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army.

Robes, Mistress of the, has charge of the royal state robes, and superintends the robing of the Queen at state ceremonies; walks next before H.M. in processions, or rides in the same carriage as H.M. with the Master of the Horse. See MINISTRY.

Rochester, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 604, and has an income of £3,100. His lordship, the 98th bishop in succession, is the second son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, ninth Baronet of Marston. Was b. June 13th, 1825; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (Hon. 4th class Mathematics, 1847), M.A. (1850), D.D. by diploma (1877). Ordained deacon (1849), priest (1850), by the Bishop of Manchester, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester (1877). His lordship is also Provincial Chaplain of Canterbury, and a Governor of the Charterhouse and Dulwich College, and was formerly rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields (1857-68), minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (1868), vicar and rural dean of St. Pancras (1869-77), Canon of York and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York (1874-77), **Select Preacher at Oxford** (1878-80). His lordship besides numerous sermons and pamphlets, has written "A Commentary on the Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, and Philemon, and Epistles of St. John, Peter, and Jude"; vol. ii. of "The New Testament, with a Brief Commentary by Various Writers" (1870); "The Preparation of a Sermon," one of the Homiletical and Pastoral Lectures edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (1879). A series of papers entitled "Winter in the Slant of the Sun," by his lordship, appeared in *Good Words* in 1887.

Rockhampton. Chief city and port of northern Queensland (q.v.), on Fitzroy river. Pop. 12,000.

Rocky Mountains Tunnel. In October 1886 it was announced that a project was on foot, and had been commenced, to tunnel the Rocky Mountains at **Gray's Peak**, which, while towering to the height of nearly 14,500 feet above sea-level, is the narrowest in the whole

range. It was calculated that by striking at a point 4,442 feet below the peak, a boring 25,000 feet in length, from east to west, would accomplish the object. The point indicated is sixty miles west of Denver, Colorado, and the tunnel will shorten the distance between St. Louis on the east and San Francisco on the west by 300 miles. When it is added that of the twenty best known passes only seven are below 10,000 feet, the advantages to be obtained by the tunnelling at the most likely spot will be apparent. In the early spring of '87 it was reported that Mr. Pomery, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Tunnel Co., of Denver, had contracted with Mr. Thomas Vernon, of England, for the completion of the tunnel. It was then estimated to be 25,000 feet long, and to be finished in 1890. First mortgage bonds for 2,000,000 dollars were to be issued, and taken up by the English contractor.

Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius, of which British colony it is a dependency. Area about 100 sq. m., pop. 1,462. It is mountainous, well watered, wooded, and picturesque. Coral reefs surround it. Features of the island are two immense stalactæ caverns. Climate healthy, but hurricanes occur. There is rich abundance of tropical fruit and similar natural products. Deer, pigs, and game birds abound. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. The chief exports at present are maize, beans, fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit. Rodriguez was annexed about 1810, being used as the base of operations for British attacks upon the then French possessions of Mauritius and Bourbon. While slavery endured fortunes were made there from sugar and cotton. It is said that capitalists are now again turning attention to the island, as its fertility and resources are great.

Rohls, Herr. A German explorer in Africa. See SOUDAN, AFRICAN EXPLORATION, and GERMAN COLONISATION.

Roll of Solicitors. Every solicitor of the Supreme Court is entered on the roll of solicitors (now a book), kept by the clerk of the petty bag (see ROLLS, MASTER OF). He is "struck off the rolls" either at his own request, e.g., on retirement from practice, or for misconduct. Several solicitors have of late years been struck off the rolls for the misuse of clients' moneys, and the decisions in this respect are very stringent.

Rolls, Master of the, is the chief keeper of the records preserved at the Public Record Office (q.v.). It is an office of great antiquity (first mention A.D. 1256), and position. Originally he was merely the custodian of chancery rolls; later he acquired judicial authority in the Court of Chancery; and in recent times he shares with the vice-chancellors the hearing in the first instance of any suit; and by the Judicature Act, 1873, he was made a member of the High Court of Justice and of the Court of Appeal. He is likewise head of the petty bag office (formerly the common law side of the Court of Chancery, now an office in the High Court of Justice), and admits solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Rolls Series. The abbreviated title of the important series of publications issuing from the Record Office (q.v.). Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls (q.v.), in 1857 proposed to the Government that the vast body of important historical material lying in the form of MSS. at the Record Office should be edited by compe-

tent writers; and the suggestion (first made in 1822 by the House of Commons to George IV.) was adopted. The series now comprises most of the principal English chronicles, and many other documents of the highest subsidiary importance to the historian, since they throw contemporary and often unbiassed light upon early events that it has hitherto been impossible to fully interpret.

Roman Catholic Church. The name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The Catholic's rule of faith is the whole word of God, written and unwritten; and this as taught and explained by the Church, or by the infallible utterances of the Roman Pontiff speaking *ex cathedra*—viz. when, as "pastor and teacher of all Christians," he "defines a doctrine, regarding faith or morals, to be held by the universal Church." The distinctive characteristic of the Romish Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like that of the rest of Christendom, are to be found, in the first instance, in the Nicene Creed; but to this, after the Council of Trent, were added, by Pope Pius IV., the article on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility have been made articles of faith in 1854 and 1870 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is quite a distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The Roman Catholic Church abounds in a variety of religious orders for men and women, with constitutions suited to all tastes, times, and countries, yet practising in common, poverty, chastity, and obedience, called the "evangelical counsels"; in charitable and educational institutions, as asylums, hospitals, orphanages, schools, colleges, universities; nor does she forget the divine commission to teach all nations, for her missionaries penetrate to every corner of the world. The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They preside over the 19 Roman congregations or departments for ecclesiastical affairs, and thus represent the Pope in the regular exercise of his pontifical authority. The total number of Catholics over the world, ruled by about 1,100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 229,000,000; of which there

are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,650,000 (*i.e.*, nearly 4,000,000 in Ireland, and about 1,680,000 in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. **Ireland** is divided into four metropolitan provinces, subdivided into dioceses, each ruled by a bishop, of whom there are 27, including the four archbishops. The number of priests amounts to 3,450, who serve 2,380 churches and chapels, situated in 1,000 parishes. The 21 archbishops and bishops of **Great Britain** consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans (besides 2 bishops-auxiliary); andly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The total number of priests in England and Wales is 2,314, serving 1,304 churches and chapels; in Scotland 334, serving 327 churches and chapels. The **United States** has about 7,500,000 Catholics, 74 archbishops and bishops, 7,206 priests, 8,000 churches and chapels, and 500,000 pupils in parish schools. In the **British** possessions of **North America** there are about 2,200,000 Catholics, 31 archbishops and bishops, about 2,225 priests, 2,000 churches and chapels and stations, 100 academics, and 3,523 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of the Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Catholic faith. Consult "The Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register and Almanac '88." For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Roman Era. The. The date of the foundation of Rome (April 21st, 754 B.C.) was used as the Roman Era; expressed by the letters A. U. C. (*Ab urbe conditor*).

Rosa, Carl, b. at Hamburg (1842). Made his *début* as a violinist at eight, afterwards became a pupil in the Conservatoire of Leipzig. After his marriage with his late wife Madame Parepa—a talented singer—Herr Rosa decided to produce operas on his own account. Since that period he has been well known as an energetic and enterprising caterer for the English musical public, and has put on the boards the works of several new composers. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Council of the **Royal College of Music**.

Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D., grandson of Roscoe the historian, was b. in Liverpool, 1833, educated at Univ. Coll., London, and Heidelberg. Sir H., who has been Professor of Chemistry at Owens College since '58, is chiefly distinguished for his investigations and discoveries relative to the chemical action of light. In conjunction with Prof. Schorlemmer he published the well-known "*Treatise on Chemistry*" (4 vols.), which is generally regarded as the standard English work on the subject. Professor R. is also the author of "*Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*," which has been translated into many languages, and of "*Lectures on Spectrum Analysis*." He is an Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, a member of various learned societies, and served on the recent Royal Commission on Technical Instruction. He sits for South Manchester as an advanced Liberal.

Roseau. Capital of Domnica (*q.v.*).

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C.,

5th Earl of (creat. 1703); Baron Rosebery (1828), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; b. 1847; m. (1878) Hannah, dau. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. for Hythe; succeeded his grandfather the 4th Earl in 1868. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland (1872); Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (1881-83); elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh (1880); was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works (1885). On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of 1886, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June. Lord Rosebery has cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agrees with his Home Rule policy. His lordship is a strong Radical, and though a peer, moved in 1884 for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. As a speaker Lord Rosebery is ready and humorous, and Mr. Gladstone has publicly recognised him as one of the younger Liberals who is destined to play a great part in the history of the country. Lord Rosebery is a strong advocate of **Imperial Federation** (*q.v.*).

Rossall School, Fleetwood. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Roumania. Formerly the autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, Moldavia and Wallachia; now a kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber elected for four years by all male citizens paying taxes. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. Area about 45,642 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,100,000. Budget revenue £5,529,566, expenditure £5,369,786 (86-87). Debt in 1886 £29,324,130. Army, in peace about 20,000, in war about 150,000. Navy about 20 small vessels, chiefly for purposes of Danube police. In 1874 Austria, Germany, and Russia, in spite of the objection of the Porte, claimed the right to make separate treaties with Roumania. In 1877 the country, in alliance with Russia, took part in a war with Turkey (*q.v.*). At the close of the war Roumania was declared independent, received the Dobruja, and gave up Roumanian Bessarabia to Russia, from whom it had been obtained in 1856. In March 1881, Roumania was proclaimed a kingdom, and as such recognised by the Powers. In March 1883 the powers of the European Danubian Commission were by treaty extended to Ibrail and the Kilia arm, and prolonged in time, Roumania protesting against the presidency of Austria in the commission. After protracted negotiations a commercial treaty was concluded in '87 with Turkey, by which a new maritime outlet will be obtained for the trade of the country. This fact, however, has placed a stumbling-block in the way of concluding a commercial treaty between Roumania and Austria-Hungary. A general election will take place this summer, and it is feared that M. Bratianu, who has been Premier for ten years, will not obtain a majority. An increase in the army has lately taken place, in view of European complications. See also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; and for Ministry, etc.; see DIPLOMATIC.

Round Table Conference, '87, held its first meeting on January 13th, at the residence of

Lord Herschell, one of the members, the others being Mr. John Morley, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir George Trevelyan. Its name was taken from a passage in a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain on Dec. 23rd, 1886, at Birmingham, in which he said, "I am convinced that sitting round a table . . . almost any three men, leaders of the Liberal party, would be able to come to some arrangement whereby the Liberals might again be united." After this Mr. Gladstone wrote to Sir W. Harcourt on January 2nd, 1887, that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was an important fact, deserving notice, and if handled in a proper spirit might lead to a *modus vivendi* in the Liberal party. This speech and this letter, combined with the state of affairs in Ireland, led up to the conference, its aim being to unite the shattered ranks of the Liberal party. Many meetings were held, and points were raised which were referred to Mr. Gladstone on the one hand and to Lord Hartington on the other. But serious disagreements soon broke out; and a letter written by Mr. Chamberlain to the *Baptist*, while the sittings of the Conference were suspended, was regarded by the Liberals as indicating a spirit fatal to a successful issue. Whether correct or not the Conference proved utterly abortive, both parties to it maintaining that the others were to blame. Mr. Chamberlain asserted then, and has since repeated the assertion, that the failure of the Conference was due to the persistent refusal of Mr. Gladstone to explain clearly his Irish policy.

Royal Academy. The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the society itself consists of 42 Royal Academicians, at least 20 Associates, and two Associate Engravers. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir Frederick Leighton (*q.v.*) Appended is a list of the Royal Academicians, Jan. '88:—

1879 Alma-Tadema, L.
1872 Armistead, H. H.
1881 Barlow, T. O.
1882 Boehm, J. E.
1867 Calderon, P. H.
1880 Cole, Vicat.
1867 Cooper, T. S.
1877 Davis, H. W. C. T.
1871 Dobson, W. C. T.
1876 Faed, T.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.
1885 Frith, W. P.
1876 Gilbert, Sir J.
1865 Goudall, F.
1881 Graham, P.
1879 Hodgson, J. E.
1883 Holf, F.
1880 Hook, J. C.
1884 Horsley, J. C.
1868 Leighton, Sir F., Bart.

1876 Leslie, G. D.
1881 Long, F.
1879 Marks, H. S.
1882 Marshall, W. C.
1864 Millais, Sir J. F., Bart.
1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1881 Oules, W. W.
1850 Pearson, J. L.
1873 Pettie, J.
1882 Pickersell, F. R.
1876 Poynter, E. J.
1881 Riviere, B.
1869 Sant, J.
1877 Shaw, R. N.
1871 Stocks, L.
1887 Stone, M.
1885 Waterhouse, A.
1867 Watts, G. F.
1870 Wells, H. T.
1874 Woolner, T.
1878 Yeaman, W. F.

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £120,000. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The proceedings of the "Hanging Committee," as may be supposed, do not always give satisfaction; and on the whole it may be said that very considerable irritation exists at the way in which the summer exhibition is managed. In 1886 this has shown itself in a very marked manner. In spite of an energetic appeal of Sir Frederick Leighton and several other members, the majority pleaded vested interests, and refused to limit the Academicians' right to wall space. In the future, as in the past, each member of that essentially private body is to be entitled to hang eight pictures at the annual exhibition.—At the end of January 1887, a meeting was held which enlarged the constitution of the Academy, and will greatly popularise that body. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of nine weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture. See ART.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1823, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1880. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholarships are the Westmorland, open to ladies between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the Potter, open to ladies and gentlemen; the Stensole Bennett; the Sir John Goss; the Thaberg; the Novello; the Lady Goldsmid, for pianoforte students; the Balfe, for composition; and the Elms Gift. There is also a scholarship founded by Mr. Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education. The Academy is situated in Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R. C. I. (founded '68) since its incorporation

by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1,331. In '87 the number exceeded 3,100, with an annual income of nearly £7,000 exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute has given it much additional prestige, more especially as His Royal Highness has shown much interest in its progress. The Duke of Manchester is Chairman of the Council. Amongst the Vice-Presidents are numbered the Dukes of Argyll, Buckingham, and Sutherland, Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, and others. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and Sir William Sargeant, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer. The objects of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." The new premises in Northumberland Avenue are commodious, well furnished, and fully supplied with Colonial and other newspapers, books, and statistical information; and in the discussion of questions of Colonial interest the Institute is taking an increasingly prominent part. During '87 a well-planned reception was organised to meet the Delegates to the Imperial Conference at the Galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, while the annual *conversazione* was held at the South Kensington Museum and was attended by 2,500 guests. The papers read during '87 were: "The Colonies in relation to the Empire," by Sir Graham Berry, Agent-General for Victoria; "The Trade of India and its Future Development," by Dr. Geo. Watt, C.I.E.; "New Guinea—Past, Present, and Future," by the Rev. James Chalmers; "Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce," by D. Morris, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; "British Columbia," by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster; "The Mineral Wealth of South Africa," by Prof. Rupert Jones; "Colonial Government Securities," by Mr. G. Baden-Powell, M.P.; "Practical Colonisation," by Colonel Sir Francis de Winton; "Practical Means of Extending Emigration," by Mr. Walter Hazell; also "The Tea Industry of Ceylon," by Mr. J. Loudoun Shand (Jan. '88), which are published in the "Proceedings" of the Institute, and are often of a very interesting description. The charter and rules of the Institute provide that there shall be three descriptions of fellows—resident, non-resident, and honorary. The admission of gentlemen as fellows is by proposal and recommendation, according to a printed form, these forms being subscribed by at least two fellows and exhibited for a week in the Institute prior to the election. The resident fellows pay an entrance fee of

£3 and an annual subscription of £2; the non-resident fellows pay an entrance fee of £1 1s. and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (increased to £2 when visiting the United Kingdom); and these fees can be compounded by resident fellows paying £20 and non-resident £10. On the 31st Dec. 1886 there were 1,181 resident and 1,824 non-resident fellows. The Library contains some 6,000 vols. and nearly 2,000 pamphlets, and it made readily accessible by the publication of a printed catalogue. Whether the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) will eventually absorb the R. C. I. is a question for future consideration. They will in part run upon the same lines; but as the Imperial Institute is probably some years from completion, the matter does not immediately press.

Royal Commission on City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

Royal Commission on Crofters. See CROFTERS.

Royal Commission on Defence of British Possessions and Commerce. See COALING STATIONS, BRITISH.

Royal Dublin Society. This scientific society was founded in 1731, and incorporated by royal charter in 1749. It has, as associated bodies, the Royal Geological Society of Ireland and the Dublin Scientific Club. It issues "Transactions" and "Proceedings," and meetings are held monthly during the session. President, Earl of Rosse, F.R.S.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Cooper's Hill. is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, Telegraph and Forest Departments; candidates for the last-named department are selected under special arrangements. Nominations to the Indian Telegraph Department are made from among the engineer students at the College at the end of their first year of study. About 50 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission, and of good moral character; they must have received a good general education, and have attained to a sufficient degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics to enable them to follow the College course with advantage. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission as engineer students can be made at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to age and character undergo an examination, the subjects of which, with all other information, may be obtained at the College, Cooper's Hill, Staines. Sec., J. G. Whiffin. The College course in Engineering extends over three years, that in Forestry over about 26 months, and that in Telegraphy over two years. The appointments to the Indian services offered by the Secretary of State for India are awarded on the completion of each course to duly qualified successful candidates, subject to the conditions as to physical fitness. The Secretary of State for India offers fifteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department, and two in the Indian Telegraph Department, to students entering the College in '88.

The Royal Family.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Date.	Annuities.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Succ. her uncle, WILLIAM IV., 1837	1819	.	Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha.	1840	£385,000.*
Family:					
1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL. <i>Issue—</i>	1840	.	Crown Pr. of Prus-	1858	£8,000.
a. Frederick William A. V. (<i>Issue,</i> 1 son.)	1859	.	Pr. Augusta of Holstein.	1881	.
b. V. E. A. Charlotte. (<i>Issue</i> 1 dau.)	1860	.	Pr. of Saxe-Meinin-	1878	.
c. A. W. Hendrich	1862	1866	.	.	.
d. F. F. Sigismund	1864	.	.	.	.
e. F. W. A. Victoria	1866	.	.	.	.
f. J. F. E. Waldemar	1868	1879	.	.	.
g. Sophia Dorothea V. A.	1870	.	.	.	.
h. Margaret B. F.	1872	.	.	.	.
2. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES <i>Issue—</i>	1841	.	Alexandra of Den-	1863	£40,000 (and £10,000 to wife. Duchy of Corn- wall revenues about £65,000 ann.).
a. Albert Victor C. E.	1864	.	.	.	.
b. George Frederick F. A.	1865	.	.	.	.
c. Louise Victoria A. D.	1867	.	.	.	.
d. Victoria Alex. O. M.	1868	.	.	.	.
e. Maude Charlotte M. V.	1869	.	.	.	.
f. Alexander J. C. A. (<i>ob.</i>)	1871	1871	.	.	.
3. ALICE MAUDE MARY	1843	1878	Pr. Fried. W. Lud- wig of Hesse- Darmstadt.	1862	.
<i>Issue—</i>			Pr. Louis of Bat-	1884	.
a. Victoria Alberta E. M. M. (<i>Issue,</i> 1 dau.)	1863	.	tenburg.	.	.
b. Elizabeth Alex. L. A.	1861	.	Duke Scigrus of Russia.	1884	.
c. Irene Marie L. A.	1866	.	.	.	.
d. Ernest Louis C. A. W.	1868	.	.	.	.
e. Frederick William	1870	1873	.	.	.
f. Victoria Alice	1872	.	.	.	.
g. Mary Victoria	1874	1878	.	.	.
4. ALFRED E. A., DUKE OF EDINBURGH <i>Issue—</i>	1844	.	Duch. Alex., sister Emp. Russia.	1874	£25,000.
a. Alfred Alex. W. E. A.	1874	.	.	.	.
b. Marie Alex. Victoria	1875	.	.	.	.
c. Victoria Melita	1876	.	.	.	.
d. Alex. Louise O. V.	1878	.	.	.	.
e. Beatrice	1884	.	.	.	.
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.	Pr. Fred. Christian of Schles.-Holst.	1866	£6,000.
<i>Issue—</i>					
a. Christian Victor A. L. E. A.	1867	.	.	.	.
b. Albert John C. F. A. G.	1869	.	.	.	.
c. Victoria Louise S. A. A. H.	1870	.	.	.	.
d. F. J. Louise Augusta M. C.	1872	.	.	.	.
e. Harold	1876	1876	.	.	.
6. LOUISE C. A., MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.	1848	.	Marq. of Loine	1871	£6,000.
7. ARTHUR W. P. A., DUKE OF CON- NAUGHT. <i>Issue—</i>	1850	.	Pr. Louise, dau. of Pr. Fried. Chas. of Prussia.	1879	£25,000.
a. Margaret V. A. Ch. Norah	1880	.	.	.	.
b. Arthur F. Patrick A.	1881	.	.	.	.
c. Infant daughter (March 13)	1886	.	.	.	.
8. LEOPOLD G. D. A., DUKE OF ALBANY <i>Issue—</i>	1853	1884	Pr. Helena of Wal-	1882	£6,000. (to Duchess).
a. Alice Mary V. A. P.	1883	.	.	.	.
b. Leop. C. E. G. A. (<i>posth.</i>)	1884	.	.	.	.
9. BEATRICE M. V. F.	1857	.	Pr. Henry of Bat-	1885	£6,000.
<i>Issue—</i>			tenberg.		
a. Albert Alexander	1886	.	.	.	.
b. Victoria Eugenie J. E. (Oct. 24)	1887	.	.	.	.
1. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (cousin to the Queen). <i>Issue</i> 6 children.	1845	.	Pr. Thyia of Den-	1878	.
2. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE	1797	.	Dke. of Cambridge	1818	£6,000.
<i>Issue—</i>					
a. George W. F. C., Duke of Cam-	1819	.	Morganatic . . . . .	.	£12,000
bridge.					
b. Augusta C., Dch. of Mecklenburg- Strelitz (son and grand-children)	1822	.	Fred. Dke. of Meck- lenb.	1843	£3,000.
c. Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck	1833	.	Francis, Duke of Teck.	1866	£5,000.

* i.e. Privy Purse, £60,000; household salaries, £131,260; household expenses, £172,500; Royal bounty, £13,200; Sundry items, £8,040.—£385,000. This does not represent Her Majesty's entire income and expenditure, which are considerably supplemented by the Duchy of Lancaster revenues (ab. £50,000), cost of Royal residences (those wholly and partly occupied by the Queen, and these by pensioners), Royal yachts, escorts, freedom from taxes, etc., etc., and civil list of £24,072. The "Financial Reform Almanack" (Simplin & Co., 15.) contains a very complete statement of the costs of the Royal Family to the country.

Royal Household. The principal officers of H.M. Household change with each administration. A list of them is given under that heading, while an outline of the duties of each will be found alphabetically arranged throughout the work.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society, which is an infant organisation compared with the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours (*q.v.*), opened its galleries at 180, Piccadilly, in the spring of 1883. There is an annual exhibition of water colours every year, commencing at the end of April. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir James D. Linton; **Vice-President**, Mr. H. G. Hine.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. The Founded 1799, and incorporated 1800, "for the diffusing knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." The Institution was enlarged in 1810. The library contains about 37,000 volumes; and the museum contains the apparatus used in their researches by Young, Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday. Among the lecturers have been Dr. Garnett, Dr. Thomas Young, Mr. [Sir] Humphrey Davy, Dr. W. T. Brande, Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall. The first president was Sir Joseph Banks. There is a fund for the promotion of experimental researches. Admission obtained by ballot; £10 10s. entrance; £5 5s. subscription. House: Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.

Royal Irish Academy. A celebrated scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, and having upwards of 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," both divided into two sections—viz., Science, and Polite Literature and Antiquities—and supervised by committees of 11 and 10 members respectively. **President**, Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See FREEMASONRY.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed for the pursuit and spread of science, incorporated in 1662 by Charles II., now famous throughout Europe. Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly from November to June, in the afternoon. Candidates for fellowship must be supported by the written names of six Fellows. The subscription is £3. Among the presidents have been Lord Chancellor Somers, Samuel Pepys, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir J. Pringle, Sir J. Banks, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, and Sir Humphrey Davy; Professor G. Gabriel Stokes is the present president. There are now upwards of 450 English Fellows and 50 Foreign Fellows. The rooms of the society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 40,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secs.**, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The **Summer Exhibition** is opened to the public towards

the end of April, and the **Winter Exhibition**, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 20th of November. **Sir John G. lbert, R.A.**, is the **President**, and the number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. Attached to the Society is an **Art Club**, established 1881, for the purpose of holding a series of **Conversations**, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition.

Royalties are payments which the licensee or producer agrees to make to the patentee, author, artist, or owner of a patent, copyright, mine, etc., in consideration of the right of working the same to his own advantage. In the case of copyrights and patents, the "property" in the right frequently passes to the licensee thereof, notably in questions of copyright (*q.v.*).

Royalty Deceased ('87-Jan. 15th, '88). See OBITUARY.

Royal Yacht Squadron. See YACHTING.
Roze Mapleson, Mrs. Marie, a distinguished operatic singer; b. 1850; first appeared in public at Paris (1865), where she remained a great public favourite during the remaining years of the Empire. She sang at many of the **Imperial concerts**, including the last given at the Tuileries by the Emperor. Remained in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and frequently encouraged the beleaguered citizens by singing patriotic songs during the bombardment. At the termination of hostilities she was presented by M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon with a gold medal, signed by them, for distinguished bravery. After a brilliant tour in Belgium she was engaged by Col. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, to appear in London, and from that time she has been one of the most popular artistes on the English operatic stage. Madame Roze has recently made a most successful tour of the provinces. She concludes her engagement with **Mr. Carl Rosa** in the summer of this year, and will pay a visit to America and Australia prior to settling down finally in her native city of Paris. Married Henry, eldest son of Col. Mapleson (1877).

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor, great pianoforte virtuoso, was b. near Jassy, 1829. His parents were Russian Jews. At the age of twelve he played in London, which he visited again in 1857, and on later occasions. As a composer Rubinstein is very prolific. He has written charmingly for the pianoforte alone, and with other instruments; his "Octet Symphony" is the best of several such works for full orchestra; and for the stage he has composed many operas, the most esteemed being the "Demon," "Dimitri Donskoi," and "Nero." He founded the Conservatoire at St. Petersburg in 1862, and is indefatigable in promoting Russian music. The late Czar ennobled him in 1869 as a mark of his appreciation and esteem.

Rudimentary Organs. See ORIGIN of SPECIES.

Rudler, Frederick William, b. in London 1840. Appointed Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology in 1879, having been assistant-Curator from 1861 to 1875, and Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales from 1876 to 1879. President of the Anthropological Department of the British Asso-

ciation at Swansea 1880. Hon. Sec. of the "Anthropological Institute, and editor of its Journal. Joint editor of Ure's "Dictionary" (3 vols., 1875), and of Stanford's "Europe" (1885). Contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to various scientific journals. Lecturer on Geology under the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. President of the Geologists' Association 1888.

Rugby School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rural Dean. See DEANS.

Rural Sanitary Authorities. In 577 of the 647 unions and parishes in England and Wales under separate boards of guardians, the guardians, during the year ended the 25th of March '86, were the R. S. A. for such parts of each Union as were not comprised in any urban sanitary district. The receipts of the R. S. A.'s during the year, excluding loans, amounted to £416,186, of which £2,338 was received from other local authorities. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £415,974, of which £21,354 consisted of contributions to other local authorities. Their receipts from loans during the year were £157,042, and expenditure out of loans £131,531, of which by far the greater part had been raised for works of sewerage and sewage disposal, and water works. Their outstanding loans at the end of the year amounted to £1,556,828. A sum of £875 remained in sinking funds at the end of the year to provide for the repayment of a portion of this debt.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize (1839). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and having become enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he commenced a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. (1843), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (issued all in 1846-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and the books are now rare, though a new edition is now in the press. He had previously (1849) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" (1851-53); both books have recently been reprinted—the former in 1880, and the latter in April 1886. More recently he has been engaged upon his autobiography, which he is bringing out periodically under the title of "Fragments," of which two vols. out of three are already published; whilst during the past year he has published a little book entitled "Hortus Inclusus: Letters from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite," which has been the subject of varied criticism. For fuller particulars see ed. '87.

Russell, Dr. W. H., b. at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, 1821. Entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, and while there commenced his connection with the *Times*. Called to the English bar (1850). Correspondent of the *Times* in the Crimea (1854-55) and was engaged in similar capacity during the progress of the Indian mutiny (1857-8), and its suppres-

sion, which afterwards was fully described in "My Diary in India." In 1861-2 he was in the United States as correspondent of the *Times* during the civil war of Secession. In 1866 he corresponded with the *Times* from the Austrian headquarters during the Prusso-Austrian war. In the Franco-German war (1870-71) he was correspondent at the headquarters of the Crown Prince. In 1858 he established the *Army and Navy Gazette* of which he is still editor and proprietor. He published amongst other works "My Diary in India," "My Diary North and South," "Memorials of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales," "Diary in the East—Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales," "My Diary during the Last Great War" (1870-71), along with minor works extracted from his contributions to periodicals.

Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1833. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1859); appointed Q.C. and elected Benchers of Lincoln's Inn (1872). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Dundalk (1880-85); South Hackney (1885 and 1886). **Attorney-General** in the Gladstone administration (Feb. 1886), when he received the honour of knighthood. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell is without a rival at the English bar. He takes a lively interest in sporting matters; and when the dispute arose about Bend Or, he was offered a brief both for the plaintiff and defendant.

Russia. A vast European and Asiatic empire under Alexander III., Alexandrovitch. An autocracy, the Tzar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. The administration is divided into eleven departments, with a minister at the head of each, nominated by the Tzar, each being separate and independent in its respective branch. The State Council, a permanent body composed of a number of high officers nominated by the Emperor, and presided over by a member of the imperial family (now by the Tzar's uncle, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch), institutes and elaborates all laws. The State Council has only a consultative voice, its opinions being presented for the decision of the Emperor, who agrees either with the majority or the minority. The State Council has no right of proposing any new law or measure *motu proprio*, the right of initiative belonging to the respective ministers acting under the direct supervision of the Emperor. The Senate of the empire, which formerly united the attributes of the State Council and the present Ministry of Control, is now only a superior court of appeal. Ecclesiastical concerns are administered by the Synod, a body of high church dignitaries, controlled and directed by the "Procurator of the Holy Synod"—a civil or military general representing the civil power, to whom the Synod is completely subjected. The Government does not interfere with the doctrinal questions of the orthodox Greek Church (*g.r.*), nor is the Tzar the Pope of the Russian Church, as is sometimes erroneously affirmed. Local administration emanates from the central governing body. Russia is divided into sixty-three provinces, fourteen regions—having each at its head a governor, and possessing representatives of juridical and ecclesiastical power. The **Grand Duchy of Finland** is the only country in the Tzar's dominions possessing a species of home rule.

The four orders send their deputies for a short legislative session every five years. Though dependent on the will of the Tsar in its general functions, the Finnish representative body and the Senate possess important immunities in the right of nominating, directing, and controlling the local administration. After the emancipation of the serfs (1861) the popular element was, in a limited degree, introduced in some branches of public function in Russia Proper. The jury was introduced for common crimes (1864), after the French pattern, the grand jury being suppressed, the power for the detention of criminals belonging absolutely to a number of agents of the Government. In the same epoch some eight provinces of Russia Proper received a kind of local self-government—*"Zemstvo"* (1864), extended gradually to thirty-four provinces. The three orders—landlords, citizens of the towns, and peasants—united in separate assemblies, return their respective deputies to the District Zemstvos, each of which sends a delegation forming the Provincial Zemstvo. The sessions of both the District and Provincial Zemstvos are short—ten to fourteen days; but every three years they nominate the *"Ouprava,"* a permanent responsible commission, administering affairs in obedience to the Assembly's instructions. The influence of the Zemstvos are very contracted, and they are dependent upon the governor of the province and their presidents nominated by the ministry. The towns, though sending their deputies to the Zemstvos, have a municipal self-government of their own, granted by the law of 1870. The right of voting belongs to the freeholders and tradesmen inscribed in the guilds. The town electors are divided into three parts, so that the amount of taxes paid by each shall be about one-third of the total amount of taxes paid by the town. Each of these three classes of electors, though differing greatly in number, send an equal number of deputies to the municipal assembly, called *"Douma,"* which nominates for four years an executive committee, *"Ouprava,"* and the mayor, *"Golova,"* which must be approved by the Government; and is then no more revocable by the Douma, and possesses the right of suspending its resolutions, being responsible only to the governor of the province. The rural population, set free by the Act of Emancipation of 1861, is endowed with a small piece of land, for which they have to pay mortgage tax for forty-nine years. The bulk of the Russian peasantry hold their land as common property, subdividing it by families after certain periods, according to the number of working people in each family. The rural population is constituted in *"volost"* (parishes), subdivided into village communities, *"mir,"* *"gromada,"* having their own self-governing assembly, and electing their executive headmen, *"Starshinas"* and *"Starosts,"* which are, however, dependent on the inferior police agents, who have the right of dismissing and punishing them. The area of Russia in Europe is 2,095,504 square miles, with Asiatic possessions 8,644,700 square miles. The pop. of Russia in Europe is about 87,105,089. With her Asiatic dominions it was (in 1885) about 103,000,000. The population increases more than 1,000,000 every year. The Slavs constitute more than two-thirds of the population (about 68,000,000), of which 5,000,000 are Poles and 17,000,000 Ruthenians. The non-Slavs are

represented by the Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, and Jews. The State religion is Greek Church. The number of Greek orthodox faith is about 73,000,000, of which about 15,000,000 are sectarian dissenters. The Roman Catholics number about 8,500,000; Protestants, 5,000,000; Jews, 3,000,000; Mahometans, 2,500,000; Buddhists and other religions, 20,000. (For army and navy, see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN. Russian finances are derived chiefly from the taxation of the lower classes, the peasants paying about 83 per cent. of the taxes. The average revenue for the five years 1881-85 was 708,342,057 roubles (the rouble = 2s.); the average expenditure for the same period was 721,675,729 roubles, making an average yearly deficit of 13,333,672 roubles. The national debt, which in 1870 was but 2,001,486,160 roubles, in 1884 reached 5,234,000,000 roubles. The interest for the national debt increased from 85,000,000 roubles in 1871 to 259,645,165 in 1886, which is due partly to the increase of the debt, partly to the depreciation of Russian roubles. In 1871 100 roubles were equal to £15 88, in 1885 £9 83. Russian commerce with foreign countries is represented by a total of about 600,000,000 roubles exports, and about the same amount of imports, the latter exceeding the former less than 1 per cent. for the five years 1878-82. From Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1886, the exports amounted to 172,535,000 roubles, a diminution compared with 1885 of 68,231,000 roubles, or about 28½ per cent. The imports also fell from 187,018,000 roubles to 174,658,000 roubles. The exports are almost exclusively raw and agricultural produce, three-fourths of which are sent from the Baltic and southern seaports, chiefly to England and France. On the Asiatic frontier, however, Russian exports consist of manufactured wares; and here commerce is constantly and steadily increasing. From 1879 to 1883 the exports were augmented from 627,768,000 to 640,295,000 roubles, and the imports from 557,257,000 to 587,713,000 roubles. On the opposite frontier, the European commerce is not so prosperous. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of its agriculture, Russia cannot profit as it might by the enormous increase of the demand for imported corn in western countries. Russia has lost its supremacy as a corn furnishing country, America having driven it from the best trade and the first place. In 1867 Russia furnished 33 per cent. of the corn required by England; in 1876, 14 per cent. in 1880, only 8 per cent. With France (1875-80) the Russian supply has diminished from 27 per cent. to 22 per cent.; with Germany from 55 per cent. to 40 per cent. In regard to the progress of culture and the industrial development, there has been a very quick progress contrasting forcibly with the general depression manifested in the agricultural districts. From 1870 to 1883 the town population of the empire increased in the whole from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000. In 1870 the number of towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants was 185; in 1882 it was 305. In 1870 Russia numbered only six large towns consisting of more than 100,000 inhabitants; this number is now doubled. National industry is making considerable progress, though lately with less rapidity. While the agricultural interest remains almost stationary, the manufacturing industries from 1865 to 1881 have augmented five times in value, being about 300,000,000 roubles yearly,

or about one-sixth of the value of agricultural products, reckoned at about 1,800,000,000 roubles. Education, notwithstanding the many obstacles to it, is making rapid progress. From 1871 to 1883 the number of students in the eight universities increased from about 6,200 to 12,600. The gymnasias, having in 1870 36,470 pupils, in 1881 numbered 69,240. Primary education is imparted in 28,400 schools, with 1,539,975 pupils, being about one pupil for every 83 inhabitants. The political history of Russia for the last fifteen years is signalised by intense internal conflict between the autocracy and the aspirations of the Russian people for political freedom, due to the quick intellectual enlightenment, as well as to industrial and commercial development (see NIHIILISM). The same period was very rich in various external events.—(For history 1871-1886 see our edition of 1887.) The general aspect of Russia varies little from year to year. **Conspiracies** against the Government, arrest and punishment of Nihilists (*q.v.*), a gagged press, a movement eastwards in Central Asia, the advance of Pan Slavism (*q.v.*), a budget with a balance generally on the wrong side, and a deteriorating currency. The year '87 opened with a budget confessing to a deficit of 36,558,934 roubles, which had hardly ceased to be discussed when a conspiracy was discovered in St. Petersburg involving many Russian military and naval officers.—A fortnight after this (March 13th), a group of Nihilists were arrested in one of the streets of St. Petersburg carrying dynamite bombs, which there can be no doubt they intended to throw at the Emperor as he passed. The plot, however, was completely frustrated by the shrewdness of the police, who altered the route of the Emperor. Five of the principals in the conspiracy were subsequently executed, after a secret trial. During the year the foreign policy of Russia underwent no serious change. For the moment there is peace in Central Asia, to which the settlement of the **Afghan boundary** (see **AFGHANISTAN**) has contributed not a little. The state of affairs in South Eastern Europe remains unchanged so far as Russian projects are concerned. **Prince Ferdinand** rules in Bulgaria, but without the authority and much against the will of the Tzar. No step has been taken by Russia to remove the young Prince from Sofia, for the simple reason that such an act would probably end in an occupation of the Principality and perhaps a general war. The hand of Russia is stayed by this fear, and other Powers are paralysed by the same dread of ultimate consequences. Early in the year came the great panic, which, however, concerned France and Germany more than Russia, though the feeling prevailed that a war between these two States would soon spread over all Europe. The alarm in due time subsided, and during the summer and autumn months was forgotten in the hubbub about Prince Ferdinand (see **BULGARIA**). In November came the meeting between the Tzar and the Emperor of Germany in Berlin, followed by a remarkable interview between the Tzar and Prince Bismarck. At the latter the Tzar accused the German Chancellor of playing a double game in Bulgaria, of condemning Prince Ferdinand's conduct openly and approving it secretly, and His Majesty declared that he had documentary evidence to prove the

truth of what he said. The Prince declared the documents to be forgeries, especially prepared to disturb the harmony existing between the two countries. The Tzar seemed perfectly satisfied, and on his return to St. Petersburg forwarded the despatches to Berlin, where they were printed on last New Year's Day (see also **GERMANY**). Strange to say, the apparent reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the Tzar was immediately followed by the great war scare of December, the cause of which it was alleged was an unnecessary massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier. The report was at first started in Berlin, and was immediately followed by a serious panic on the Vienna Bourse. The reports were of the most alarming character—that 300,000 men were within striking distance of Cracow and Lemberg, and that on the day when war was declared seven divisions of Russian cavalry would be in Galicia, and ten days after they would be joined by the infantry. For two or three weeks these rumours were in circulation, but they died away towards the close of the year, on reassuring statements being given by Russia. It was said that Prince Bismarck originated them in order to frighten Austria into putting her house in order, while it was alleged on the other hand that the German Chancellor had resolved to force on a conflict with Russia. Among the more serious events of the year was the rioting among students which took place at Moscow, and the closing of the University there and other seats of learning in consequence. Whether the outbreaks were due to mere local and scholastic causes or were political in their origin and object is not certainly known, as the Government rigidly prevents the publication of detailed news. Similar disorders occurred at St. Petersburg, where the objects of the disturbances were said to be the dismissal of the rector, the abolition of the new University statutes, and the release of other students previously arrested. At Warsaw and Kieff, Odessa, and Charkoff there was also much dissatisfaction among the students, who resolved to make common cause with their brethren at the greater Universities. With the exception of these disturbances the underhand conspiracies of the Nihilists, and occasional social risings among the peasantry, the condition of Russia may be described as approximately tranquil. It is worth noting that during twelve months, according to a published account, the **Peasants Credit Bank** made 5,000 loans, amounting in all to 50,000,000 roubles to 500,000 borrowers, and that an immense area of land is annually purchased through this medium by the Russian peasantry. The rouble is at present between 20 and 30 per cent. below its par value. On New Year's Day (old style) '88, the Budget for the year was published, showing an increase of 30,000,000 roubles. The Tzar's recent speech at Moscow is interpreted as an augury for peace. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**. **Russo-Indian Question**. See **CENTRAL ASIA**. **Rustchuk**. A town of 49,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Danube, in Bulgaria, 245 miles north-west of Constantinople. The present Tzar of Russia commanded the Rustchuk column during the last Turkish war. **Ruthenians, Legislation**. See **AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH**, etc. **Rydal, Mount**. See **LAKE SCHOOL**.

S

Saba. A Dutch West Indian island in the Leeward group. Area 5 sq. m., pop. 2,370. It is an abrupt elevation, sufficiently fertile. Sugar, cotton, and indigo are grown. It is a dependency of **St. Martin** (*q.v.*).

Sacraments. A sacrament is a symbolical act of worship. In Latin the word means, literally, a pledge given as security for a promise. The Church requires that there shall be an outward and visible sign, to the faithful use of which is attached an inward spiritual grace. Of these Sacraments there are seven—Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Marriage, Holy Orders, Penance, and Extreme Unction. Of these the Church of England separates two, as being "ordained by Christ Himself," and as "generally necessary to salvation." The other five fall in one or other of these latter respects.

Sagasta, Signor Praxedes Mateo. Spanish ex-prime minister and statesman, was b. in 1827 at Torrecilla de Cameros. He was educated as an engineer in the School of Engineers at Madrid. From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora in the Constituent Cortes. In 1856 he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory, having engaged in the revolutionary movement. He returned to his country and profession on an amnesty being proclaimed. He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly. He became Minister of State (1870-74), and in 1874 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and Prime Minister (1881-83). His ministry was succeeded (October 11th, 1883) by one from the Dynastic Left, under the premiership of Señor Jose Posada Herrera. Señor Sagasta, on the resignation of the Cánovas ministry at the death of King Alphonso (Nov. 23rd, 1885) resumed office as the head of a new Liberal ministry.

Sahara Coast. In 1887 Spain acquired and annexed on the north-west coast of Africa the seaboard between Morocco and French Senegal, extending from Cape Bojador in 26° N. lat. to Cape Blanco in 20° 45' N. lat. This gives about 300 miles of coast. Inland Spanish territory is to extend 150 miles, and by treaty with sheikhs of Adair, still farther. The whole area is computed to be about 75,000 sq. m. Pop. scanty; consisting of nomadic tribes. There is only one shallow harbour on the coast, Rio de Oro, where Spain has established a factory. The new possession has been placed under a Governor, subordinate to the Captain-General of the Canary Islands.

Saigon. Capital of Cambodia, a French protectorate in Indo-China.

St. Alban's, Rt. Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, Lord Bishop of it. This see was founded in 1877 by a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester. His lordship, the 1st bishop, was b. 1808, is a son of Thomas Claughton, Esq., of Haydock Lodge, Lancaster. He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity Coll., Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1831, being 1st class in Classics, and gaining the following prizes: Latin Verse, and Newdigate, 1829, and the Latin Essay, 1832. He proceeded D.D., and *ad eund.* D.D. at Durham, 1867; was ordained deacon 1844, priest 1846, by the Bishop of Oxford. In 1842 his lordship married the

Hon. Julia Susanna Ward, daughter of Lord Ward, and sister of the Earl of Dudley. In 1866 his lordship's second son, the Rev. Thomas Leigh-Claughton, vicar of St. Mary's, Kidderminster, was appointed Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Formerly his lordship was Public Examiner at Oxford, 1835-36; vicar of Kidderminster, 1841-67; Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1835-67; Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1852-62; was consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester, 1867; and translated to St. Alban's 1877. As an author his lordship is known by numerous sermons published at various times, and the charges to his clergy delivered as Bishop of Rochester in 1869 and 1873, and as Bishop of St. Alban's, 1876. The work of this diocese is shared by a suffragan, the Lord Bishop of Colchester—the Rt. Rev. Alfred Blomfield.

St. Andrews University. See UNIVERSITIES.

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Joshua Hughes, Lord Bishop of it. The see was founded in 1143; income £4,200. His lordship, the 66th bishop, is the son of C. Hughes, Esq., of Newport, Pembrokehire, and was born 1807. Educated at Cardigan and Ystradmeurig schools, he proceeded to St. David's College, Lampeter. He passed his final examination, first class B.D., 1865, and in 1870 had conferred upon him the degree of D.D. by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His lordship was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Bristol, and priest by the Bishop of Bangor (1831), and was successively minister of St. David's Church, Carmarthen, vicar of Abergwile, Carmarthenshire, 1837; vicar of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, 1846; Rural Dean, Surrogate and Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of St. David's, and was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1870.

St. Bartholomew. A French West Indian island, a dependency of Guadeloupe. Area 25 sq. m., pop. 9,000. Capital **Gustavia**. The island is hilly and fertile. Chiefly given up to the pasturing of cattle, but a little sugar, cotton, and indigo is raised. Salt is made. Was formerly a Swedish possession.

St. Christopher, or St. Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 68 sq. m., pop. 41,000. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. 7,500.—There is no good harbour. The island is long and narrow; much of it is mountainous, and there are extinct craters. About half is fit for cultivation, and will yield good crops of any tropical product. Sugar is chiefly raised. Salt is manufactured. Fisheries are good. Drought sometimes occurs, but the soil is generally fertile. Climate said to be healthy.—The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table). First settled by the French in 1623; repeatedly changed hands between them and the British. Has remained in the hands of the latter since 1803. Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies."

St. Clement's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

St. David's, Rt. Rev. William Basil Tickell Jones, Lord Bishop of it. This see was founded at an early date, being in the first place archiepiscopal, which powers were lost

in 1115. Present income of the see £4,500. His lordship, the 17th bishop, was b. Jan. and 1822, and is son and heir of William Tilsley Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardigan. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Trin. Coll., Oxford, graduating in honours 1844. Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar 1842. Proceeded M.A. 1847, and D.D. 1874. Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford, deacon 1848, priest 1853. Consecrated Lord Bishop of St. David's 1871. His lordship was formerly Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford 1848-53; Fellow of Univ. Coll., 1851-57; Master of the Schools, 1848; Tutor of Univ. Coll., 1854-65; Public Examiner in Theology, 1870; Select Reader at Oxford, 1860-62, 1866-67, 1876-78, at Cambridge, 1881; Prebendary of St. David's 1850-65, and in York Cathedral 1863-71. Perpetual curate of Harby, Yorkshire, 1863-65; vicar of Bishops-thorpe-with-Middlethorpe, 1865-74; Archdeacon of York, 1867-74; Canon Residentiary in York, 1873-74, besides other offices held at various times. As an author his lordship is well known by his sermons, and charges to the clergy of the diocese. He has edited besides, for the Clarendon Press, a text with notes of Sophocles, *Œdipus Tyr.* 1862, second edition 1890. Has written jointly with Edward Freeman, Esq., "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," and contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Speaker's Commentary."

St. Eustatius. A Dutch West Indian island, in the Leeward group. Area 7 sq. m., pop. 2,460. It is the peak of an extinct volcano, in whose crater is found the only water on the island. A little sugar, cotton, etc., is grown. It is a dependency of **St. Martin** (*q.v.*).

St. George. Capital of the Windward Islands, in the island of **Grenada** (*q.v.*).

St. Helena. Discovered by Castella, a Portuguese, on St. Helena's Day, 1501. Is an island belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from the African coast. Area 47 sq. m., pop. 5,059. The port and capital is **Jamestown**, which is strongly protected. The island rises as a wall of rock, but the interior contains fertile, well-watered valleys, with much wood and luxuriant vegetation. There is considerable cultivation, and the fisheries are good but undeveloped. Climate humid, very healthy, and equable. Administered as a Crown colony by a Governor and Executive. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). There is little industry beyond supplying the wants of passing ships, and those of Anglo-Indians and Africans using the island as a sanatorium. It was taken from the Dutch by the East India Company in 1673; in 1815 till 1831 was the place of exile of Napoleon, and in 1836 came finally under the Crown. Before the opening of the Red Sea route to India, St. Helena was of much more importance than is now the case, both from a naval and commercial point of view.

St. Helier. Capital of Jersey. See **CHANNEL ISLANDS**.

"St. James's Gazette." An evening review and record of news; founded in 1880; is a Constitutional, or, as it chooses to call itself, an anti-Radical organ. While opposed to the revolutionary tendencies of the time, it is in sympathy with moderate progress. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary, and other topics, an epitome of the opinion of London and other papers, and

the usual foreign, home, and commercial news of the hour. Price 1d. Editor, **Mr. Frederick Greenwood.** Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C. **"St. James's Budget"** (*6d.*), a weekly edition of the above, circulates widely in the provinces and in the Colonies and India.

St. John. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 21 sq. m., pop. 944. Is high and rocky, but in parts productive. See **SANTA CRUZ**.

St. John. Chief commercial town and port of **New Brunswick** (*q.v.*), pop. 30,000.

St. John's, Antigua, capital of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*).

St. John's. Capital of **Newfoundland** (*q.v.*); pop. 31,000; on Avalon peninsula.

St. Kitts. Otherwise **St. Christopher** (*q.v.*).

St. Leger Stakes. See **HORSE RACING**.

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands**. Area 243 sq. m., pop. 40,532. Capital, **Castries**, on a fine harbour which is now being deepened and fortified. Castries is to be made a principal naval and military station for the West Indies.—St. Lucia is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery. Mountain forest, and volcanic *souffrière* combine to make a romantic panorama. Its plains and valleys are exceedingly fertile, and game abounds. There are numerous streams. The climate is moist and unhealthy. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the principal crops, and logwood is cut.—An Administrator presides over local affairs. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). The island has been alternately held by English and French since 1670, but finally passed to the former in 1803. Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies."

St. Marie, or **Nossi Burra.** An island belonging to France since 1843, on the E. coast of Madagascar, S. of Tamatave.

St. Martin. One of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Area 80 sq. m., pop. 5,000. Is divided between Holland and France, the latter owning about 20 sq. m., which are annexed to the colony of **Guadeloupe**. It consists of rocky hills, and is only moderately fertile. Produces salt from salt-lakes.

St. Patrick, Order of. Established in 1783. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit* ("Who shall separate?"). There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is the Grand Master.

St. Paul's School, London. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

St. Pierre. Capital of **Guernsey**. See **CHANNEL ISLANDS**.

St. Pierre. A French island off Newfoundland, near **Miquelon** (*q.v.*).

St. Thomas. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 23 sq. m., pop. 14,189. Capital **Charlotte Amalia**. It is the seat of government for the Danish possessions. The island is high and rocky, but fertile. Sugar and other tropical products are grown. Possessing a splendid harbour, it is an important centre for shipping, mails, and commerce. See **SANTA CRUZ**.

St. Thomas or Thomé. A Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea. See **PRINCIPLE**.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island

forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area 140 sq. m., pop. 40,548. Capital Kingstown, pop. 7,000.—A volcanic ridge traverses the island, rising to 4,800 feet. There is in it a *souffrière*. Climate moist, not unhealthy. Soil extremely fertile. The low-lying coast lands are chiefly given up to sugar; but vegetation is very rich, and many other products can be utilised or cultivated. The fisheries are abundantly productive.—An Administrator presides over the local government. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 40,000 acres of Crown lands disposable at an upset price of £1 per acre. The people are industrious and quiet, and include a few Caribs. Wages are low. The resources of the island are capable of great development. St. Vincent has changed owners many times. It became finally British in 1783. Consult Layard's, "Through the West Indies."

St. Vincent Gulf. In South Australia (*q.v.*).

Sala, George A., was b. in London in 1828. His father was an Italian, and his mother, a popular singer, was of West Indian origin. Mr. Sala began his literary career in *Household Words* under the auspices of the late Charles Dickens. He was one of the founders of *Temple Bar* magazine, of which he was for some time editor. To this and other periodicals he contributed "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Captain Dangerous," "Twice Round the Clock," and many other tales and sketches. For about 25 years Mr. Sala has been a leader writer and special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he is still connected. Under his well-known initials (G. A. S.), he for some time wrote the "Echoes" of the *Illustrated London News*, but severed his connection with that journal last year. Mr. Sala in his capacity as special correspondent has been present at most of the important celebrations in various countries since the commencement of his career, and has recently returned from a tour in Australia, during which he had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached.

Salic Law. That law of the French monarchy which disqualified a female from being sovereign. A similar law exists in some other kingdoms. The name is derived from that of the Salian Franks.

Salisbury, John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of (founded 1442), the eldest son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and grand-nephew of the poet Wordsworth; b. Sept. 21st, 1843, and educated at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1865 with honours, among which were the Chancellor's Latin Essay and Craven scholarship. Ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1869, it is remarkable that Dr. Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes; the whole time having been passed in University and Cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, Bampton lecturer, Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In 1883 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury 1885. Dr. Wordsworth is a very popular moderate High Churchman, and is the author of several theological and classical works, the best known

of which are the Bampton Lectures for 1881, "The One Religion; Truth, Holiness, and Peace, desired by the Nations and Revealed by Jesus Christ." He has been for some time engaged on a critical edition of the New Testament Vulgate. He married the daughter of Mr. Henry Cuxe, of the Bodleian Library.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.G., 3rd Marquis of (creat. 1789), was b. at Hatfield in 1830, a descendant of the Cecils, who took a high place among British statesmen during the sixteenth century. The present Marquis was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford (1853-68) when he entered public life. The fortunes of the Conservative party, to which he attached himself, were at a very low ebb; but during the years which passed before they attained to office, the young Lord Robert Cecil gave such evidences of political sagacity and power of debate, that he received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of 1866 as Secretary of State for India (1866-67), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in 1867, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations and wonted activity of co-operation with them, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. During the years between 1868 and 1874, Lord Salisbury was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in 1874, Lord Salisbury resumed his office of Secretary for India (1874-78). He was despatched to Constantinople in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1876 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. As the Conference failed to attain this result, the war between Russia and Turkey broke out and was ended by the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin, as plenipotentiaries in the Congress which assembled there for the purpose of modifying the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano. The action of the British plenipotentiaries at this Congress principally conducted to effect such modifications as were favourable to Turkey. Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield took the leading part in this Congress, and returned to this country, bringing back "peace with honour," in the pregnant words of the latter. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1878-80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in 1880, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June 1885, Her Majesty summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, and gave into his charge the formation of a new ministry, of which he was Premier as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new administration, though no one predicted a long life for it, fell sooner than was expected. Mr. Jesse Collings, who has always taken great interest in the question of small allotments, immediately after Parliament met moved

a resolution asking the Government to take the matter in hand. This was opposed by the Conservative party; but on a division the resolution was carried, and the Government resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but he, too, had a short lease of power. His Home Rule and Irish Land Bills led to the disruption of the Liberal party; and when the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was taken, on the 8th of June, the Ministers were defeated by a majority of thirty. The general election which took place in the following month was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Government; the Premier and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen. His lordship was desirous of associating Lord Hartington with him in the Government, and was prepared to waive his claims to the Premiership in favour of the leader of the Liberal Unionists. Lord Hartington, however, declined, but promised the general support of himself and his friends to the Government. A short session of Parliament followed; and in the recess a speech by the Marquis of Salisbury on the Bulgarian question attracted much attention, from the countenance it appeared to give to the resistance by Austria of Russia's pretensions to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula. Rumour, indeed, credited his lordship with having entered into some kind of arrangement with Austria-Hungary, by which, in the event of war, England would take the field against Russia. The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill on December 23rd again induced Lord Salisbury to offer office and power to the Marquis of Hartington, who once more declined. The Premier then turned to Mr. Goschen, and offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen, with the full approval of Lord Hartington, accepted the post. Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which Her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In November last Lord S. addressed the Conference of Conservative Associations at Oxford in a vigorous speech, in which he defended the general policy of his Government; and especially its action with reference to Ireland and the Trafalgar Square demonstrations, but his lordship's reticence with regard to the memorials presented at the Conference in favour of Protection was much commented upon. These impressions, however, have been removed by Lord S.'s recent speech at Liverpool. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has recently interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates.

Salonica, or "Saloniki," Turkey. A town and port at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, on the Ægean Sea; chief town of the Turkish "eyalet" (government) of the same name, forming the chief commercial outlet of the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, as Constantinople is that of the eastern.

Salvation Army. A home and foreign missionary society with a quasi-military organisation, having for its object the salvation of the more degraded classes both at home and abroad,

which it seeks to reach by special means, including out-door processions accompanied with banners, music, and by addresses in halls, theatres, and other public buildings. Originated in the year 1865 by William Booth (*q.v.*), then a Methodist minister, on a visit to London, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in 1878, the present name was adopted. The Army is now established in twenty countries and colonies, and has 2,262 corps, with 5,684 officers (or evangelists), and has some 150,000 members. The revenue of the Army (home district) for '87 amounted to £21,266, independently of the receipts for the colonies and the Continent, which amount to £47,176. Large sums are also received on account of the building funds and their trading departments. The doctrinal views professed by the "Army," chiefly Arminian, are set forth in detail in the "Doctrines of the Salvation Army," prepared by "General" Booth. In connection with the Army there exists a juvenile branch, the "Young Soldiers' Corps," consisting of 444 corps. The training home, Congress Hall, Clapton, E., for the preparation of officers for the army, has sent out since its formation 3,000 cadets. There are also homes for fallen women and for rescued convicts of both sexes, as well as a small orphanage for children. A "naval" brigade was also established in June 1885. The headquarters of the Army is situated at 101, Queen Victoria St., E.C. **Organs:** weekly, *War Cry* and *Young Soldier*; monthly, *All the World*. There also exist other organisations on a military basis similar to the Salvation Army; among these may be mentioned the **Blue Ribbon Gospel Army**, organised (July 1882) by Rev. W. Baxter, editor of the *Christian Herald*. **Headquarters,** 1, Bakehouse Court, St. Paul's, E.C. See also CHURCH ARMY.

Salvini, Signor, a distinguished Italian actor, b. at Milan 1829. He soon came to the front of the dramatic ranks in his native country, and took a prominent part in the *fêtes* in Florence on the occasion of the sixth centenary of Dante (1865). After tours in different parts of the world, he visited London (1875), making his appearance at Drury Lane in three of his greatest characters—Hamlet, Othello, and Soumet's "Gladiator." His splendid physique, noble bearing, perfect elocution, and striking and unique dramatic powers, at once stamped him as a public favourite. His *Othello*, especially, is universally allowed to be the finest impersonation of that character within living memory. In Edinburgh, during the succeeding year, he produced *Macbeth*. Signor S. revisited this country, and gave a series of performances (1884).

Sambas. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an aggregate population of 35,000 souls; it lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is *Savaii*, and is described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight. Some interest was aroused in London on January 17th, 1886, by the announcement, cabled from San Francisco, that the **Germans** had annexed the group, and that anarchy was only prevented by the British and American consuls—who, however, protested energetically against the annexation. (For detailed account of the rise of German influence in these islands, see ed. 87.) In '88 (May 22nd) it was reported

from Samoa that, as a result of the quarrel with Germany, the British and United States consuls at Apia had drawn up a formal protest against the subversion of King Malietoa's authority by German intrigue. The American consul, in response to an appeal from the king, hoisted the Samoan flag under that of the United States, and telegraphed the fact of the new protectorate to his President. About that date a German war-vessel left for the territory of the rival king Tamasese. Later intelligence (*via* New York, June 15th) was to the effect that, in reply to a further appeal from the king, on account of a revolt instigated by Tamasese, the British, German, and United States consuls issued a joint proclamation on May 27th, recognising Malietoa's authority. This action (New York, June 23rd), however, was really the result of an agreement arrived at after the German consul had refused to recognise the flag episode above mentioned. In the *Times* on July 9th was published an interesting letter from Mr. J. P. McArthur, and dated Apia, Samoa, May 21st, in which a strong protest was made against the insulting manner in which the Germans had treated the king. On August 9th the *Politische Nachrichten* of Berlin published an apparently inspired communication stating that the visit of the German squadron to the South Seas had no connection with Samoan affairs, and that the vessels were merely making a cruise of evolution. "The United States Government, as already known," it continues, "immediately disavowed the action of its consul in hoisting the American flag, without any representations being made with the object having been required on the part of Germany. Tranquillity now prevailed in Samoa, the two opposing parties of King Malietoa and the vice-king Tamasese having, in June, by means of a written treaty, undertaken to keep the peace and lay down their arms." This "tranquillity," however, does not seem to have been of long duration, for in a telegraphic message dated Wellington (N.Z.), Sept. 15th, it appears that the departure of the foreign war-vessels was the signal for renewed fighting. The news of the more recent events passing in the country has been very sparse, but generally of the same character. Matters were brought to a crisis in August '87 by the deposition of King Malietoa. It appears that on the 19th of that month the German squadron arrived off Apia, and demanded reparation for alleged damage done to certain plantations, and for an assault said to have been committed upon a German on the Emperor's birthday. Malietoa was fined £2,000, and on asking to be allowed four days in which to find the money, the request was peremptorily refused, a force landed at Apia, and Tamasese declared king. Malietoa fled, but subsequently gave himself up, and was exiled to New Guinea. He was the 23rd king of his dynasty, his surname being Laupepa ("Sheet of Paper"). Since the deposition, the Germans having apparently succeeded in their object, matters have quieted down in Samoa. From Auckland, N.Z., under date Dec. 12th, news up to the 30th Nov. from Samoa was transmitted. At that time the position of King Tamasese was considered weak. It was added that at a conference at Washington, Germany asked for mandatory powers over Samoa for five years. The proposal was favoured by the English but strongly opposed by the American Government.

and no result was arrived at. On Dec. 22nd, at Washington, the Senate adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Bayard to present to Congress the correspondence and records of the State Department relating to the German occupation of the Samoan Islands and Apia.

Sandakan. Capital of British N. Borneo (*q.v.*).

San Domingo. Capital of Dominican Republic, pop. 15,000. See HAITI.

Sandown Race Meeting. See HORSE RACING.

San Francisco (also called "Frisco"). A city of the United States of America, in the State of California, situated upon the Pacific Ocean, near the mouth of the river Sacramento, at the extremity of a peninsula which forms one of the most admirable harbours in the world. It has derived its great commercial importance not only from its admirable position, but also principally from the discovery of gold in California. The entrance to the vast bay on which it stands, and which extends fifty miles inland, is called the "Golden Gate." The peninsula was first settled by the Spaniards in 1776. After 1848, when it was ceded to the United States by Mexico, gold was discovered in California, and San Francisco from that time increased in size and commerce with unprecedented rapidity. The principal exports, besides gold and silver, are wheat, barley, flour, wines, quicksilver, and wool. Manufactures of different kinds are carried on, employing a large number of hands; the wealth of the city being estimated to amount to \$500,000,000. Viticulture and wine-making is rapidly becoming a very large and important industry in California. The Great Central Pacific Railroad terminates near the city, at Oakland, on the east side of the bay of San Francisco. The climate is generally healthy, neither excessive heat nor cold existing. Lines of steamers run to Japan, Australia, Panama, Mexico, etc. It is estimated that the grain-fleet, leaving San Francisco annually, exports 1,000,000 tons of wheat. The population, which in 1870 was 149,473, had in 1880 (the last decennial return), increased to 233,956. It may be at present estimated as over 300,000.

San Juan. Capital of Puerto Rico (*q.v.*), pop. 30,000.

San Juan River. See NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

San Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Sanitation. Under this title is comprised a multitude of diverse topics—water supply, the disposal of sewage, of the dead, and of garbage; ventilation, wholesome food—everything, in fact, which relates to the health of the individual or of the community. In proportion to our progress during recent years in the sciences and arts has the attention of the public been directed to the question of sanitation. See ed. '86.

Sant, James, R.A., b. 1820. He first exhibited "fancy subjects," generally of single figures, and frequently children; and these, being engraved, made him widely known. As examples may be mentioned the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Mr. Sant's later years have been almost entirely devoted to portrait painting, his style being thoroughly graceful and refined. He excels particularly in his pictures of children. Appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Elected R.A. (1870).

Santa Cruz, or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. It is the principal West Indian possession of Denmark. Area 74 sq. m., pop. 18,430. Capital **Christianstadt**.—The greater part of the island is flat, but low hills extend along the north coast. The raising of sugar is the principal industry. Inhabitants are chiefly free negroes. It is governed, in connection with **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. The exports from these islands to the United Kingdom were £100,650 in 1882, £45,696 in 1883, £38,399 in 1884, and £16,878 in 1885; the imports to them from the United Kingdom were £200,743 in 1882, £185,692 in 1883, £156,123 in 1884, and £110,980 in 1885. The possession of the islands passed from one power to another, until they were finally ceded to Denmark in 1814.

Santley, Charles. The greatest baritone singer of the present day, b. at Liverpool in 1834. He studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London as a finished singer in 1857 at once took high rank. He has occasionally sung on the opera stage, but excels in oratorio.

Sarakhs. An important strategical point, 200 miles north-west of Herat. New Sarakhs, the Persian fortress on the left bank of the river, is an extensive structure, but armed only with a few guns. Old Sarakhs, on the right bank, a few miles distant in the direction of Merv, is a Russian intrenched camp with a garrison ranging from 1,000 soldiers upward. A telegraph exists between it and St. Petersburg. The Sarakhs district is fertile, and now that the Turcoman raids have ceased, will, doubtless, rapidly develop. Merv lies about 200 miles on one side of it, and Meshed the same distance on the other. The river Hari Rud, or Tejend, as the Turcomans call it, on which Sarakhs is situated, washes Herat.

Sarawak. An independent state in the island of Borneo. Area about 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. Capital **Kuching**. The seaboard extends 380 miles. There are fine navigable rivers, the Rejang, Sarawak, Batang Lupar, and others. Immense tracts of fertile alluvial soil, suitable for sugar, rice, and tropical products. (See BORNEO.) Revenue (1884) £55,253; expenditure £57,858; imports £344,044, exports £322,887. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in 1842, who ruled as rajah till 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, the present rajah. Under the Brookes the condition of the country and people has vastly improved. Sarawak is not in any sense a British dependency.

Sardon, Victorien, French dramatist, b. at Paris Sept. 7th, 1831. He first studied medicine, but afterwards became a litterateur. His first dramatic production, "*La Taverne des Etudiants*," was a failure, but his next works, "*Monsieur Garat*" and "*Les Prés-Saint-Gervais*," which he wrote for Dejazet in 1860, were a success. In 1861 his comedy "*Les Fattes de Mouche*" brought him prominently before the public. He also wrote for Madame Bernhardt (*q.v.*) "*Fédora*" and "*Théodora*"; and, latest of all, "*La Tosca*," which was brought out a few months ago at the Port Sainte Martin Théâtre. M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877. He is at present preparing a drama for the centenary of '69.

Sark. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).
Sarum, Use of. "Sarum" is still retained as the ecclesiastical name for Salisbury. In

the mediæval English Church the order of service was not uniform, and many dioceses had each its own "use." Most popular of these "uses" was that of Sarum, drawn up by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1088. It comprehended a Breviary of Daily Services, a Missal of Communion Services, and a Manual of Occasional Offices. Before the Reformation it had superseded many of the other local "uses," and it was largely adopted by the compilers of our present Prayer-Book. Before this, however, a reformed edition had been published in 1531, and found much favour.

Saskatchewan (Indian "swift current"). Named after the Saskatchewan river. A district of the North-West Territories and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Assiniboia, north and west of Manitoba. Area 100,000 sq. m. Capital **Prince Albert**. Navigable river 1,000 miles from Lake Winnipeg.

"**Saturday Review, The**" (weekly *ed.*), founded Nov. 1855, has long maintained a leading position for its fearless criticisms on subjects of political, literary, and social interest; treating these from an independent standpoint. Its reviews are also distinguished by the same characteristics. Editor, **Mr. W. H. Pollock**, *q.v.* (1883). Office, 38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Savala. See SAMOA ISLANDS.

Saving Life at Sea. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in May 1887 to consider this subject, reported in July that in their opinion the provisions of the existing Acts are inadequate and not suited to the requirements of the modern mercantile marine, and that these Acts ought now to be amended. Ships should be classified more clearly than at present, and the boats and life-saving gear of cargo vessels ought to be subjected to official inspection. The boats of all vessels over 200 tons register should be also inspected at certain stated intervals, lowered into the water to see that they are water-tight, and whether the falls, davits and all gear connected with the boats are in a trustworthy and efficient condition. The use of rafts in an emergency was recommended, and in ships carrying passengers all seats, chairs, stools, lockers and other movable articles on deck suitable for flotation should be made sufficiently buoyant to support one or more persons in an emergency. The number of life buoys to be carried on deck should be regulated by the size of the vessel and the nature of the service in which she is engaged. The provision of life-belts is advisable, and should be so distributed in the vessel as to be easily accessible, without crowding. All sea-going ships should be compelled by law to carry such boats, and other life saving apparatus, as would in the aggregate best provide for the safety of all on board in moderate weather. The Board of Trade should, they considered, appoint a committee, whose duty it would be from time to time to frame rules on these subjects, to be composed of representatives of shipowners, shipbuilders, persons practically acquainted with the navigation of vessels, seamen, and of Lloyd's Register and kindred societies.

Saxe-Coburg, Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Maril, Duke of, was b. Feb. 26th, 1861, at Vienna, being the fifth child and third son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, king

of the French. Prince Ferdinand was recently put forward as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, his nomination being warmly welcomed by the Bulgarians. He has served as lieutenant in the 11th regiment of Austrian Hessians, and now holds similar rank in the Hungarian Honved. His Serene Highness has travelled much, and is a good linguist.

Saxony. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **Sayce, Rev. Archibald Henry**, the distinguished comparative philologist and orientalist, b. at Shirehampton 1846. Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford; elected a Fellow '69. He subsequently became Senior Tutor. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and, in addition to his works on Comparative Philology, he has written many books, embodying the results of his researches in the languages and literature of Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldea.

Scale (Music). See ed. '87.

Scarborough. Capital of Tobago (*q.v.*).

Scheldt River, The. See ANTWERP QUAYS.

Schliemann, Dr. Heinrich, celebrated German archaeologist and author was born in 1822 at Nembukow, in Mecklenburg. In 1859 he travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt. In 1866, when in Paris, he applied himself closely to archaeological studies, after which he visited the island of Ithaca, and then proceeded to Asia Minor. In 1870 he started excavations in the hill Hisarlik, where he made wonderful discoveries. The archaeological treasures he excavated belonging to Turkish territory, he was compelled to pay £2000 for to the Ottoman Government. He brought them to London and placed them in the South Kensington Museum. Dr. Schliemann afterwards presented them to the German nation (1881). His subsequent researches were most successful, and brought to light splendid specimens, especially from Mycenæ and Troy. In the pursuit of his investigations, he unearthed a Cyclopean city in Ithaca, followed on at Troy, and obtained valuable relics of Bœotian Orchomenos. He has written important works in several languages on his archaeological discoveries. Dr. S. is about (Jan. '88) to leave Athens for Alexandria, to prosecute his explorations again in Egypt.

Schnadhorst, Mr. F. b. at Birmingham 1840. Educated at King Edward VI. Grammar School. He early entered political life, and (1870) was appointed secretary of the Central Nonconformist Committee. In 1873 he became secretary to the Birmingham Liberal Association. The great organising powers of Mr. Schnadhorst, which were advantageously and successfully displayed in the principal elections throughout the country, were specially recognised by the Liberal party by a purse of £1,000, and an address, which were presented by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., April 9th, 1877. Under Mr. Schnadhorst's organisation was formed (1877) the National Liberal Federation (*q.v.*), of which he was appointed secretary. The effect of this work of organisation throughout the country, and of the work which was carried out subsequent to the formation of the Federation, had a very large share in the bringing about of the great Liberal majority of 1880. In the early part of 1884 Mr. Schnadhorst resigned the office of secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and was appointed chairman. In April 1885 he received a unanimous invitation from two of the new Birmingham divisions, South and East Birmingham, to stand as parlia-

mentary candidate, which he declined. The Liberals of Birmingham, however, showed their confidence in him by unanimously electing him President of the "Two Thousand," in succession to Mr. George Dixon, M.P. Early in '87 Mr. S. removed to London to superintend the newly organised Liberal Federal Association, and was subsequently (March 9th, '87) entertained at a banquet, and presented by the party with a testimonial of 10,000 guineas and an address. Mr. S. is also hon. sec. of the Liberal Central Association.

School Board for London. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The usual preliminary inquiry directed to be made in all other places (whether boroughs or districts) was dispensed with in the case of the Metropolis, because the educational destitution was notorious, and would brook no delay. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act, and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. W. H. Smith, Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, Rev. A. W. Thorold (now Bishop of Rochester), etc.—**School Accommodation and Attendance.** The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then, too, there was the ever-growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1,000 children. Its educational progress since 1870 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period, and 1888-87.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	49,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	305,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	299,099
1886	8'64	376,464	384,346	303,715
1887	8'86	397,117	408,357	319,443

The following table shows the position of the Voluntary Schools during the same periods:—

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	* Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,171	211,711	168,712
1886	260,158	207,219	163,477
1887	260,270	208,986	165,099

Taking into account the fact that voluntary schools, accommodating 47,000 children, have been transferred to the Board, the above tables show that the work of the Board has

been accomplished without any serious detriment to the attendance at the voluntary schools, notwithstanding the fact that the number of children now on the rolls of board schools alone is considerably greater than the total number of children on the rolls of voluntary schools in 1870. With regard to the rate, it should be stated that although it has constantly been increasing, the average cost per child shows but a slight fluctuation. The chief cause of the increase of cost must be looked for in the ever-growing number of children, for whom the Board are compelled to make provision. The London Board labours under peculiar difficulties owing to the exceedingly high price of land, and the larger salaries paid in London, as compared with provincial towns. The buildings of the Board are well and substantially built, and improvements have from time to time been made as experience has proved their need. The health of the children has been carefully studied in such matters as lighting, warming and ventilating, under the hope that the care shown in all sanitary matters will have a great influence upon the health of the working classes of London. Outside the school building the Board have shown the same care of the children attending its schools. Extensive playgrounds have in most cases been provided, and wherever there is room, gymnastic apparatus also.—Curriculum (as prescribed by the New Code, 1887): reading, writing, and arithmetic (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects are singing, English, drawing, geography, elementary science, and history. Of these two are compulsory. Besides these there are specific subjects which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school. With regard to the three Rs, it is satisfactory to note the progress which has been sustained for many years. The following table shows the results of the examinations at the end of each triennial period, and 1886 and 1887:—

	1873.	1876.	1879.	1882.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Reading ...	87.9	87.1	88.2	92.1	95.1	94.7	95.7
Writing	83.3	82.7	84.7	90.0	89.2	89.1	90.6
Arithmetic	76.8	77.9	80.0	85.4	87.4	85.9	87.3

The fees charged by the Board (and sanctioned by the Education Department) range from 1d. to 6d. per week, with the exception of two schools, where the fee is 9d. (The average fee for boys, girls, and infants is 2.2d.) They are uniform in each department, and are, in each case, determined after regard has been had to the position of the parents. The number of teachers employed is 6,473: 2,185 male and 4,288 females. There are also about 1,201 pupil teachers.—**Compulsory Attendance at School.** The bye-laws of the School Board for London, made under section 74 of the Education Act of 1870, provide that children must attend a certified efficient school, or receive instruction in some other efficient manner. In order to enforce these bye-laws, and the additional regulations relating to education and employment contained in the Education Acts of 1876 and 1880, the Board have a staff of visitors (attendance

officers) in each division of the Metropolis, whose duty it is to co-operate with the teachers of *all efficient schools* in securing the attendance of children. Prosecutions are only ordered after all other means have failed to secure a child's attendance. The visitors also make inquiries in special cases of non-payment or inability to pay school fees, and also in cases of applications for labour certificates, etc. The number of visitors at present employed in the Metropolis (including ten superintendents) is 264.—**Industrial Schools.** The School Board for London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are about fifty of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also three of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, and (3) a truant school for boys at Homerton. In the ordinary course children are committed until they attain the age of sixteen years, with power to the managers to license out to employment at an earlier age, if desirable. In the case of truant schools the children are licensed out, after a short detention, on condition that they attend an ordinary day school. The discipline while under detention has such a deterrent effect, that in the majority of cases, the boys attend school afterwards, but in case of failure the license is revoked and the boy taken back to the school for further treatment. Up to Midsummer 1887, 14,860 cases had been sent to industrial and truant schools, and of these 9,273 had been discharged to friends, employment, etc., leaving at that time 2,596 children still in the schools. Wherever possible the parents are called upon by the agents of the Home Office to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in these schools.—**Evening Classes** have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the Evening Classes Committee states that the results of the session 1886-87 are extremely satisfactory. The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 16,050; average number on rolls, 8,695; and average attendance, 5,671. The Board formerly consisted of 49 members, but the number is now fixed at 55. The election of the **sixth Board** took place in November 1885. **Constitution of the Board: City of London**—Henry Spicer, Esq., Miss Davenport-Hill, Mr. Alderman Savory, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., *Vice-Chairman*. **Chelsea**—George White, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Rev. Prebendary Eyton, M.A., William Bousfield, Esq., Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., Mrs. Webster. **Finbury**—Mark Wilks, Esq., W. Roston Bourke, Esq., F.E.I.S., Benjamin Lucraft, Esq., James Wilson Sharp, Esq., Thos. Fras. Stonelake, Esq., Hon. Conrad Dillon. **Greenwich**—Colonel Hughes, M.P., William Phillips, Esq., Henry Gover, Esq., Rev. Richard Rhodes Bristow, M.A. **Hackney**—John Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S., Charles Deacon, Esq., James Hart, Esq., Rev. Charles George Gull, M.A., Benjamin S. Olding, Esq. **East**

Lambeth—Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew, M.A., Rev. Charles E. Brooke, M.A., Thomas E. Heller, Esq., G. Crispe Whiteley, Esq. **West Lambeth**—Henry Lynn, Esq., Harry Seymour Foster, Esq., F.R.G.S., Rev. Arthur W. Jephson, M.A., Frederick William Lucas, Esq., James Thomas Holby, Esq., Reginald Saunders, Esq., **Marylebone**—Edmund Barnes, Esq., J. Russell Endeian, Esq., Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A., General Moberly, Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A. (*Chairman*), Rev. Canon Barker, M.A., Mrs. Westlake. **Southwark**—Sir John Bennett, Edric Bayley, Esq., Rev. Charles D. Lawrence, M.A., Rev. William Lees Bell, M.A. **Tower Hamlets**—Edward North Buxton, Esq., Rev. W. Parkinson Jay, M.A., Colonel Lenox Prendergast, Rev. John Fletcher Porter, Frederick J. W. Dellow, Esq. **Westminster**—H. N. Bowman Spink, Esq., Rev. William Sinclair, Captain Clifford Probynt, James S. Hurroughes, Esq., Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P. *Chairman of the Board*, Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. Chairmen elected by the undermentioned Standing Committees, as follows:—*School Management Committee*, Rev. Joseph Diggle, M.A.; *Store Committee*, John Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S.; *Works Committee*, Wm. Bousfield, Esq.; *Evening Classes Committee*, T. E. Heller, Esq.; *Minting and Educational Endowments Committee*, Rev. Charles Lawrence, M.A.; *Finance Committee*, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.; *Industrial Schools Committee*, Hy. Sancer, Esq., M.P.; *Statistical Committee*, Col. Hughes, M.P.; *By-Laws Committee*, Rev. J. J. Coxhead, M.A.

Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended

25th March, '87:—

INCOME.		£
Balance in hand, 25th March, '86		235,561
Grants from Committee of Council on Education		294,972
Ditto, Science and Art Department		6,443
Amounts paid by Rating Authorities		1,137,163
School Fees		119,302
Contributions from (I.M.) Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools		4,008
Loans raised		359,200
Scholarships and Prizes		2,405
Insurance Fund		321
Miscellaneous Income		860
Total		£4,160,585

EXPENDITURE.		£
Expenses of Administration		58,076
Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools		1,028,804
Purchase of Land		150,476
Erections and Additions, etc., of Schools		309,406
Industrial Schools' Expenses		34,823
Interest of Loans		237,376
Legal Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenses		20,284
Scholarships and Prizes		2,774
Insurance Fund		233
Repayment of Loans		110,710
Balance in hand, 25th March, '87		207,437
Total		£4,160,585

* Resigned Jan. '88, but resignation not yet accepted

School Attendance Committees. The Lord Sandon's Education Act of 1876 prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have a school attendance committee, chosen in boroughs and townships by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. Thus every inch of the area of England and Wales is covered either by a school board or by a school attendance committee. The chief difference of function between the two bodies is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Accrington, Birkenhead, Bury, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chester, Colchester, Dover, Lincoln, Preston, Southport, St. Helens, and York.

Schorlemer-Alst, Burghard Freiherr von. Papal Chamberlain and Ultramontane member of the German Reichstag for Tecklenburg, was b. October 21st, 1825, at Heringhausen, near Lippstadt. He served for twelve years in the Prussian army as an officer of Uhlans, and has since devoted himself to agriculture, politics, and ecclesiastical questions. He is the active lieutenant of Dr. Windthorst (*q.v.*).

Science and Art Department of the Committee of the Council on Education is a separate branch of the Education Department. Under it are the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, S. Kensington and Jermyn Street, the National Art Training School, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art which receive payments on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Geological Museum, Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. It spends sums in circulating science and art objects to country institutions, promotes local effort by conditional aid, it has its own staff of examiners and inspectors. The secretary and permanent head of the Department is Colonel Donnelly, R.E. (salary £1,000).

Scientific Dressmaking. The idea of applying science and art to dressmaking came, like many other good things, from America. Up to a recent period English dressmakers, with rare exceptions, worked according to rule of thumb. They are now, however, rapidly adopting this new system, which consists chiefly in measuring the figure with the accuracy of a tailor, and basing the work upon the results of such measurement. It is claimed that by this "scientific" method a better fit is obtained; and certain it is that a dressmaker trained under the new system can earn considerably more than one who is unacquainted with its practice. The system has been taught to the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to a large number of titled ladies, in addition to hundreds of persons who depend for their living upon the dressmaker's art.

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (1887—Jan. 21st, 1888). See OBITUARY.

Scientific Progress in 1887. See under their various alphabetical headings, e.g., ANTHROPOLOGY, GEOLOGY, etc.

Scotland, Secretary for. By an Act of '85

This old office was revived, but not as a principal secretaryship, and there were transferred to it, so far as Scotland was concerned, the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under Acts concerning the Poor Law, labourers' dwellings, lunacy (except criminal lunatics and insane prisoners), police, prisons, public health, roads and bridges, salmon fisheries, wild birds protection, fishery board, rivers pollution, and Scotch universities. The Scotch Secretary is also Vice-President of the Scotch Education Department, which is a committee of the Privy Council appointed by Her Majesty, and Keeper of the Great Seal. All the rights of the Lord Advocate (*q.v.*) were reserved by the statute. By the **Secretary for Scotland Act '87** all the other powers and duties of the Home Secretary, so far as they relate to Scotland, were, with the following exceptions, transferred to and vested in the Scotch Secretary: Factory and Workshop Act '78, Coal Mines Regulation Act '72, Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act '72, Explosives Act '75, Cruelty to Animals Act '76, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act '66-79. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY.

Scotch Peers. See PEERAGE.

"Scribner's Magazine" (monthly *rs.*). Started January 1887, reviving the title which was formerly held by the present *Century Magazine*, but which for certain family reasons had to be altered. It offers several attractive features for the current year. Published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, and simultaneously in England by Warne & Co.

Scrutin d'Arrondissement. Single ballot system, whereby each *arrondissement* (district, parish, or ward) returns its own member for Parliament. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY.

Scrutin de Liste. Multiple ballot system, whereby all the members who offer themselves for parliamentary election are put on the same list for the whole of the *département* (county) and returned at the same election.

Sculling Championship of the World. See AQUATICS.

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Scotch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. Another principal secretary who was intrusted with Colonial and War Office business was appointed in 1794, and in 1854 a secretary for War was appointed, who in the following year took over the duties of Secretary-at-War—

a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in 1863 formally and finally abolished. In 1858 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a **Parliamentary Under Secretary** and by a **Permanent Under Secretary**. The five **Permanent Under Secretaries** are: Home Office, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, C.P., salary £2,000; Foreign Office, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., £2,000; Colonial, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B., £2,000; War, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B., £2,000; India, Mr. John A. Godley, C.B., £2,000. The office of Secretary for Scotland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The **Permanent Under Secretary** for Scotland is the Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B., salary £1,500; but he is about to retire in favour of Mr. Cochran-Patrick. See MINISTRY, SCOTLAND, IRELAND (GOVERNMENT OF), HOME OFFICE, FOREIGN OFFICE, etc.

Seduction, Action for. See ed. '87.

Seeley, John Robert, M.A., professor of Modern History at Cambridge, is a son of the late Mr. Seeley, the head of a well-known firm of London publishers, was b. 1834. Educated at the City of London School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. His career as a student was one of the most brilliant on record; he was head of the first class in the Classical Tripos and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was elected a fellow of his college (1858). He subsequently became assistant classical master at the City of London School, and (1863) was appointed professor of Latin in University College, London, where he remained till 1869, when he was elected to the chair which he now occupies. Professor Seeley is the author of "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," "Lectures and Essays," "Livy with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," "Life and Times of Stein," and "The Expansion of England." Professor Seeley has also always been regarded as the author of "*Ecce Homo*," a work which created a profound sensation at the time of its appearance (1865). "Natural Religion," by the author of "*Ecce Homo*," did not, however, attract so much attention.

Seismology. See EARTHQUAKES.

Selangor. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1872), was b. 1812. Is a member of the family of Palmer of Wanlip in Leicestershire; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1837); became Solicitor-General (July 1861); Attorney-General (Sept. 1863); resigned (July 1866) on account of his disapproval of the disendowment of the Irish Church; acted as counsel for the British Government in the decision of claims under the Washington Treaty (1871); was M.P. for Plymouth (July 1847 to July 1852, also June 1853 to March 1857), and for

Richmond (July 1861 to Oct. 1872, when he was created a peer); was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain (Oct. 1872 to Feb. 1874, and May 1880 to June 1885). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's last Government, in 1886, Lord Selborne refused to join the Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists, and in the columns of the *Times* has trenchantly exposed what he believes to be the fallacies of Home Rule. Lord Selborne, who formerly practised with great success at the Chancery Bar, has published one or two books upon Church matters, in which he takes an active interest. A recent work (Nov. 1886) is "The Case against Disestablishment." He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University 1877. He is also the editor of "The Book of Praise from the Best English Hymn-writers," and has recently published "Churches and Tithes."

Selden Society. A large and influential meeting was held on Jan. 29th, 1887, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn for the purpose of founding and inaugurating a new learned society, which is designed to "encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of the common law of England," and is to bear the name of John Selden. The chair was taken by Lord Justice Fry, who was supported by the American Minister, Lord Chief Justice Colclough, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. W. A. Lindley, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Cookson, Q.C., Mr. Cock, Q.C., Mr. Romer, Q.C., Mr. P. E. Dove, Mr. Jeune, and about 100 members of the bar and others interested in the question. The list of the proposed committee includes the names of the American Minister, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Fry, Mr. Justice Wills, Professor Dicey, Professor Pollock, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Jeune, Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., Professor Skcat, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Meadows White, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. H. W. Elphinstone, Mr. C. T. Martin, and Mr. P. Edward Dove, of Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, as honorary secretary.

Select Committees See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society assists applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to Canada. The Society supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position, forty-one in number, resident in various centres of Canada, and work is provided for the emigrant on his arrival out. The cost to the Society averages £2 per head, and during the past year some 500 persons have been thus located. **Office:** 50, Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street. Application from intending emigrants should be made by letter to the Sec., Rev. R. Mackay, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Semaphore Signal. See RAILWAY SIGNALING.

Senegambia. A French colony of Western Africa, including the basin of the Senegal and part of that of the Gambia rivers. (Name also applied to all Western Sudan and coast between Senegal and Sierra Leone.) Area 96,154 sq. m., pop. 3,360,412. Capital St. Louis. Islands of Gorée and Dakar part of the colony. Great part is fertile and rich in produce. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. Thence road now made to Bamakou on Niger, and railway constructed. A steamer has been placed on the Upper Niger, and trade is being rapidly deve-

loped. Overland communication with Algeria, talked of.

Sepoys, the native Indian troops in the pay of the British Government. They have mutined on six important occasions; (1) 1764, when they demanded a large donation and increased rate of pay; (2) 1806, the Vellore mutiny; (3) 1824, the Barrackpore mutiny; (4) 1844, when Scinde became a British province, and other Sepoys thus lost their pay for service there; (5) 1850, when the Punjab was annexed by England as a province; (6) 1857, the year of the Indian mutiny.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers, and sees that strangers withdraw from beneath the galleries when a division is to be taken. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who had been ordered to withdraw and had refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.

Serjeants-at-Law. This is a very ancient order known as the Order of the Coif. It is said to have grown up with our laws and constitution. Before the Norman Conquest there were few lawyers who were not clerics, but this order was never an ecclesiastical one. Their ancient rendezvous was the allotted pillars in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A serjeant of the law wore and wigs,

That often had been at the Parvis—*Chaucer.*

On a barrister being made a serjeant, it was an invariable practice to eject him from his Inn of Court; and till recently, the regular judges of the land have for more than 600 years always been members of this order. The coif is a close-fitting head covering of white lawn silk, in shape like a Knight Templar's cap. These caps were worn by the serjeants in the presence of the king. When wigs were introduced at the beginning of the last century, and adopted by barristers, the coif was indicated only by a small patch on the top being covered with a piece of black silk, edged with white. For several centuries the serjeants possessed no property, but have founded two Inns—one in Fleet Street, which they leased from 1443–1758, when it was given up to the freeholders; and the members joined the other in Chancery Lane, which had been leased from 1416, and formerly known as Farringdon Inn. In 1834 the members raised, by way of mortgage, a sum of money to purchase the freehold. This sum they gradually paid off, till, in 1873, the Judicature Act practically put an end to the accession of new members by declaring that no judge shall henceforth be required to have taken the degree of S.L. In 1877 the property

was sold, and the proceeds divided among the members, who were by special grace readmitted into the Inns of Court, of which they had formerly been members. The list of serjeants now number twenty-four, but the order will soon cease to exist. Admission was by writ of summons under the great seal.

Serjeant's Inn. See SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

Servia. Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Milan I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power is, by the constitution, vested in the king, and the legislative in the king jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There is also a Senate or Council of State always in session, which examines and elaborates projects of laws, etc. The Skuptschina of 178 members is elected three-fourths by the nation and one-fourth by the king, and is renewed every three years. Besides this there is a Great Assembly of 538 members, none being royal nominees, called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens are electors. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education very backward: about 2½ per cent. of the population at school—in England the proportion being about 12½. Area 18,800 sq. m., with a population of about 1,870,000. Revenue for 1887 about £1,800,000; expenditure about £2,000,000. National debt about £3,000,000. (For army see ARMIES, FOREIGN.) In July 1876 war was declared against Turkey, at the close of which Servia was declared independent, and received an accession of territory—though by no means proportionate to her wishes. During the past year ('87) the condition of Servia has remained practically unchanged. About the end of December, however, the king made a somewhat remarkable speech in reply to the address from the Skuptschina. The address, as originally written, was couched in rather a bold tone: demanded greater freedom of the press, and questioned the right of the king to grant annuities. To all this the king replied virtually, "Mind your own business. If," he said, "you trespass in any way on questions which concern me alone, I will call other ministers to my councils." A ministerial crisis supervened, the upshot of which was the formation of a Radical ministry, M. Garashanin having succeeded Col. Sava Grouitch. The new Cabinet, however, had only a majority of five in the Chamber, and its career was likely to be brief; hence it is not a matter of surprise that another crisis soon ensued, resulting, after some days of negotiation with the king and the party leaders, in the appointment of a new ministry, with Col. Sava Grouitch as head. For the composition of this see DIPLOMACY.

Servian Political Parties. The present Skuptschina was elected at the beginning of Oct. '87, M. Jovan Ristich being then Premier, having succeeded M. Garashanin in the previous June. The former is leader of the Liberal or pro-Russian party, while M. Garashanin leads the Progressist party, which, while aiming at the continued independence of the kingdom, prefers that Servia should remain within the orbit of Austrian influence. The Ristich party is also to some extent inimical to Bulgaria, while the followers of M. Garashanin are in favour of strengthening the relations between the two states. The Ristich party is further believed to secretly favour the removal of King Milan from the throne, and the substitution of either Prince Nikita of

Montenegro, or of the latter's son-in-law, Prince Peter Karageorgievich. There is also a strong Radical party, which, while opposed to that of M. Garashanin, is hardly in sympathy with that of M. Ristich; it leans to the side of Russia. At the October election the Progressists, although they had held office little more than a year previously, did not obtain a single seat, while the Radicals obtained nearly 60, the Liberals or Ministerialists nearly 60, the remainder being neutrals. King Milan then appointed as his own representatives 36 Liberals and 16 Radicals, thus practically balancing the two parties. A coalition cabinet of Radicals and Liberals was then formed; but, owing to the pretensions of the Radicals, M. Ristich was unable to carry on the government, and resigned office on Dec. 29th, '87. After a vain attempt to form a Progressist Radical cabinet, with M. Garashanin as premier, the task of forming a ministry was intrusted to Colonel Sava Grouitch, a Russophile. With the exception of Col. Franasovich, Foreign Minister, all the members of the Cabinet, which was constituted on Jan. 1st, '88, are pro-Russian; and suspected of a desire to get rid of King Milan.

Settled Estates Act. See LAND QUESTION.

Settled Land Act, The, '82. The object of this Act is to enlarge the powers enjoyed by limited owners of real property, especially by life-tenants. But the powers which it confers upon the limited owner are to be exercised by him as trustee for all persons interested under the settlement which creates his limited ownership. See in detail ed. '87.

Settlement, Marriage. See ed. '87.

Severn Tunnel. (For the earlier history of this great work see ed. '87.) This tunnel is 7,664 yards long; the entrance on the English side is a cutting a mile long and as much as 60 feet deep at the lower end; and the approach from the Welsh side is about the same length and a similar depth. It was necessary to make large sea banks to keep out the high tides, as the approaches lie through marshlands. The tunnel is lined with brickwork from 2 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. thick, imbedded in mortar of Portland cement. Sir John Hawkshaw was the engineer-in-chief, and the first coal train from South Wales was timed to run through in January 1886. This was successfully done on the 6th of that month, a train consisting of fourteen trucks, two vans, and one engine, and carrying 150 tons of steam coal, leaving Aberdare at 9.50 a.m. and arriving at Southampton in about eleven hours. The passage through the tunnel occupied about nineteen minutes. The tunnel was opened for passenger traffic on Dec. 1st, without ceremony—a somewhat surprising circumstance, considering that this great work, with its approaches, has cost something like £2,000,000. It should be added that the Severn tunnel is ventilated by means of a Guibal fan, which can discharge 240,000 feet of air per minute. In June '87 it was reported that a further development had been made, in providing a double set of rails through the tunnel, completing this service from Bristol to Wales. On June 28th, Mr. Baikes, the Postmaster General, in answer to Mr. L. Fry in the House of Commons, stated that it had been decided to forward the day mails between Bristol and South Wales by the tunnel.

Sewage. See ed. '86.

Sexual Selection, the second of the two great evolutionary hypotheses with which the

name of Darwin is connected, the first being *Natural Selection* (q.v.). See ed. '86.

Seychelles Islands, or *Malé Archipelago*, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1,000 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically apart. Total area 79 sq. m., pop. 14,461. The chief and largest island is *Malé*, upon which is *Port Victoria*, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. The islands are of granite foundation, and are covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation, among which is the *cycos-de-mer*, a noted fibre-tree. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. For financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Exports consist of cocoanut, cacao, maize, and vacoa bags, vanilla, coffee, and nutmegs. The majority of the people are from India. There are twelve Roman Catholic primary schools and eight English Episcopal. The group was annexed in 1810.

Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy. A discussion was carried on for some weeks last year in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph* respecting the alleged discovery by Mr. Donnelly, an American, of a cryptogram of the poet concealed in the text of one of his plays. Mr. Donnelly promises a book setting forth his views in detail at an early date.

Shaw, Captain Eyre Massey, C.B., Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to which he succeeded on the death of Mr. Bradwood, who was killed at the great fire in Tooley Street in '61, was born at Monkstown, co. Cork, 1830. Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated. After serving a short time in the army he was appointed Superintendent of the Belfast Constabulary, which office he held until he received his present appointment. C.B. '79.

Shaw-Lefevre, The Rt. Hon. George J., P.C.; b. 1822. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. Benchers Inner Temple. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has held many important and responsible posts, amongst others that of Chief Commissioner of Works ('80-84), and Secretary to the Admiralty ('71-74). He has also served as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Loss of Life at Sea ('86). Unsuccessfully contested Winchester ('59), sat for Reading ('64-85), Bradford (April 21st, '86), re-elected (July '86). He is a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and has recently written a letter to the *Times* respecting his inquiries on the Clancarde estate.

"She." (*Longmans*). This extraordinary book by Mr. Rider Haggard (published during '87) created a great sensation. It narrated the series of adventures which Mr. Holly and his ward Leo Vinay went through in an enterprise to which they had been partially helped and encouraged by a singular shard, whose sides bore mysterious writings in divers tongues. The whole was a strange mixture of romance, rhapsody, and philosophy. The doings at Kôr, the ceremony of "hot-potting," and the story of Aycsha—"She-who-must-be-obeyed"—upon whom love seemed to have conferred eternal youth, will not soon be forgotten. It must, however, be said that the "queerness" of this book was overdone in parts, and the author's dexterity deserted him at several points.

Shorborne School. See *PUBLIC SCHOOLS*.
Sheriff. On the "morrow of St. Martin" (Nov. 7th) the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, or if there be none the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, the Lord President and others of the Privy Council, and the Lord Chief Justice or any two or more of these great officers, with some of the judges of the High Court, meet at the Royal Courts of Justice, when the judges propose three persons from each county (with certain exceptions) for the office of sheriff; and the first of the three is in each instance nominated, unless the person in question request to be relieved from serving on ground of ill health, want of sufficient means, or some other reason, and his excuse is accepted, when the next person on the list is nominated. The list, as revised in Council, is submitted to Her Majesty, who with a gold bodkin picks the names of those whom she selects to serve, and which are generally the names now appearing first. Only one sheriff is appointed for the two counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. The sheriff of Lancashire is nominated by the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster, and the sheriff of Cornwall by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The liverymen of London (q.v.) on Midsummer Day elect two sheriffs who are jointly sheriff of Middlesex. A sheriff holds office for one year. The custody of the county is committed to him, and in case of need he may call upon all the inhabitants to aid him in defending it or in arresting a felon, and the body of persons so assembled is termed the *posse comitatus*. He accompanies the judge through the county, and sits beside him at criminal trials; he presides at the election of coroners, and has certain duties to fulfil in connection with parliamentary elections. He, or rather the under-sheriff, sits, aided by a jury, to assess damages in actions for tort in the superior courts where judgment has gone by default, and in certain cases to settle the amount of compensation under the Land Clauses Consolidation Acts (q.v.). Assisted by an under-sheriff and by other officers, he summons jurors, serves writs, gathers fines, and executes the judgments of the courts, including the judgment of death; he is liable for wrongfully imprisoning any person, but not for the escape of a prisoner from gaol. The sheriffs of London, in addition to their other duties, attend the Lord Mayor on state occasions, and at every court of aldermen; and they present petitions from the court of aldermen or common council to the House of Commons at the bar of the House.

Shiahs. See *MOHAMMEDANISM*.

Shipping and Shipbuilding of '87. Partly in consequence of the improved condition of trade, and partly as a rebound from the restriction in output noticed in our '87 ed., the tone of the shipping and shipbuilding industry in '87 exhibited an emphatic advancement. Still this did not come all at once, experience having taught owners to be wary in welcoming any apparent change for the better; and it was not until about the middle of the year, when freights had advanced beyond all doubt, that orders for building went out pretty freely. In all, the tonnage built in '87 is estimated at 579,000 tons, an increase of 100,000 tons over '86. At the close of the year the reports from the various centres, with one exception, were singularly unanimous in tone. Freightages had gone up all round, and as it was calculated that 107 of the 1,717 vessels owned in the United Kingdom only 385 are over 2,000 tons burthen each, the mobility of our mercantile navy will become

apparent. In no part of the country has the return of prosperity to the shipbuilding industry been more marked than on the Clyde. Here, during '87 there were built 185,220 tons, against 172,440 in '86, an increase of over 12,000 tons, but a decrease in comparison with '85 of 8,000 tons; the proportion of steel-built vessels aggregating about 145,000 tons. At the beginning of '88, too, notwithstanding the increase in quotations—which was estimated to amount to as much as 25 per cent. in comparison with the lowest point touched during '87—on the Clyde alone there were orders in hand amounting to over 200,000 tons, or more than the whole production of the previous twelvemonth. Whether increased freight charges and enhanced prices by builders will have the effect of bringing about their own corrective in the shape of another contraction of business it is, of course, impossible to prognosticate, in face of the fact that this peculiarly English industry has been in such doubtful circumstances for a year or two. It may here be added, with reference to the development of steel building, that on the Clyde alone—and the work on the Scottish river may be taken as in every respect typical of the work done elsewhere—the proportion of steel employed rose from 48 per cent. in '85 to 68½ in '86, and about 80 per cent. in '87. A moment's reflection will show how much the industry must have benefited from such a transition. Very much the same kind of story is told by the river Tyne, where, during '87, there were 97,000 tons launched, against 83,000 tons in '86, the vessels ranging in size from 77 tons to even 4,000 and 6,000 tons each, many of them being built of steel and destined for foreign owners. The Tees launched about 35,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons; and the neighbouring Hartlepoons 73,000 tons, an enormous proportionate increase of 38,000 tons. Coming farther down the same coast, we find that the Wear, which showed such a depressing comparative return for '86, took a good share of the trade revival, turning out 47 vessels in '87, of an aggregate tonnage of 46,714, being an increase of 27,769, with every indication of a continuation of the improvement during '88. The Humber did not exhibit a distinct improvement; while the Mersey's principal firms turned out only 10,664 tons in '87, against 20,966 tons in '86; but it must be added that much repaying and refitting work was done on the river, and the year closed with healthy anticipations for the future. As an indication of the higher character of the work done on board the new steamships turned out at British ports, the return issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade is interesting. This document gives the number of passenger steamers under the Board's supervision during the year from July 26th, '86, to July 25th, '87, as 1,964, on which there was not a single boiler explosion in the twelvemonth, while the total number of explosions during the past 10 years only numbered 22. Of course, in discussing the present developments and future prospects of ships and shipbuilding, the casualties must not be overlooked. According to an estimate made by the *Engineer*, the loss during four of the latest months of '87 was as follows: 33,728 tons, 37,398 tons, 38,251 tons, and 46,837 tons,—say about 150,000 tons for a third of the year, and this not the worst third. If this may be taken as an average—the figures representing all classes of vessels for the United Kingdom

and the Colonies—we find here a sad but visible source of consumption apart from ordinary wear-and-tear, and in addition to the demand caused by the natural development of trade. In any case, this is an element which must be borne in mind when dealing with shipping statistics. In speaking of disasters at sea (see LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA), perhaps the most terrible, so far as the British mercantile marine is concerned, was the sinking of the sailing ship *Kapunda* in January, when on a voyage from London to Western Australia. She collided with the British barque *Ada Melmore* off the Brazilian coast, and went down with over 200 souls, the *Ada Melmore* afterwards sinking. As regards the Royal Navy, H.M. gunboat *Wasp* disappeared in the autumn somewhere in the Malayan seas, although a comparatively new vessel and believed to be well found in every respect. With regard to the American mail contracts referred to in our last volume, it was announced on Feb. and that with the aid of the Admiralty the Postmaster-General had effected a new arrangement, to come into being at the expiry of the three months' understanding then in force. Briefly, the new idea was as follows:—As regards the mail service, the *White Star Line* to carry the mails every Wednesday from Liverpool, and the *Cunard* on Saturday, both calling at Queenstown—this arrangement not precluding those who desired to do so from forwarding letters from Liverpool by the *Lantern* line on Tuesdays, or by the *German* steamers from Southampton on Thursdays. Then, as to the interest of the Admiralty in the matter, the Government concurrently made an arrangement whereby the finest mail steamers could be called upon to act as cruisers or transports (at peace prices) in time of war, while an annual subvention was agreed to for all new vessels built up to Admiralty designs. On Feb. 7th Mr. Raikes explained the matter to the House of Commons with some detail, and the arrangement appears to have given general satisfaction.

Shoa. A province of Abyssinia (*q.v.*), really a semi-independent kingdom, whose ruler is a feudatory of the Negus Johannes.

Shop Hours Regulation Act, '86. This Act provides for the protection of persons under the age of eighteen years employed in or about shops. Such persons are not to be employed for a longer time than seventy-four hours, including meal-times, in any one week. If previously on the same day employed in any factory or workshop as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act 1878, for the number of hours permitted by that Act, they must not be employed in a shop at all, or if previously employed for fewer hours, they may be employed in a shop only for so many hours as will complete that number. In every shop in which young persons are employed the employer must exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of the Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which young persons may lawfully be employed. An employer is liable to a fine of £1 for every violation of the Act; but if he can show that some other person is the actual offender, such person shall be convicted instead of the employer. The procedure under the Act is the same as under the Factory and Workshop Act 1878. The term "shop," as used in the Act, includes public-houses and refreshment-houses. This Act does

not apply to persons employed in shops who are members of the employer's family.

Shorthand. Abbreviation and employment of arbitrary marks to indicate letters and sounds. Shorthand was known to the Greeks and the Romans in a limited degree. From the decline of the Roman Empire till 1588, when Bright published the first system of shorthand in England, little progress was made. Rules of "Brachygraphy" followed, next (1590). These two systems were merely collections of arbitrary marks for certain words. The theory of shorthand dates from the alphabet of Willis (1602), who describes his system as "*spelling characterie*," and those preceding as "*verbal characterie*." After Willis the principal systems have been:—Rich (1646), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Angel (1758), Byron (1767), Macaulay (1780), Mayor (1783), Taylor (1786), Clive (1810), Lewis (1812), Harding (1823), Moat (1813). In 1837 Phonography (writing by sound) was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and marks a new era in the history of shorthand, since by it the sounds of the English language are fully represented each by one stroke or motion of the hand; and are so arranged as to show, as far as possible, their mutual relations. In the consonants, *p* stands first, next *b*; the rest follow in perfectly natural order, first the mute or explosive letters, proceeding from the lips to the throat; then the semi-vocals, or continuants, in the same order; and lastly the nasals, liquids, coalescents, and aspirate. Scarcely more than half the consonants are essentially different; the articulations in the pairs *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *f* and *v*, etc., are the same, but the sound is, so to speak, light or "surd" in the first, and heavy or "sonant" in the second letter of each pair. The consonants in each pair are represented by strokes in the same position, and of the same shape, but that chosen for the second is written *thick*, instead of *thin*, thus, $\setminus p, \setminus b, \setminus t, \setminus d, \setminus f, \setminus v$,

etc.; and thus, not only is the memory not burdened with a multitude of signs, but the mind perceives that a *thin stroke* corresponds with a *light articulation*, and a *thick stroke* with a *heavy articulation*. The vowels, twelve in number, are divided into *long* and *short*, each series commencing with the most open sound. The six long vowels, as heard in the words *palm, pale, peal; thought, note, food*, are represented, the first three by heavy dots, the other three by short heavy strokes, placed before or after the consonant. The six short vowels, heard in *pat, pet, put; not, nut, foot*, are similarly represented, the dots and dashes in this case being light. (For a more detailed explanation of the system see Mr. Pitman's works.) Since 1837 many systems have been published, the most important being Bell (1840), Everett (1877), Focknell (1881), Sloan-Duployé (1882). Phonography is the only system that has produced a literature. All its publications would constitute a small library. The following facts show its great and increasing popularity. *The Phonetic Journal*, a periodical published by Mr. Pitman (1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, E.C.), partly in shorthand, has a weekly circulation of 20,000. In addition, there are one weekly and four monthly magazines, lithographed entirely in Phonography. *The Phonetic Society*, instituted in 1843, receives a yearly addition of over 2,000 members. Each important town now possesses its Shorthand

Writers' Association, and there are eighty such associations in existence, the largest having a membership of over 400. They have increased very rapidly of late. In the last week of September a Shorthand Congress was held in London to celebrate conjointly two events of importance—namely, (1) the Jubilee of Mr. Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, published in 1837; (2) the Tercentenary of modern shorthand, which was originated by Dr. Timothy Bright about 1578. The meetings were well reported in the papers, and served to greatly increase the public interest in the art. Mr. Pitman was presented with a bust of himself in recognition of his services to the art. A considerable number of schools are now adding the study of shorthand to their curriculum, in consequence of its being made one of the subjects for the new Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate.

Shrewsbury School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. See ed. '86.

Siberian Railways. The extensions in this far eastern portion of Russian territory consist of three lines between **Tomsk** and **Vladivostok**—from **Tomsk** to **Irkutsk**, to **Stretinsk** (on the Shienka, an affluent of the Amoor) and from **Lake Khanka**, or **Han-koi**, on to **Vladivostok** on the coast. If possible, it is intended to commence operations next spring; and the whole, it is hoped, will be constructed in five years. It was reported from St. Petersburg, July 2nd, that certain Americans had already proposed to connect the Siberian line with the American continent by means of a bridge across Behring's Straits (1).

Sidgwick, Henry, M.A., b. at Skipton, Yorkshire, 1838. Educated at Rugby and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow (1859-69), and Lecturer of Trinity Coll. (1859-75), when he was appointed Pæreceptor of Moral and Political Philosophy, Honorary Fellow of Trinity Coll. (1881). He is the author of a work on "The Methods of Ethics," and "Principles of Political Economy," and several articles on philosophical and literary subjects. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, especially in the foundation and management of Newnham College.

Sierra Leone. A British colony on West African coast, including also the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah. Area, in occupation 468 sq. m., of entire settlement 3,000 sq. m.; pop. 60,546, chiefly blacks. Capital, **Freetown**; pop. 22,000. Climate inimical to Europeans. Little production, but large trade with interior in palm-oil, palm kernels, benne-seed, ground-nuts, cola-nuts, coconuts, ginger, indiarubber, copal, hides, wax, a little ivory, teak, and gold-dust. It is a Crown colony under the Governor of West Africa Settlements, but four people's representatives are called to the Legislative Council. Naval station and headquarters of a West Indian regiment. Religious institutions flourish. Education provided for, Fourah Bay College affiliated to Durham University. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Originally used as a refuge for rescued slaves. Progress unsatisfactory. First acqui-

sition, 1787. Expeditions against the Yuni and other troublesome tribes in '87. Their strongholds were captured after fighting. Consult K. Johnston's "Africa," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Signalling. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

Silver, English. See MINING.

Simon's Bay. See COALING STATIONS, BRITISH.

Simplon Railway Tunnel. A scheme for continuing the railway from Geneva to Martigné and Brieg through the Simplon mountain to Domo d'Ossola, and thence to the Lago Maggiore. The estimated length is 124 miles, and the cost about 100,000,000 francs. Encouraged by the successes in the Arlberg, St. Gothard, and Mont Cenis, it was stated at the commencement of '86 that work would soon be commenced. The level to be followed, it is stated, will be lower than that of any of the others, hence the greater length. The St. Gothard, it may be remarked, is 1,154 metres, the Mont Cenis 1,338, and the Arlberg 1,313 metres, above sea level. The lighting and ventilating arrangements which have proved so successful in the St. Gothard will be closely followed. Nothing was done with this scheme during 1886, rival projects, to tunnel the St. Bernard and Mont Blanc, having sprung up. The St. Bernard route would be much shorter than the Simplon, being only 9,485 metres, but as it would lead to Turin, and thence to Milan, the object the French have in view—viz., to compete with the St. Gothard, which is said to have benefited Germany so much—would, it is thought, be lost. A telegram dated Berne, March 21, '87, stated that the Cantons of Vaud and Valais had voted the sum of 5,000,000 francs towards the construction of the tunnel; but it was reported in May that the Italian Government had decided not to grant a subvention for the work. However, an understanding was subsequently arrived at, for it was eventually stated from Brussels (Sept. 20th) that the Italian and Swiss delegates had signed a Convention at Berne relative to the junction of the Italian lines to the tunnel. Switzerland by this agreement contributes 15,000,000 francs, the Italian Government 5,000,000, and the provinces and towns of Upper Italy 10,000,000. It was added that Paris financial houses had subscribed for 60,000,000 francs in ordinary and preference shares.

Sims, G. R., was b. in London '47. He entered the literary profession as a contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Pan*. He was one of the projectors of the *Referee* newspaper, in which were first published his well-known "Dagonet Ballads." Mr. S. came into prominence as a dramatist when his *Crutch and Toothpick* was produced at the Royalty Theatre, April 79. *Lights of London* (Princess's, '81) stamped his success as a graphic melodramatic play-writer—a reputation which, in his subsequent works, he has consistently maintained. In collaboration with Mr. Henry Pettitt he wrote the play "Harbour Lights," which was produced with great success at the Adelphi in '86. Another of Mr. S.'s popular plays is "The Roman Eye," which was being played at the time of the terrible disaster at the Exeter Theatre last year. Mr. S. has taken great interest in the work of improving the social condition of the poor, and in his "How the Poor Live," originally contributed to the *Pictorial World*, he has drawn graphic pictures of the terrible sufferings endured by the humbler

class of toilers in the over-crowded districts of London.

Singapore. Capital and one of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*). Pop. 140,000.

Sion College, founded in 1630 by the Rev. Dr. White, who appropriated the sum of £3,000 for the purchase of a site in the City of London for the college and the almshouse attached to it, and directed his executors to provide out of his estates in the county an annual revenue of £160, of which £120 was to be secured to the hospital and £40 to the college for ever. Out of this latter sum payments were to be made to preachers of quarterly Latin sermons *ad clerum*, and the cost of the banquet upon the anniversary and the other appointed days, which was to reward those who listened to the sermons, was to be defrayed. The new building, which was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect, cost £25,000, and was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Dec. 15th, 1886, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and a large and influential assembly. It is a handsome red-brick edifice, having a bold projecting porch. The style of architecture is very late Gothic, of a date slightly anterior to the foundation of the building. The library is a fine Gothic hall, with a pointed, open oak roof, 96 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 42 ft. in height. On either side are four bays 10 ft. deep, affording secluded accommodation for readers, and about 20 ft. from the floor a gallery runs round the whole building, giving easy access to the upper shelves of books. The college possesses at the present time about 65,000 volumes, of which 36,000 are on the shelves of the library, the remainder being kept for the present in the extensive book-rooms at the back of the building. There is room altogether for another 30,000 or 40,000 volumes. On the same floor as the librarian's room, the assistant-librarian's room, and a pleasantly-situated room over the porch, giving a view across the Thames and up and down the Embankment. There is also a large morning-room, which serves the purpose of a common-room. All the rooms are roofed with fine specimens of carved oak work. See ed. '87.

Sixpence, The New. See COINAGE, THE JUBILEE.

Skating. Mr. Goodman is president and Mr. J. D. Digby secretary of the National Skating Association. On Jan. 3rd, '87, the Open Championship race of 14 miles, at Swasey, was won by George ("Fish") Smart, in 5 min. 33 sec., Isaac See being second. On Jan. 15th James Smart skated ten miles in 36 min. 39 sec. On Jan. 17th H. Carter won the three miles championship, and both George See and James Smart beat Van den Berg and Kingma at the International meeting in Holland; whilst the mile amateur championship at the Rotterdam meeting was secured by Mr. C. G. Tebbutt, his time being 3 min. 37 sec.

Skeleton Army. Organised by the rough element of the population as a counter agitation to the Salvation Army. See ed. '87.

Slander. Slander is defamation by word of mouth, as distinguished from libel, which is defamation by writing, etc. As a rule abusive language, however coarse, is no ground of action, unless special damage can be shown to have ensued to its object. Thus calling a man a swindler or a woman a prostitute does not in itself give ground for an action. But words

imputing to any person misconduct in his business or profession, words charging any person with having committed an indictable offence, and words to the effect that any person is suffering from contagious disease, are all actionable without proof of special damage. In other respects the law of slander closely resembles the law of libel. Thus in both the definitions of malice, of publication, and of privileged communications are the same. The same liability attaches to those who repeat what they have heard or read. The truth of the charge made is a good defence in slander as well as in libel. The civil remedies for slander are the same as for libel. But slander, unlike libel, can never be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. See LIBEL, and for the details of the law of slander consult "Addison on Torts," chapter 6.

Slave Coast. The Guinea Coast between Gold Coast and Lagos. Behind it are large lagoons. Here are Popo, Whydah, the Dahoman port, German Togoland, French Porto Novo, Portuguese Ajuda, English Badagry, etc.

Slavonia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Slavonians, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Sliding Scale System. See MINING.

Small Tithes. See TITHES.

Smith, Sir Archibald Levin, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was b. in 1836. Called to the bar in 1860, he served his time as Junior Counsel of the Treasury (1863-68), and again (1879-83), when he was elevated to the bench. During his career Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, who never took silk, was engaged in many important commercial cases and election petitions, and there is no judge on the bench who enjoys a greater degree of popularity.

Smith, Goldwin, LL.D., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics '47; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '47. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, and Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced. Regius Professor of History (58 to '68) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality and a strong leaning toward democratic doctrines. He was amongst the few Englishmen of "big" and leading" who championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War. At the conclusion of the war, he visited the United States on a lecturing tour, which was brilliantly successful. In '68 he accepted the Professorship of History at Cornell Univ., New York, which he resigned in '71 when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the Univ. of Toronto, where he has since resided. He is the author of numerous works on English and American historical subjects and of many political pamphlets. He has recently distinguished himself by his vigorous articles in the leading reviews in condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu E. b. 1809. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1835), Q.C. (1852). Represented Truro as a Liberal-Conservative (1859-65), when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (1871), and a member of the Universities Committee of the same body (1877).

Smith, Rt. Hon. William Henry, M.P., P.C., was b. 1825. He is D.L. for Middlesex, and J.P. for Herts, Oxon, Bucks and Middlesex. Member of the London School Board (1870-74); of the Council of King's Coll., London; created D.C.L. of Oxford (1879). He has held the following official appointments: Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1874-77); First Lord of the Admiralty (1877-80); Secretary for War (1885). Returned in the Conservative interest as member for Westminster (1868-85); Strand Div. 1885 and 1886. On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Smith vacated the War Office and assumed the leadership of the House of Commons as **First Lord of the Treasury**. Mr. Smith is a vigorous speaker and a very careful and capable administrator. He has always been distinguished for laborious attention to his duties, which were rendered particularly trying last session, owing to the attacks made upon him by members of the Irish party, on account of his connection with the firm of W. H. Smith & Sons, who conspicuously advertised on their railway book-stalls the well known pamphlet "Parnellism and Crime." Under the will of the late Lord Idlesleigh Mr. S. was appointed literary executor to that nobleman.

Smith, William, LL.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon; classical scholar, and editor of the *Quarterly Review* (q.v.) since 1867, b. in London, May 20th, 1813. Educated at the University of London, was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for classical literature. He is the editor of the *Classical and Biblical Dictionaries*, the author of many educational works, and was for several years Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics in New College, London.

Smithfield Club. The national society now known as the Smithfield Club was instituted under the title of the "Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society," on Dec. 17th, 1798. In 1800 Francis, Duke of Bedford, made a proposition for a new constitution of the Society, and it was then determined to establish it as a permanent club. The first six exhibitions were held at the Dolphin Yard, Smithfield. In 1805 the Club removed to Dixon's Repository, in Barbican. From 1806 to 1838 the shows took place at Sadler's Yard, in Goswell Street, but more commodious premises being required, a removal was made (1839) to the premises then known as the Horse Bazaar, in Baker Street. In 1862 the show was transferred to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where it is now held under an agreement for twenty-one years (from 1876). In 1844 the Queen and Prince Albert visited the exhibition, being, it is believed, the first agricultural show ever honoured by the presence of the sovereign. Her Majesty again visited it (1850 and 1860). The Prince of Wales became a member (1862), and has twice filled the office of President of the Club. At the annual meeting held in December 1886, it was announced that the Duke of Edinburgh had accepted the appointment of president for 1887, and the Earl of Feversham was elected president for 1888. The sum offered for competition last year was £4,366. The Club now consists of 229 life and 609 annual members. Its offices are at 12, Hanover Square, W.; Sec., Mr. H. J. Hine.

Sobranje. See BULGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Socage Tenures. See LAND QUESTION.

Social Democrats, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Socialism. Primarily and broadly the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation merely of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. Socialism may be said to be essentially antithetic to civilisation. The latter (*civitas*) is based on the notion of the individual possession of wealth; the former (*societas*) on that of the collective possession of wealth. But though Socialism disavows the mere lust for possession (property) on the part of the individual, it contends that collective ownership is the first condition for the general enjoyment of those products of labour which are at present indeed possessed but often not enjoyed even by their owners. Use for each and possession for all is the motto of Socialism.—The history of Socialist theory falls into two periods nearly coinciding with the turning point of the century. The indications in the course of the French Revolution of Socialistic instincts on the part of many who drew up *projets de constitution*, etc., are many. Notably the Constitution of 1793 contains several provisions of a Socialist nature. But they are rather instinctive than conscious. The insurrection of Babeuf in 1798 was the first movement that was founded on any distinct basis of theoretic Socialism. The movement was, of course, unripe, and collapsed immediately; but it is significant so far as it goes. Hard upon this first indication of an attempt at transforming society on political lines followed the rise of the first of the Utopist or non-political schools of Socialism—that of the Englishman Robert Owen. Saint-Simon and Fourier in France elaborated their systems soon afterwards. The distinctive feature of the Utopist Socialism, which continued more or less active till the middle of the century, is the belief in the possibility of creating a perfect society by the inculcation of a rational system of doctrines.—In other words, merely by the adoption of a creed. The idea of historic evolution is entirely absent from these systems, and necessarily so. The highest ambition of the founders and their disciples was to go out into the wilderness and establish model communities, which should convert the world by example; but which have really served only to point a moral for orthodox political economists, and adorn a tale of failure and blasted hopes.—Just as the old Utopist Socialism was declining, modern Scientific Socialism began to dawn. Its appearance may be dated from 1847, when Marx and Engels issued their remarkable and epoch-making "Communist manifesto." At the same time Proudhon was developing his thesis, "*La propriété est le vol*." From the former of these two sources springs the great Collectivist-Socialist movement of modern times; from the latter (though more indirectly) the heresy of Anarchism (see ANARCHISM). The

doctrine of Communist or Collectivist Socialism regards history from the evolutionary point of view, insisting that the basal factor in that evolution is its economic side. The history of civilisation, it maintains, is at bottom a history of the struggle of classes, of the transference of economic domination and therewith of political and social domination, from one class to another, with the vast conflict of interests which this involves. Thus the transference of power from land to capital, from feudal privilege to middle-class contract, from birth to wealth, which began at the close of the middle ages, and which was consummated at the French Revolution, is the foundation of every important historical event that has occurred in the course of that period. Religious development is at bottom no less than political development, the outcome of the war of classes. Protestantism represents the religious aspect of middle-class domination, as Catholicism does that of aristocratic domination. The ascendancy of the middle-classes is now complete in every department of human interests, material and intellectual. All is measured by the middle-class standard of profit and loss. Competition and so-called "free contract" are the universal conditions of things. At the same time capital tends to become concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The result is, on the one side a small class of capitalists with the means of production entirely in their power, who can therefore demand what terms they like for the permission to allow the labourer to live by the labour-power which is his sole possession; on the other an ever-increasing army of workmen ready to work for the barest subsistence-wages. The foundation of the antithesis of Bourgeois and Proletaire dates from the break-up of the mediæval system of production for use when only the surplus was exchanged, and the commencement of the modern system of production for profit, by means of world-wide exchange. With the great industry which succeeded the manufacture or division-of-labour system at the close of the last century, and which has been extending its sway ever since, it reached its final phase. The profit of capital is simply part of the surplus-value which the labourer produces over and above what is necessary to his subsistence. The "iron law of wages" declares that wages tend to sink to this subsistence-level, owing to competition among the labourers, and that the surplus accrues to capital in one or other of its forms.—Socialists believe that the capitalistic, competitive, or commercial system is tending to break down, so to say, by its own weight; that the class which is its embodiment is growing unable to manage its own system, while its pressure on the working-classes grows more and more unbearable. The time is now ripe, they say, for the working-classes throughout the world to combine to take possession of the means of production, land, factories, communications, mines, etc., together with the means of distribution and exchange, warehouses, stores, banks, etc., and work them in the interest of the whole community. With the complete communisation of the means of production and exchange, nationalism, they contend, would have lost all meaning, the world being divided into groups of workers who would no longer have an interest in keeping up racial barriers. Socialism is, therefore, essentially opposed to patriotism in the narrow sense of

the word.—The history of Socialist parties can only be given briefly. The Chartist movement in England has been sometimes, and with a measure of truth, described as Socialistic; but its Socialism was, to a great extent, like the Socialist tendencies of the French Revolution, unconscious and unformulated. On the face of it, it was merely a political movement. Hard upon its collapse followed the attempt of Charles Kingsley and F. D. Maurice to graft certain of the sentimental sides of Socialism on to Christianity. Similar, though less honest, attempts have since been made on the Continent in the same direction. But the most important event after the Revolution of 1848—when, notably in Paris, certain forms of Socialism came to the front—was the foundation of the "International Working Men's Association" in 1864, which for nearly ten years was the embodiment of current Socialistic ideas and tendencies throughout Europe. Gradually the scientific Socialism of Marx supplanted older and cruder theories in the International, while the personality of Marx obtained increasing weight. The great work of the International was seen in the Paris Commune of 1871, which marks an epoch as the first proletarian government. After the fall of the Commune, the International, as an organisation, owing to the machinations of the Anarchists, accomplished little, and in a few years broke up. Meanwhile, Socialism had made enormous strides, especially in Germany and Austria (see GERMAN and AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). The movement did not reach its touch England till 1883, when the then "Democratic Federation," now "Social Democratic Federation," declared for Socialism in its manifesto "Socialism Made Plain." Early in 1885 the "Socialist League" was founded, in consequence of a secession from the Social Democratic Federation, partly occasioned by personal differences and partly by divergences on questions of tactics and policy. The League has since largely developed; but hitherto its rigorous exclusion of parliamentary action and immediate questions from its programme, have prevented it attaining the proportions of the original body. Organised Socialism, in antithesis to Anarchism, it should be mentioned, is sometimes termed *Colloquialism*. Names and Addresses of English Socialist bodies as under:—*Social Democratic Federation*: offices, Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Sec. W. F. Lee, weekly organ, *Justice*; *Socialist League*: offices, 13, Farringdon Road, Sec. H. A. Barker, weekly organ, *Commonweal*; *Socialist Union*: offices, 28, Fleet Street, E.C., monthly organ, *The Socialist*; *Fabian Society* (for propaganda among the educated classes). Consult Karl Marx's "Capital," Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England," Bax's "Religion of Socialism," etc.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The was founded in 1688 "to promote and encourage the erection of charity schools in all parts of England and Wales." By the year 1741 nearly 2,000 charity schools had been established, chiefly through the instrumentality of the S.P.C.K. In 1811 the National Society (*q.v.*) was established, mainly to relieve the parent Society of some of its heavy labours. Of late years the Society has devoted much attention to the publication of cheap, good books, principally of a religious or educational nature. The expenditure by way of free grants of money and books for the year ending March 31st, 1887, was £41,688. It has recently

spent £32,000 on the building and establishment of a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses, at Tottenham; the cost last year of maintenance of this was £1,398. See, Rev. W. H. Grove, M.A. *Office*, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. It is 82 miles long by 20 broad, and its area is variously computed at from 1,250 to 3,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,000. Since 1896 it has been under British protection, a subsidy being paid to the Arabian Sultan of Keshin, he undertaking not to cede the island to any Power but England. In 1886 it was formally annexed by England, and is now provisionally ruled by the Resident of Aden. Its people are nomadic, hitherto governed by Arab chiefs. The capital, *Tamarida*, is on the north-east coast. The interior rises into high peaks, and much of the high land is rocky and arid. There are fruitful valleys and lower slopes, with plenteous pasturage supporting large flocks and herds. Socotra is famed for its aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, &c. Its possession may prove of importance to us, now that a rival colonising Power (Germany) is established on the neighbouring Somali mainland.

Sodo. See PORT HAMILTON.

Sodor and Man. Rt. Rev. John Waring Bardsley, Lord Bishop of, was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was ordained deacon '59. He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Saviour's in that city in '71, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man last year. The bishopric is worth £2,000 a year.

Solicitor. This is the name given to the lower branch of the legal profession. It was formerly used by those whose practice was in the Chancery Courts, while attorney was used in the Common Law Courts. By the Judicature Act of 1873 all attorneys, solicitors, and proctors shall be called solicitors of the Supreme Court. They are obliged to take out annually a certificate, and are considered officers of the court, and are under the control of the judges who may, on motion made to them, strike any offender off the rolls. They are enabled to sue for their costs, and may be sued by their client for negligence. Their interests are protected by the society named the *Incorporated Law Society* (*q.v.*), Chancery Lane.

Solicitor-General. The is one of the chief counsel to the Crown (see QUEEN'S COUNSEL) and assistant to the Attorney-General. He is in nearly all cases a member of parliament, and has political as well as legal duties. The present Solicitor-General is Sir Edward Clarke.

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. Zeilah and Berbera are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and are now British, having been declared so in 1885. In February 1886 the German Government declared a Protectorate over the whole promontory; taking the coast beyond the British territory (Berbera) on the north, and as far south as Warsheikh, where British protectorate (1887) again begins. Treaties have been effected with the various native rulers of the Somali coasts and country. The interior of the country appears to be an elevated plateau, with vast tracts of stony,

waterless desert, but also with some fertile regions. About the centre of the promontory lies the country of *Ogadayn*. South of it is the rich valley of the *Webbe Shebeyli* ("Leopard river"). *Burton*, in 1856, visited *Harar*, which lies about 175 miles south from *Zeilah*; a walled town of 35,000 inhabitants, surrounded by fields and orchards. It was the capital of *Hadiyah*, one of the seven provinces of the Arab empire of *Zeilah*, founded in the seventh century. In 1875 it was occupied by Egyptian troops. In 1886 a party of British subjects (Indian) and others, were killed near *Harar* by the natives. It sends slaves, ivory, tobacco, gums, tallow and other produce to *Berbera*. The Somali breed immense numbers of camels, for the sake of their flesh. The price of a camel in the markets is from eighteen to twenty-five dollars. Off Cape Guardafui lies the British island of *Socotra* (q.v.). The Somali are a Hamite race, nearly akin to the ancient Egyptians, and are closely related to the Gallas, who dwell south of Abyssinia—with whom, however, they are in perpetual feud. The Somali are a pastoral people, carrying arms and ever ready to use them. They are divided into tribes, under sultans, and are not altogether barbarous. See *BERBERA*, *ZEILA*, *COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS*, etc. Consult a paper by F. L. James, in "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Oct. 1885.

Somers Islands. An obsolete name of the *Bermuda Islands* (q.v.).

Soudan. That section of Africa lying immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., to be merged into Senegambia and the countries of the Guinea Coast on the W., and to extend to the Abyssinian highlands on the E. The southern limit is N. of the Congo region. This vast territory is divided into numerous states. It is the home of the *true Negro race*, as apart from the other races of Africa; but Arabs have here imposed their religion and civilisation upon the natives, and have given rulers to many of the negro states. Tropical rains render parts of the Soudan very fertile; grain of various kinds, cotton, and many products are largely cultivated. The natives manufacture cotton cloths, and work in iron and in gold. Their towns are large and straggling. Houses are mostly of clay, square, with central court. The district of *Senaar*, the eastern limit, has been under Egyptian rule till recently, and has been brought into notice through our campaign against the *Mahdi*. For detailed account see ed. '86. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," and works of Sir S. Baker, Rohlfis, Nachtigal, Gordon, and other travellers.

South America. Under this head are comprised the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, each of which will be separately treated.

South Australia. A colony comprising the central section of Australia. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the Northern Territory, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., and north of 26° S. lat. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m., extending 1,850 m. N. to S. and 650 m. W. to E.; pop. 313,355. Capital *Adelaide*, pop. 45,333, or, with surrounding suburbs, 128,000. It is a

beautiful and well-built city, with many fine buildings and institutions. **Towns**, not suburban, are mostly small centres: *Gawler*, *Kapunda*, *Kooringa*, *Mounta*, *Naracoorte*, *Port Victor*, *Walleroo*, the largest; *Palmerston* and three others in Northern Territory. Settled part of colony divided into 36 counties, hundreds (agricultural blocks), 21 municipalities, and 112 District Councils—the last of most importance. Also four pastoral districts.—**Chief rivers** are portions of lower Murray, Wakefield, *Gawler*, *Torrens*, in south, and the large and navigable *Roper*, *Adelaide*, *Victoria*, *Daly*, etc., in the Northern Territory. Country around *St. Vincent Gulf* very rich and fertile. Extensive pastoral regions farther back. About 200 miles north of *Adelaide* begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. Interior not entirely sterile. Very many salt lakes, Much fair pasture-land. But the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. **Northern Territory** rich soil near rivers, covered with timber, bamboo, etc. Rugged but low table-lands behind. Suitable for tropical agriculture. Minerals are copper, iron, silver-lead in quantity; gold, tin, and bismuth, not so prevalent. Gold-fields both in south and north have lately been opened. Marble quarried, and petroleum raised.—**Executive** the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members—eight retire triennially—elected by colonists of three years' residence, owning £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or paying £25 annual rent; whole colony voting in four constituencies. Assembly elected triennially on manhood suffrage: fifty-two members. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. **Northern Territory** ruled by a Resident and staff. Religion and education are well provided for. Volunteers and reserve number about 2,000 of all arms. The colony possesses a modern efficient ironclad and torpedo-boats. South essentially pastoral and agricultural 2,785,490 acres cultivated, of which 1,942,453 are under wheat, yielding 14,621,755 bushels, or 7½ bushels per acre; 7,264 acres are under oats, producing 88,639 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre; 15,697 acres are under barley, producing 211,207 bushels, or 13½ bushels per acre; 46,366,420 lb. of wool exported, and 84,591 tons of breadstuffs (1886); minerals, chiefly copper, value £338,132. In 1885 4,590 acres of vineyard produced 473,535 gallons of wine and 4,000 gallons of brandy; horses numbered 168,000; cattle 389,000; sheep 6,700,000. There are 1,421 miles of railway; 3,650 miles of good main road; and 9,718 miles telegraph. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Gold produced in 1885 was 4,692 oz., value £18,295. The undeveloped resources of the colony are considerable. In the Northern Territory land suitable for sugar, tea, cinchona, etc., can be had in blocks of two square miles, at 6d. per acre rent or 7s. 6d. purchase; pastoral leases for twenty-five to three hundred square miles at 6d. rising to 2s. 6d. per**

mile, for twenty-five years, and stock conditions. —Colony founded in 1836, under auspices of South Australian Colonisation Association; government vested in Governor appointed and commissioners approved by the Crown. Lands to be sold at not less than £1 per acre, and funds devoted to emigration from England. Early difficulties: large debt to Imperial Government incurred. Recovery began 1844, when 30,000 acres under cultivation, much stock, exports value £82,000. Rich copper mines discovered, proving great source of wealth. Representative government introduced, and, in 1852, local government of districts. In 1856 the constitution was given and proclaimed. Responsible government from that date. Northern Territory annexed in 1864. Overland telegraph from Port Darwin opened in 1872. Consult Boothby's "Statistical Sketch of South Australia," Marcus's "South Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

South Georgia. A barren, snow-covered island in the South Atlantic, lying 800 miles E.S.E. of the Falklands, to which colony it has been annexed for the safety of the whale and seal fisheries. Area 1,570 sq. m.

Southwell, New Bishopric of (founded 1884), includes the counties of Nottingham and Derby. First bishop, Rt. Rev. George Ridding, D.D. (consecrated 1884).

Spain A monarchy lately under Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, now under a regency. By constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in king, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the king. Cortes composed of senate and congress equal in authority. Senate in three classes—1st, senators in their own right; 2nd, 100 Crown nominees (the two first classes not to exceed 180); 3rd, 180 elected by communes, church, universities, and largest taxpayers, half to retire every five years. Congress composed of 431 deputies, elected by citizens of twenty-five years of age paying taxes. Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico represented in Cortes. Each province has its own parliament for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Area, 197,767 sq. miles; pop. 16,634,345. Revenue, June '87, about £35,000,000. Expenditure about £35,000,000. National debt about £260,000,000. Finances of Spain have for many years been in bad condition, owing to civil war, costly efforts to repress Cuban revolt, and bad faith with public creditors. (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN.) The past year ('87) has been barren of incidents of the first magnitude. The escape of military prisoners with the connivance of their guards, the attempt to murder Marshal Bazaine, and the burning of the Alcazar of Toledo, afforded talk for only a few days. More important was the scheme of the Government to strengthen the navy by building some new ironclads. For this purpose it is proposed to spend £9,000,000, spread over nine years. At the beginning of the present year ('88) it was announced that the Government would ask the Cortes to vote a tax of 1 per cent. on the coupons of the Interior Debt only. The same proposal was made last year, but was postponed. Many members of the Cortes think 1 per cent. too little, and are prepared to advocate a larger

tax on the debt in order to cover the annual deficit. A somewhat dangerous complication with France and other powers was averted by the recovery of the Sultan of Morocco from what was supposed to be a mortal illness. The Spanish Government, with the view of protecting the interests of the monarchy, sent a small fleet to the Morocco coast; France did the same; Italy followed suit, and England also was represented. It was the general belief that had the Sultan died there would have been danger of hostile collisions, but His Majesty recovered, and the foreign war-ships disappeared. When the death of the Sultan takes place there seems to be a great probability of a general scramble for his territory. It was reported (Jan. 21) that a Spanish expeditionary corps of 25,000 men was being organised with a view to possibilities in Morocco. The Queen Regent received Sir Clare Ford on the presentation of his credentials as the newly appointed ambassador to the court of Spain (Jan. 21st).

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Spanish Political Parties and the Cortes.

The Cortes or parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a Senate and a Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, of 100 members nominated by the Crown, and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. A general election for the last-named class took place on April 25th, 1886, and resulted in the return of about 130 Ministerialists, or followers of Señor Sagasta (*q.v.*), and 25 Conservatives of the Canovas group, the remaining 25 belonging to small and unimportant factions. In the entire Senate the Government commands a tolerably steady majority of 40 or 50 votes on nearly all questions; but when purely administrative matters are before the House, the Government usually receives the addition of from ten to fifteen votes from the senators who hold offices in the Royal Palace. The present Congress contains over 400 members, who are elected (in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls of the population) by limited suffrage under the constitution of March 27th, 1876, which, after the accession of the late King Alfonso, replaced the more liberal constitution of 1869. The political divisions of the present Congress (elected in April 1886) are very numerous, although for ordinary voting purposes they may be classed as Ministerialists 280, Opposition 120. Each of these two divisions, however, contains several groups, the Opposition particularly being made up of the most conflicting fractions, from members of the Republican revolutionary coalition to Conservatives of the most reactionary type. Chief among them are the followers of Señor Canovas del Castillo, ex-prime minister, who constitute about a half of the whole Opposition. They are for the most part men of high position and exceptional talent, very many of the number being ex-ministers. The followers of Señor Canovas, however, are only opposed to the Sagasta ministry on political grounds, as they are devotedly attached to the monarchy, which has during the last year increased its hold on the country. Next in numerical importance come the Liberal Reformers, a group formed at the beginning of 1887. The party numbers 20, and has as its leaders Señor Romero y Robledo, an ex-Minister under Señor Canovas,

and General Lopez Dominguez, a nephew of Marshal Serrano. There are, further, the two factions of the Republican coalition of the Possibilists. Both aim at the substitution of a Republic for the present Monarchy, but, with the exception of some half-dozen Zorrillists comprised within their ranks, they seek their end by pacific means. They number, including the Zorrillists, some 30, and have, as leaders, Señor Salmeron and Señor Castelar. There are also in the Congress 6 Autonomists, who advocate home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico; and 1 Carlist, who, however, never goes to the Chamber. The Ministerialists are less divided. The chief strength of the Ministry is obtained from the personal following of Señor Sagasta, numbering over 200, whose political creed may be described as moderate Liberalism. There are also comprised within the majority 30 Democrats, who follow Señor Martos, the President or "Speaker" of the Congress; 20 Centralists, who represent the Conservative wing of the majority; and 12 Dissidents, led by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, an ex-Minister and a prominent Catholic, who, however, give only a half-hearted support to the Ministry. Señor Sagasta's programme is a thoroughly Liberal one, and is as well calculated as anything is likely to be to cope with the Clerical and Carlist parties and to hold in check the impetuous Republicanism of Señor Castelar, and the revolutionary aspirations of Señores Pi y Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla. It has already worked with admirable results, the two last-named revolutionary leaders having practically retired from conflict with the Government.

Spanish Town. In Jamaica (q.v.).

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker. On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman. On the following day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons. The Speaker then, in the name and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it. (See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the Royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. There has been no contested election for Speaker since 1839. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament:—Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected 1871), 1833-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, 1835-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the present Viscount Eversley), 1839-57; Mr.

J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), 1857-72; Sir H. Brand (the present Viscount Hampden), 1872-84, when Mr. Peel was elected. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See also CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Speaker's Claim of Privileges. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Speaker's Commentary. The. A commentary on the Bible, contributed to by Anglican bishops and clergy; edited by the Rev. Canon Cook, of Exeter; and published by Mr. John Murray, in ten volumes, 1871-81. The plan of the undertaking originated with Mr. J. E. Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, which accounts for its title.

Speaking Tubes. See MANUFACTURING INVENTIONS.

Special Correspondents are not such "newly invented curses of armies" as Viscount Wolsley appeared to think when he brought out the earlier editions of his famous "Soldier's Pocket Book." From the time of Xenophon and Cæsar great generals liked to be their own chroniclers, but over fifty years ago they began to have rivals. It might be claimed by no less a personage than Field-Marshal Count von Moltke that he was the first "special"; but as a fact his famous "Letters on the East" were not originally written with a view to publication, though they were published while the interest of the war between Sultan Mahmoud and Mehemet Ali was still fresh. But even a year before this period (1835-36) an Englishman had acted as correspondent with an army direct to and exclusively for a newspaper. Mr. Charles Gruncison of the *Morning Post* represented that journal during the Carlist war in Spain. Dr. W. H. Russell himself began his work as a special correspondent, not in the Crimea, as most people suppose, but in the Irish rebellion of 1848. From the Crimean days onward few campaigns of any importance have been fought without their presence. War correspondents must have splendid physical powers as a primary qualification: they must be able to ride and to write at a moment's notice and for hours together, and to eat and drink and sleep as they can, and on what they can get. Good literary style is not considered by newspapers and news agencies so valuable in proportion as it used to be, but it will still tell in spite of "tricks of the telegraph"; some knowledge of at least the elements of military science is desirable, and it is not nowadays a sufficient qualification that a candidate could say his "mother's uncle was a major of marines." A correspondent need not seek danger, but he must not flinch from it; and he will find a facility for, if not a familiarity with modern foreign languages very useful, though some of the best correspondents have shown this is not indispensable. Of late years correspondents with armies have been accepted as necessary evils, and indeed the indiscretions of some in purveying news to the detriment of the force, which they accompanied have lent weight to the abstract objection which some officers entertain to them. But the great majority have known how to enjoy and deserve confidence,

and a general can always protect himself by imposing conditions. These vary in different states. The Germans and Russians give a licence and impose a badge, usually worn on the arm. The French have no rule at present save to exclude correspondents, but this will probably not work in practice. The rules for British correspondents are summarised as follows: A licence must be granted by the commander-in-chief at home or abroad, and the name of every paper for which the correspondent writes must appear in the licence; it will not be granted to undesirable persons; retired officers will be preferred (though they have never succeeded yet); correspondents will be under the Army Discipline Acts during their stay with the army; they must not go to the outposts without written permission, nor use cipher or any language but English, French, and German; they will be directly responsible to a Press censor, who must be furnished with copies of every issue of every paper; through whom every telegram or letter must pass, and who may detain or alter any such communication; their despatches will be facilitated in transmission where practicable; and their licences may be revoked at any time for any reason or apparent reason. The form of licences, printed on a stout card, bears a number, recites the authority granting it, contains the signature of the officer issuing it, and specifies the allowance of rations which may be drawn for the correspondent and his servant and sometimes his horse. With us these rations must be paid for sooner or later. It is provided that over wires in military use messages of over two hundred words may be refused; if more, they must be in one-hundred-word sections; they must be paid for in stamps at the time, or by a warrant for the amount against money deposited with the army authorities. Moreover, the Press censor may supply news to correspondents once a day or oftener, though this officer generally depends for his news on the correspondents. They are popular with the army, not so much because of expected mention in the papers, as because maladministration cannot go far with impunity under their eyes; and the best of them are usually personally acceptable at, and have easy access to, head quarters. They have in some armies an honorary rank assigned to them, but in ours are treated as "officers" of no particular rank. Their duties are of ever-increasing danger in proportion to the improvements in the range of weapons; and it proverbially needs more coolness and nerve to look on at a fight close by than to take part in it. Qualified men command high rates of remuneration, and allowances for expenses are necessarily very liberal, while the outlay for telegraphing is enormous. During peace they generally receive retaining fees; but, taking peace with war times, their average incomes are not large, as they can seldom make sure of regular journalistic work. The supply of correspondents of various sorts is more than equal to the demand, but good men are as scarce as their qualifications are exceptional.

Special Licence. The law requires that before the celebration of a marriage according to the rites of the Church of England the banns be three published previously in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised. But a licence may be had to dispense with this ceremony. An ordinary licence is issued by

the Ordinary or by his surrogate. A special licence is issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and empowers the parties to be married at any time, not only in any church or chapel, but in any other meet and convenient place. A special licence is issued from the Faculty Office, Doctor's Commons, and bears a £5 stamp. A special licence and the Ordinary's licence are obtained in the same way, but a special licence is supposed to be obtainable only by persons of rank.

"Species Point." See FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Species. A purely artificial term used in the classification of plants and of animals. Each genus—as artificial a term as species—is divided for convenience sake into two or more species. Originally, whilst the idea of special creation as distinct from evolution (*q.v.*) was in vogue, a species was regarded as a group of living beings all descended from a primary individual or pair of individuals. Linnaeus [1707-78] held the idea of the fixity of species. He defines it thus: "a group of plants or animals so closely resembling one another as to give rise to the belief that they might all be descended from a single ancestor or pair of ancestors." Buffon [1707-88] suggested that one species may be evolved normally from another. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in 1795, concluded that species are derived from one or more primitive types, and this belief he defended in the French Academy of Science against Cuvier. On the struggle Goethe looked with the eyes of one that had, of himself, seen the new idea and its pregnant consequences. Erasmus Darwin [1731-1802], grandfather of Charles, adopted Buffon's notion, and suggested, as the cause of such evolution, the actions and the wants of the living things themselves. Here was the germ of natural selection (*q.v.*). Lamarck [1744-1829] contended that all species, even man, were the result of descent with modification. With advancing knowledge, more living things became known, and each of them known with greater and greater completeness. In 1859 Charles Darwin (*q.v.*) published his work on the "Origin of Species." Thenceforth, a species war regarded by the majority of scientific thinkers as an arbitrarily limited group of organisms, resembling one another in the main as to certain arbitrarily chosen characters.

"Spectator, The" (*6d.* weekly), founded July 5th, 1828. Originally started as a Liberal review, under the editorship of Mr. Rintoul. In 1862 the department of news was altered in form, and reduced to paragraph articles. The *Spectator* is entirely opposed to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland.

Spectrum Analysis. Certain chemical substances, when strongly heated in a nearly colourless flame, such as that of a bunsen burner or blowpipe, impart a peculiar colour to the flame. This colour is different for different elements, and so can be used for the detection of these elements. The metals of the alkalis (sodium, potassium, etc.), and alkaline earths (calcium, barium, etc.), are those which best show these characteristic colours. When these coloured flames are examined by means of a spectroscope, they are found to be due to light of different wave-lengths, which, seen by the image of the slit of the instrument being repeated in different parts of the field of view as bright lines of different colours. Thus the spectrum of the yellow sodium flame is shown

in the spectroscope as only one fine bright sodium line, which, however, with a still finer slit, can be resolved into two lines which are exceedingly close together; and the purple flame of potassium is found to give rise to two bright lines, one lying at the violet end and the other at the red end of the spectrum. No other substances besides sodium and potassium and compounds containing these elements give lines identical in colour and position with these three lines. The different lines produced by these and other substances have been mapped, and their positions determined; so that when one places an unknown substance in the flame and maps the position of the lines produced, it is easy to see whether any particular substance is present or not. Most metals require a high temperature, such as that of the electric spark, for them to emit their characteristic lines. The permanent gases also give characteristic spectra when an electric spark is passed through them. The light of the sun and stars has also been examined in the same way, and they have thus been shown to contain some of the same elements which exist on the earth. This method of analysis is far more delicate than any of the older processes, and so gives a ready method for the detection of minute traces of foreign substances in a nearly pure substance: $\frac{1}{1000000}$ th part of a grain of the metal lithium, and $\frac{1}{10000000}$ th part of a grain of sodium can be detected in this way. Compounds which at one time were thought to be of rare occurrence on the earth have now been shown to be very widely disseminated; and recently several new elementary bodies have been discovered in the waters of mineral springs by means of this method of research.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by Royal Charter in 1701. Office, 10, Delahay St., Westminster. Secretary, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A. Income for 1885-6, £118,000.

Spencer, Herbert, English philosopher, b. at Derby 1820. Educated by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, a profession he gave up some seven or eight years later. During this period Mr. Spencer contributed to various journals, and was for some time sub-editor of the *Economist*. At the house of Dr. John Chapman, editor of the *Westminster*, Mr. Spencer met, and became the life-long friend of George Eliot and George Henry Lewes. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed," appeared in 1851. In 1855 appeared the "Principles of Psychology," and in 1861 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," which has run through 16 editions. Mr. Spencer has always contributed largely to various periodicals, and these articles have, for the most part, been reprinted in pamphlet or book form. In 1882 Mr. Spencer visited America, where he gave several lectures, among others one on "American Nervousness." Mr. Spencer is said to be an evolutionist and agnostic, and in his various works has especially attempted to apply the principles generally known as "Darwinian," and the yet larger ideas of which these are only a part, to the phenomena of mind and of

society. In his "First Principles" he deals with biological problems generally. Among his many important works stand pre-eminent, in addition to "The Principles of Psychology," "Political Institutions" (being Part V. of "Principles of Sociology"—1882). Of Mr. Spencer's many recent review articles, a series from the *Contemporary* has been reprinted as "The Man versus The State" (1884; 7th Thousand, 1886), which contains the articles on "The New Morism" and "The Coming Slavery," an attack on Socialism; "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (being Part VI. of "Principles of Sociology"—1885).

Spurgeon, Rev. Charles Haddon, b. 1834. Educated at Colchester, Maidstone, etc. On relinquishing the Paddobaptist views of his family he became associated with the church at Cambridge of which the celebrated Robert Hall had been pastor; and as a member of the preachers' association of this congregation Mr. Spurgeon first began to hold services in surrounding villages. Pastor at Waterbeach (1851), preached for the first time in London (1853). Pastor, New Park Street (1854); but in consequence of the great crowds attracted services were held at Exeter Hall, and at the Great Hall, Royal Surrey Gardens. Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected at a cost of £32,000 (1861). Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each issue are sold, have been published since the first week of 1835, and are translated into various foreign languages. As an author he has produced numerous works, the chief being the *Treasury of David*, 7 vols. 8vo; he also edits the well-known magazine, *The Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon is the founder of the *Stockwell Orphanage* (1867); the *Pastors' College*; the *Colportage Association*; the *Book Fund*; the *Supplementary Pastors' Aid Fund*. Minor institutions too numerous to mention are also attached to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon's letter on the Irish Question exerted an important influence in Nonconformist circles at the time of the last election. Mr. S. last year severed his connection with the Baptist Union on the ground that many of its members held views more in harmony with the teachings of Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer than with those of St. Paul and the Christian Fathers—a step which led to a long controversy in the papers under the title of the "Down Grade Question." Early in Jan. '88 Mr. S. was entertained by his supporters at a meeting convened to welcome him on his return from Mentone, and to celebrate the issue of his 2,000th sermon. An influential deputation from the Baptist Union, headed by Dr. Clifford, also waited upon him, but failed to induce him to rejoin it.

Stageirite, a name given to Aristotle, from his birthplace, Stageira, in Greece (B.C. 384).
Stainer, John, Mus. Doc., Organist of St. Paul's, and Inspector of Music to the Education Department; b. 1840, and at seven years of age became a chorister of St. Paul's; at sixteen organist of St. Michael's Coll., Tenbury, and three years later organist of Magdalen Coll., Oxford. He subsequently graduated both in Arts and in Music, and in '60 was appointed organist of Univ. Church. In '72 he succeeded the late Sir John Gosse at St. Paul's. Dr. Stainer has composed many anthems and Church services, the Cantatas "The Daughter of Jairus" and "St. Mary Magdalene," and, in addition to his,

well-known "Treatise on Harmony" and Musical Primers, has written "The Music of the Bible."

Stamboul—namely, *Islam-houl*; the town (or city) of Islam; the Turkish name for Constantinople, the latter name being Greek.

"**Standard, The**," first published in 1827. Its present price is a penny, and it is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (1861). Its present circulation is close on a quarter of a million daily. The political principles of *The Standard* are Conservative; but it reserves, and on occasion exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were marvellously popular, and the services of its war correspondents—notably Mr. G. A. Henty, and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert—have always been prompt and efficient. The present editor, under whom the prosperity of the paper has steadily advanced for the past decade, is Mr. W. H. Mudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See GRAND COMMITTEE and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. I. Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—*e.g.*, in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. II. Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. III. Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, and OBSTRUCTION.

Stanford, Charles Villiers, who has done so much for the cause of music at the University of Cambridge, is the son of an accomplished amateur musician. He was born at Dublin in 1852; went to Cambridge as Choral Scholar of Queen's, became Organist of Trinity in 1873; and soon afterwards Conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society. His university career was also distinguished. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet" (not yet heard in England), "Savonarola" (played at Covent Garden), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (written for Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane). His oratorio "The Three Holy Children," written for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, and his choral ode "The Revenge" (Leeds Festival, 1886), are well worthy of his reputation. He is Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, and one of the leaders of advanced musical thought. He has recently been appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge in succession to the late Sir George Macfarren.

Stanley. Capital of Falkland Islands (*q.v.*). Pop. 700.

Stanley, Henry M., b. 1841. He became a

journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In 1868 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequent to this he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In 1869 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley "to go and find him." Early in 1871 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In 1873-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Kumassi, as a war correspondent again. In 1876 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in 1877 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In 1879 the King of the Belgians gave Stanley the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, for the purpose of exploring the Congo. Stanley succeeded in planting stations, and securing steam-navigation upon the upper river, and may be said to have made what is now the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He remained at work from 1879 till 1885, with the exception of a short absence in 1882. In Jan. '87, Mr. Stanley started on an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey (*q.v.*). Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, and presented with the freedom of the City of London. A few months after the expedition had proceeded on its perilous journey, much uneasiness was caused by the publication of a report that Mr. Stanley had been murdered, though this was generally discredited. News of the expedition was anxiously awaited at the time of our going to press.

"**Star, The.**" A new Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the Home Rule movement. It made its first appearance on Jan. 17th, '88. (Price 3d.) Editor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Office, Stonecutter St., E.C.

Star of Bethlehem. See ASTRONOMY.

Star of India, Order of. Established in 1861. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It has three classes:—

G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companions.

The present numbers are:—

G.C.S.I. 38 (and 5 Honorary)

K.C.S.I. 72

C.S.I. 147.

excluding the sovereign and the Viceroy of India, who is the Grand Master.

Starvation, Death from. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Stationery Office, (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. Controller, T. D. Pigott (£21,500); Assistant Controller, H. G. Reed (£800).

Stead, William Thomas, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q.v.*), and son of Rev. Wm. Stead, Congregationalist, Howdon-on-Tyne, was b. July 5th, 1849; married 1873; educated

privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed (1863) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* (1871); appointed assistant-editor (1880) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief (1883); interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. 1884); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. 1884); "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" (July 1885); "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of 1886, and "The Langworthy Case" (87). Was committed to prison (Nov. 1883) for three months, for abducting Eliza Armstrong, and three months for subjecting her to examination by a midwife; his avowed object being to show the public how easily girls could be abducted for immoral purposes.

Stephen, Sir J. F., son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen, was b. 1829. Called to the bar (1854), Q.C. (1868). For about two years and a half (1871-72) he was legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and by his codification of the criminal law of that country conferred lasting advantage upon its inhabitants. He was Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court (1875-79). Appointed a judge (1879). Mr. Justice Stephen, who never succeeded in getting into Parliament, is a high authority on criminal law. He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Digest of the Law of England," "Digest of the Criminal Law," and other legal works, as well as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and "Essays by a Barrister." Mr. Justice Stephen's attempts to secure the codification of our criminal law have not yet met with success, although the project has from time to time been under consideration.

Stephen, Leslie, b. at Kensington 1832. Educated at Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Hall, Camb., where he graduated '54, and subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of that college. Mr. S., who is one of the most vigorous and suggestive of our prose writers, was for some time editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in '83 accepted the *Clark Lectureship in English Literature at Cambridge*, but resigned it twelve months later. His best known books are "The Playground of Europe," "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking," "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," "The Science of Ethics," and the several series of "Hours in a Library." He is also editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (7 v.), now in course of publication. Mr. S. is a popular lecturer as well as an able writer, and affords a remarkable illustration of the doctrine of "heredity," being a son of the late Sir James Stephen, and brother of the present Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. He married a daughter of the late W. M. Thackeray. This lady died in '75. He has also contributed several literary biographies to the "English Men of Letters" series.

Stephenson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Charles Arthur, K.C.B., b. 1821. He joined the Scots Guards (1837), Lieut.-col. (1854). Served in the Crimean war (1854-55), was A. and D.A.G. and part of the time Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, receiving at the conclusion of the campaign the medal with four clasps, Legion of Honour, 4th class Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. In China he served with the expeditionary force, receiving

the medal and three clasps. Commanded the Home District (1876-79), and in 1883 was appointed to the command of the forces in Egypt, during which he received the honour of knighthood. On Sept. 6th, 1884, Lord Wolseley arrived in the country and assumed the chief command. At the conclusion of the Nile expedition, Lord Wolseley returned, and left Alexandria, July 7th, 1885, handing over the command again to Sir F. Stephenson. Gen. Stephenson left on Dec. 8th, 1885, for the front, and at the end of that month the enemy were severely beaten, and Ginnis occupied. During the year 1886 Gen. Sir F. Stephenson's command on the Nile side of the Soudan had a comparatively quiet time, there being no decisive engagement since Ginnis. At the end of the year a general depletion of Sir Frederick's command commenced, the principal reductions being fixed to begin in February and end in March 1887. Sir F. Stephenson came on leave to England in April, and on June 16th it was announced that it had been decided at the War Office that on the termination of his leave he should return to command at Cairo, a number of other officers, however, being ordered home. Sir Frederick left Cairo on Dec. 31st in a special khedivial carriage for Suez. There were many distinguished persons to witness his departure, and English and Egyptian guards of honour.

Stevenson, Robert Lewis, author and critic, now generally regarded as at the head of the younger school of writers; was b. at Edinburgh, 1845, and educated at the University of that city, where he graduated M.A. He started a magazine while a student; but the venture was not a success, though some of his own contributions to it gave promise of the distinction he has now attained. One of Mr. Stevenson's earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as writer of the first rank was "Treasure Island." Amongst the most popular of his other works are his "Story of the Rebellion of '45," the "Dynamitards," and his numerous essays. He has recently written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. Mr. S. is also the author of the ballad of "Ticonderoga," a poem which appeared in the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine*.

Steward of England, Lord High, was viceroy, or prime officer under the king. The office was established prior to the reign of the Confessor, and was annexed to the lordship of Hincley; but since the rebellion of Simon de Montfort it has only been revived *pro hac vice* for a coronation, or a trial by impeachment, or the trial of a peer; and in the two latter cases the Lord Chancellor has been generally commissioned to act. At a coronation the L.H.S. walks before the sovereign carrying St. Edward's crown; and in the case of William IV. and Victoria this function was performed by the Duke of Hamilton. See *PRIVILEGE*.

Steward of the Household, Lord (see *MINISTRY*) receives his charge from the Queen in person by the delivery of a *white wand*, which is his symbol of office, and which he bears on state occasions, breaking it over the royal coffin at the funeral of the sovereign. He is always a privy councillor. He has the direction of the Queen's palaces, the accounts of the Household come under his review, and he has the control and selection of all sub-

ordinate officers and servants except those connected with the chapels, chambers, and stables. This office must not be confounded with that of Lord High Steward (*q.v.*).

Stirling, Mrs. (*nee* Fanny Clifton), b. 1816. Since 1836 she has been well known in the profession, having played in company with many celebrities, including Macready and Miss Faucit. At the first production of the late Tom Taylor's "*Masks and Faces*" Mrs. Stirling "created" Peg Woffington, which is one of her best impersonations. She has also achieved great success in Mrs. Malaprop (*Rivals*), and the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*. Quite recently she took the last-mentioned part in Irving's "*Romeo and Juliet*," produced at the Lyceum. Mrs. Stirling is also well known as a dramatic reader.

Stirling, Sir James, b. 1836. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar (1862), Junior Counsel to the Treasury (1881), Member of the Bar Committee (1883). Formerly he reported for the Incorporated Law Society. Created a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1886 he received the honour of knighthood.

Stock Exchange. (For history of S. E. and official list see ed. '87.) For the purposes of business the S. E. is regulated by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the "**Committee for General Purposes**." This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The S. E. contains upwards of 2,500 members, who are either **Jobbers** or **Brokers**. The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. The S. E. recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house." The transactions are liquidated twice a month, the settlement extending over three days. The dates are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others. In the case of **Consols**, however, it is different, the settlement in **English** government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month. **S. E. holidays**—January 1st; Easter Monday; May 1st; Whit Monday; the first Monday in August; November 1st; December 26th; unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee. —**Terms.** **Scrap** is an abbreviation of the term subscription, and is applied to the certificates of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds. **Time Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either paying for the stock or shares they have bought, or delivering those they may have sold. If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference. If below he receives it. A **Bull** buys with the view to a rise in price before a settlement at a future date. A **Bear** sells with the view of buying back at a future date at a lower price. **Contango** is a sum paid by the speculator for the rise, per share or per cent., for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement. **Backwardation** is a sum paid by the speculator for the fall, to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement.

Continuation rates embrace both contango and backwardation. **Options** are transactions by which a speculator can limit his loss by paying a fixed sum when the bargain is made. They may be either a "put and call," a "put," or a "call." A **put** and **call** enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price on a certain day. A **put** is a transaction by which a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price at a future time, for which he pays an agreed rate. A **call** is a transaction by which stock can be claimed on a settled day for a certain consideration. **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter" striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing a dealer from obtaining what he has previously sold except at greatly enhanced prices. For example, if A sells B a number of shares or stock for delivery on a certain day, and finds he is unable to deliver them, B can have the securities publicly bought in by the secretary to the committee, or by the clerks of the "house." The sellers of such securities under the circumstances necessarily raise the prices severely against A, who has to pay the abnormally enhanced price. A is then said to be cornered. **Arbitrage** is an operation whereby identical securities are bought in one market and sold in another. **Long** and **Short** are American terms synonymous with **Bull** and **Bear**. **Spread** is also an American term for the option to either **Put** or **Call** stock. **Straddle** is the same option at one price whether stock is "put" or "called." Amongst the abbreviations used in the Stock Exchange the following are the principal:—**Brums**, a name given to London & North-Western Railway stock; **Berwick** stands for North-Eastern stock; **York "A"**, Great Northern "A" stock; **Dinah**, Edinburgh and Glasgow; **Haddocks**, Great North of Scotland; **Sara**, Sheffield Deferred; **Potts**, North Staffordshire; **Caley**, Caledonian; **Bertha**, Brighton Deferred; **Dover "A"** or **Doras**, South-Eastern Deferred. **Ayrshire**, ordinary stock of the Glasgow and South Western Railway; **Chinas**, Eastern Extension Telegraph shares; **Noras**, Great Northern Deferred Ordinary stock; **Knackers**, Harrison, Barber & Co.'s shares; **Vestas**, the Deferred stock of the Railway Investment Co.; **Virginia**, Virginia New Funded.—**Paris Bourse.** On the Paris Bourse there are sixty recognised official brokers (*Agents de Change*), known as the **Parquet**. There are also non-official dealers under the name of *Ouilissé*; which include many high-class firms and arbitrage houses. The settlements are arranged each fortnight in Foreign Government and Miscellaneous Securities, and Monthly in Rentes, and occupy five or six days. The monthly liquidation really commences on the last day of each month, as **Options** are declared on that day. **Rente** "continued," 1st of month; **Other securities** "continued," on the 2nd; **Accounts made up**, 3rd; **Client's pay** brokers and deliver securities, 4th; **Brokers pay** clients, 5th, and **Brokers deliver** securities to clients, 6th. The fortnightly settlement commences on the 15th of the month and finishes on the 20th, and is conducted after the manner already described, omitting the Rente day.

Stokes, Lumb, R.A., b. 1812. Commenced his profession as a line engraver (1833), and has engraved subjects after Stothard, MacIise, Calcott, Webster, Lander, Wilkie, Frith, Mulready, Sir F. Leighton, T. Faed, Sir Noel Paton, and many other eminent artists. Elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy (1853), R.A. (1872).

Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo. Educated at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1841) as senior wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics (1849). Awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light (1852). Dr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the secretaries to the Royal Society (1854), was president of the British Association at Exeter (1869), and is President of the Royal Society, has contributed to the transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professional lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. Prof. Stokes is LL.D. Edin. (1871). He was elected Conservative M.P. for the University of Cambridge last year, in the place of Mr. Beresford-Hope, deceased.

Stone, Marcus, Mr., R.A., is the son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A. Born in 1840, he illustrated various books and magazines, and achieved his earliest success in 1863 with his "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture representing Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. Several of his subsequent domestic pictures have been engraved, and one or two of them purchased by the Royal Academy under the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Stone, who has occasionally painted landscapes and water-colour pictures, was made an A.R.A. (1877), R.A. (Jan. 1887).

Storthing. See SWEDEN.

Stoughton, Rev. John, D.D., author and nonconformist divine, was b. 1807. Educated at Highbury Coll., and Univer. Coll., London. After holding successive churches at Windsor (1832) and Kensington (1843), he became (1875) Professor of Historical Theology in New Coll., London; D.D. Edinburgh (1869). *Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, among which are the "Ecclesiastical History of England" (6 vols.), "Ages of Christendom," "Progress of Divine Revelation," "Golden Legends" (1886), etc.

Straight, Mr. Justice, a *puisque* judge of the High Court of Allahabad, had a phenomenal success at the English bar, to which he was called in 1865, when only just of age. Mr. Douglas Straight exhibited a peculiar clearness of head and wonderful tact in the conduct of his cases. He confined himself exclusively to criminal practice. At the age of twenty-six he was elected for Shrewsbury as a "Liberal-Conservative." His connection with politics, however, brought him the appointment of junior counsel to the Treasury; and in May 1870 he was made an Indian judge, at the age of thirty-five. He is not only a great social favourite in our Eastern dependency, but has secured an excellent reputation as an administrator of the law.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It consists of the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory and islands of the

Dindings, the island of Penang, and Province Wellesley. The native states of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, are controlled by the Colonial Government. The Cocos and Keeling Islands are a distant dependency. The whole area of the actual colony is about 1,445 sq. m., pop. 423,384. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore.—Singapore is an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 155,000. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products are pepper and gambier. The varied fauna includes tigers. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, now being strongly fortified. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Its area is 107 sq. m., pop. 120,597. The port and capital is called Georgetown, a well-built city. The island is partly level and fertile, partly hilly. There is a famous waterfall in it, and the scenery is charming. Sugar-cane, rice, and coconuts are the chief crops. The harbour is a good one, and there is large commerce. The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control administration.—Province Wellesley is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 270 sq. m., pop. 97,000. It is level, well-watered, fertile, and highly cultivated. Sugar-cane, rice, and tapioca are the staple productions.—Malacca is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. The area is 659 sq. m., pop. 93,500. The town is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been acquired by the Portuguese in 1511. The Dutch captured it from them in 1641. It was taken by England in 1795, afterwards restored, and in 1824 ceded by the Dutch in exchange for English settlements in Sumatra. Its trade and importance are now slight. The interior is mountainous and picturesque, with fertile valleys. Tapioca is the chief local product. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—The Dindings consist of the island of Pulo Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, about 80 miles south of Penang, and politically annexed, recently, to that settlement.—Cocos Islands and Keeling Island are a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. They produce coconuts, and are inhabited by an English family and Malay labourers. They are now included in the government of the Straits Settlements.—Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, the protected states, are practically dependencies of the colony. They lie along the coast between Penang and Malacca, stretching inland to the mountain backbone of the Peninsula. Since the war of 1876 each of them has been controlled by a Resident, appointed by the Governor of the Straits. English officials hold many posts under the native governments, and English officers control the native military police. These countries are flourishing and progressive. Roads and railways are constructed and being made, and the rich resources of mountain, valley, and lowland, well watered and splendidly wooded, are being developed. Tin is produced in large quantities,

while tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, cacao and cinchona are being successfully cultivated. Perak has an area of 7,949 sq. m., pop. 118,000; a revenue of £238,749, and has liquidated all debts. Its port is Port Weld, and capital Pankar. Selangor has an area of 3,000 sq. m., pop. 46,568, revenue £75,110. Its capital is Kuala Lumpur. Sungai Ujong has an area of 660 sq. m., pop. 14,000, revenue £20,196. Other native states in the Peninsula are more or less under British influence.—The Straits Settlements form a Crown colony. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The last consists of products already mentioned, together with tin, spices, sago, hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, gums, oils, drugs, and dye-stuffs. All the ports are free. The currency is the dollar (35. 4d.) and cents of it. Malays and Chinese are the most numerous of the population, Klings come next, then Indians and Europeans.—The history of the colony has been similar to that of the Indian Empire. Penang was our first settlement (1795), Malacca finally ours in 1824, and Singapore in 1819. Gradual enlargement of British territory has followed, while the native states are passing into the same position as those of the Indian Empire. The colony is well ordered, extremely valuable, and its development proceeding rapidly. Consult Miss Bird's "Golden Chersonese," Cameron's "Our Tropical Possessions," Keane's "Asia," McNair's "Sarong and Kris," etc.

"Strike off the Rolls." See ROLL OF SOLICITORS.

Structures, Apparently Useless. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Sub-Feudal. See LAND QUESTION.

Subpoena—literally under penalty (Lat. *sub pœna*), the name of a writ requiring something to be done under a penalty for neglect. Subpoenas are of two kinds: the subpoena *ad testificandum*, compelling a witness to give evidence in an action, and the subpoena *duces tecum*, compelling a person who has in his possession documents relevant to the issue of an action to appear and produce them in court. The penalty named in the writ is one of £100.

Suez Canal. The deepening and widening of this valuable waterway, or rather the construction of a parallel waterway, was decided upon in July 1853, after considerable commotion had been caused by an agitation amongst the English shipowners, who find three-quarters of the traffic in favour of a development of some kind. Mr. Childers, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave details of the agreement entered into by Her Majesty's Government with M. de Lesseps in the House of Commons on July 17th, 1853, whereby the former were to find £8,000,000 capital, at 21 per cent., and to use their good offices with the Egyptian Government. Nothing, however, was then done. Early in January '87 M. C. de Lesseps and Sir J. Stokes left Egypt, having obtained the necessary concession from the Egyptian Government of land along the canal, and also at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, for improving and deepening the canal. They settled the question of dues for vessels navigating the Sweet Water Canal to Ismailia, continuing thence to Port Said, and obtained modifications in the new tax on houses used by the officials employed in working the canal.

M. de Lesseps and Sir J. Stokes made experimental trips with the electric light. The *Engineer* of Jan. 7th added that the Government receives £80,000 for the land, which will enable the canal to be widened to 144 feet between Port Said and the Bitter Lakes, and to 213 feet between these lakes and Suez. In the spring of '87, the British directors on the Canal Board forwarded their report for '86 to Lord Salisbury. In this they pointed out a falling off as compared with '85, in vessels 324, tonnage 568,097, and in receipts a decline of 5,068,049 francs; British shipping was about 77 per cent. of the total. During the year night navigation had been partially commenced by the aid of the electric light, and vessels were able to pass in 20 hours instead of an average of 36. Here it may be added that on March 1st, '87, the canal was entirely thrown open to night traffic, vessels being able to get through easily in 16 hours. The general meeting of the Company was held at Paris on June 8th, when a dividend of 75 fr. 33 c. entirely drawn from the year's receipts was agreed upon, a hopeful omen for the future being expressed. On Aug. 12th it was reported from Paris that the Chairman of the company, M. de Lesseps, had issued a circular to the shareholders announcing the issue of new capital to the extent of 100,000,000 francs, to carry out the improvements then being proceeded with. The shareholders had the prior claim, the issue being in 3 per cent. bonds repayable in 75 years. During the latter portion of the year much diplomatic attention was paid to the neutralisation of the canal, and a draft convention (which also referred to the New Hebrides question) presented by England to France, was published in the *Times* of Oct. 26th. Up to the end of the year the great Powers had not come to an understanding on the matter of neutrality.

Sugar Bounties, International Conference

ON. In consequence of the urgent representations of persons interested in the sugar trade which has for many years been suffering from severe depression, supposed to be largely aggravated by the prevalent system of bounties, Lord Salisbury took steps to assemble representatives of the great trading countries to consider the bases of an understanding for the suppression of bounties on the exportation of sugar. The Conference met at the Foreign Office in London on 24th Nov. '87, under the presidency of Baron Henry De Worms, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Besides Great Britain there were also represented Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden. At the seventh sitting, on 19th Dec. a protocol was signed, which decisively condemned the whole system of bounties. Not one of the powers refused to sign the protocol, and all the delegates recommend their Governments to legislate for the complete abolition of bounties; and all (except Belgium) agree that the only way in which bounties can be avoided is by a system of manufacturing and refining in bond. The President submitted a convention (which was annexed to the protocol) embodying the proposals in which the delegates concurred for the practical solution of the question, and which they undertook to submit to their respective Governments. It is set forth in the protocol that the various Governments will inform Her Majesty's Government by 1st of March, '88, whether they accept the proposals in principle,

and, if so, what modes they propose to adopt for carrying them out in practice. This done, the Conference will reassemble (on 5th April) to consider the results attained, and to exchange the necessary ratifications of the convention. The following are the articles of the convention: 1. The high contracting parties engage to take or to propose to their respective legislatures such measures as shall constitute an absolute and complete guarantee that no bounty, direct or indirect (*ouverts ou déguisée*), shall henceforth be granted on the exportation of sugar. 2. They engage to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures, the plan of imposing a duty on sugar manufactured or refined in bond, as the only method whereby the total abolition of the bounties in question can be attained, and to extend the same system to the manufacture of glucose and to the extraction of sugar from molasses. 3. Belgium not being in the same position in reference to the application of this system, will maintain the system at present in vogue in that country, with certain modifications—namely, the reduction of the tax from 45 fr. to 25 fr., and the increase of legal yield from 1,500 to 1,700 grammes. (In the protocol, however, the French delegates make the most express reserves in regard to this article, believing that the Belgian proposals do not offer adequate guarantees for the abolition of bounties; and the delegates of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, and Russia adhere to the reserves recorded by France.) 4. There shall be on equal terms admitted to the advantages of the convention the states, or the colonies and foreign possessions of the high contracting parties, which, while not adopting the system mentioned in Art. 2, do not impose duties on sugar, or who do not grant in respect of sugar, raw or refined, which shall hereafter be exported, any drawback, reimbursement, or exemption of duties or of quantities. 5. In case a state which does not now impose duties on sugar should hereafter establish them, such state shall levy these duties on sugar manufactured or refined in bond, or else not give any drawback, reimbursement, or exemption of duties or of quantities. 6. The high contracting parties shall communicate to each other the laws which may already have been made, or which may hereafter be made, in their several states, in reference to the object of the present convention. 7. The states that have not taken part in the present convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request. Such adhesion shall be notified diplomatically to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and by it to the signatory Governments. Of the remaining articles it is necessary only to refer to Art. 9, which provides that the convention shall last for ten years, and thenceforward from year to year, it being open to any of the high contracting parties to withdraw by notification of such intention twelve months before the expiration of the ten years. [The full text of the Protocol and of the Annexes thereto, containing the *Projet de Convention* substantially given above, was published in the *Times* of Dec. 20th, '87.]

Suicide. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Sullivan, Mr. Barry, actor, b. at Birmingham 1824. Made his first appearance on the Cork stage (1840). Though Mr. Sullivan has frequently appeared on the London boards, he is best known in the provinces. His

principal parts are Richelieu, Richard III., and Beverley in *The Gamester*.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, b. in London, 1842. His father was a military band-master. Sullivan, who was a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in 1856, and there completed his musical education. He went to Leipzig from 1858 to 1861. His music to Shakespeare's *Tempest* at once seized public favour on his return in 1862. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," 1864, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," 1869; "Light of the World," 1873), anthems, songs, &c., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. They are uproariously funny, yet elegantly written, and are as yet unique. The first was "Trial by Jury" (1875), followed by "The Sorcerer" (1877), running for 175 nights; "H.M.S. Pinafore" (1878), for 700 consecutive nights, and having probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" (1880); "Patience" (1881); "Iolanthe" (1882); "Princess Ida" (1884); "Mikado" (1885); "Ruddigore" (1887). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. 1886, he set to music an arrangement, by Mr. J. Bennett, of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which must rank among his finest compositions. Sir A. Sullivan received the honour of knighthood (1883), and the Legion of Honour (1878). He is D.C.L. (Oxon. 1876), LL.D. (Camb. 1879), and is one of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

Sulu. A native independent state in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Sulu Islands. A group of the Malay Archipelago, area 950 sq. m., pop. 75,000. Officially a Spanish possession, in reality under various native rulers, Dyaks and others, who are much given to piracy. Herds of elephants are a feature of the group.

Sumatra. A large island of the Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000. The Dutch hold several provinces, and exercise some control over the remaining independent states, of which Acheen, in the north, is most important. Chief Dutch ports are Padang and Benkulen. See JAVA, BORNEO, &c.

Sunday Closing Acts. Acts of this name have been enacted at different times for Ireland and Wales. They provide for the total closing on Sunday of houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor. Such liquor, however, may be retailed to persons living in the house or to *bona-fide* travellers. The law in Wales is permanent, but in Ireland is renewed from year to year. In Ireland the Dublin Police District, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford are excepted from the operation of the Act. But in these places houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor may remain open on Sunday only from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Bills to apply the principle of Sunday Closing to single English counties have been introduced, but none have become law. The Scotch law of licensing contains provisions to the same effect as those of the Sunday Closing Acts so called. "Sunday Magazine, The" (6d. monthly, illustrated). Founded Oct. '64. First editor, Dr. Guthrie, whose aim was to provide bright, cheerful, and inspiring reading for "the best

of days." Assisted by an excellent staff of contributors, the *S. M.* attained great popularity. Under its present editor (the Rev. B. Waugh) it is continued successfully on the same lines, a new and very attractive feature being its regular "Sunday Evenings with the Children." A feature of the *S. M.* is its illustrations.

Sunday Postal Labour. A Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider this subject reported, at the close of the session 1887, that they recommended the discontinuance of the collection and despatch and the delivery on Sunday of books, circulars, and printed matter, other than newspapers, and that the collection and despatch and the delivery of newspapers on Sunday be discontinued in any town where a resolution to that effect should have been passed by two-thirds, constituting a majority of the whole number of the municipal or other local authority, at a meeting called specially for the purpose; or where there is no local authority, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the ratepayers voting in the same manner as is provided by the Free Libraries Acts. In every case of discontinuance a window delivery should be substituted, the hours for such substituted window delivery to be so fixed as to secure the smallest practical amount of Sunday labour compatible with public convenience. A resolution for the establishment or re-establishment of the collection and despatch and the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday should, they consider, be passed by the same body, and by a like majority, before the application was entertained by the authorities. The Committee further recommended that the indoor duties of the Post Office should be so arranged as to relieve all sorting clerks or indoor officials, as far as possible, on alternate Sundays, and that the rural messengers should, by the employment of substitutes at the expense of the Department, be wholly relieved from work on every alternate Sunday.

Sungei Ujong. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session for any service is for the exact period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in committee of supply. The Army and Navy Estimates were each made the subject of an annual explanatory statement until '87, when, at the suggestion of Lord R. Churchill, printed memoranda, prepared by the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, were circulated instead thereof, with a view of giving the Committee of Supply time to make themselves fully acquainted with the nature of the ministerial proposals before they were moved in Committee. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army

(Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulations of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. For the sums voted in supply for the Civil Services during 1887 see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts;

(viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (o) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building.

Suram Pass Tunnel. It was reported in July '87 that the piercing of the tunnel on the line of the Port-Tiflis railway, to "replace" the Suram Pass, had just commenced. To obviate all possible delays, financial and otherwise, it was decided at the outset for the Ministry of Communications to appoint a commission to remain on the spot, and deal with the claims of the contractors, etc. The tunnel will be nearly 2½ miles long, is to be finished in '90, and is estimated to cost £1,000,000 sterling. In November it was reported that, notwithstanding a slight landslip, the operations at the tunnel had made such progress that a distance of more than 900 yards (2,800 feet) had been pierced, and the work would soon begin at the other end.

Surinam. A Dutch colony in Guiana (*q.v.*), South America. Area 46,060 sq. m., pop. 55,531. Capital **Paramaribo**, on the Surinam River. Separated from **British Guiana** by the Corentyn, and from **Guayenne** by the Maroni. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cotton. Ruled by a Governor-general and officials. Trade and industry somewhat backward. Bulk of population are negroes, freed from slavery 1863; repatriation grant £25. Dutch first settled in Guiana in 1580, losing provinces to England 1803.

Sussex Fortnight. The. See HORSE RACING.

Suva. Capital of Fiji (*q.v.*)

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, lying between Natal, the Transvaal, Zululand, and Amatonga. Area 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 40,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Libombo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it. The Swazi are a section of the warlike

Zulu race, and, during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand, were our firm allies. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. But with their customary contempt for treaties and disregard of native rights, the Boers have (1885-6) largely encroached on Swaziland. Umbandine, king of the Swazi, has petitioned for British assistance, and the appointment of a British Resident as his adviser.—'87. Boers threaten to absorb the country. Gold discovered. Negotiations now pending. Affairs connected with those of Natal, Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, Amatongaland, Zululand (*q.v.*).

Sweating System. A report to the Board of Trade on the Sweating System at the East End of London, prepared by Mr. John Burnett, the labour correspondent of the Board, was issued in December last. The report defines the system as one under which sub-contractors undertake to do tailoring work in their own houses or small workshops, and employ others to do it, making a profit for themselves by the difference between the contract prices and the wages they pay their assistants. An informal census, taken by officers of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors five years ago, gave the total of London tailors as 20,000, of whom 15,000 were employed under the sweating system. The object of the sweater being his own gain, the tendency of the system is grind the workers down to the lowest possible limit; and Mr. B. declares that the people employed under such a system "may be said to exist, but cannot by any possibility enjoy life." A feature of the sweating system of late years has been the payment of premiums to sweating masters by foreign immigrants, for the most part Jews, in order that they may be taught some branch of the trade. Mr. B. furnishes an illustration of this from the evidence given at an inquest held a short time ago at the Mile End Workhouse on the body of the child of a Russian Jew. This man had come to London with his wife and six children. He was almost destitute, knew no trade, and could not speak a word of English. His only way into the tailoring trade would have been by the payment of a premium and giving several weeks' work without pay. Some of Mr. B.'s statements, however, as to the grinding tyranny of the system and the wretched condition of its victims were challenged in a letter addressed at the close of last year to some of the London daily papers by the secretaries to two of the Jewish labour organisations of the East End.

Sweden. A kingdom under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, by charter of 1815 indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by council of state, on which both nations are represented. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 139 members (elected by provinces and

municipalities for nine years), the second of 216 members (1 to every 10,000 of population, elected directly for three years). The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated.—**Sweden.** Area, 170,779 sq. m.; pop. 4,600,000. Estimated revenue (87-88) and expenditure, £4,754,000; national debt, £13,656,235. (For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, AND NAVIES, FOREIGN**). The King has right of veto; but if a law be thrice passed by three Storthings separately elected, his veto is overridden. The Norse Constitution of 1814, which vests the legislative power in the Storthing, is elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelssting, composed of one-fourth of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberate, and the measure must be passed by a two-third majority.—**Norway.** Area, 122,869 sq. m.; pop. 1,806,900. Estimated revenue (87-88), £2,433,000; expenditure, £2,461,000; national debt, £5,888,000. The history of the past year (87) has been uneventful. For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, AND NAVIES, FOREIGN**; and for Council, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Swimming. J. Nuttall, Stalybridge, won the **One Mile Open Water Championship**, at Salford Canal, near Bistoll, on Aug. 6th, and is also considered the **amateur champion** at 100, 150, 220, 500, 880, and 1,000 yards. H. G. Schlotel, Surbiton Club, London, swam 440 yards (**Salt Water Championship**) in 6 min. 18 sec., at Southsea, on Aug. 1st. In the **Long Distance Championship** (5½ miles, Putney to Charing-Cross Bridge) A. E. Franco (London) proved successful. W. Reilly (Salford Club) swam 104 yards under water at Stockport (record for an amateur). Among professionals, Haggerty, Collier, and Finney are the most prominent. James Finney stayed under water 4 min. 20½ sec. (record); and also swam 113 yards 1 foot under water (record). The **One Mile Championship** cup was won by J. J. Collier, and he is the recognised champion swimmer.

Swinburne, Mr. Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady J. Henrietta, daughter of Earl of Ashburnham, was b. in London 1837. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford (1857). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," (1861). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism, and led to a species of literary warfare. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay," "Siena, a Poem"; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic in 1870"; "Songs before Sunrise" (1871), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" (1881); "Notes on Charlotte Brontë"; "Poems and Ballads" (and series); "Tristram of Lyonesse" (1882); "A Century of Rondels" (1883); "Life of Victor Hugo" (1886). He has entered with great warmth into the cause of European freedom, and evinced his warm sympathy with all national movements in this direction, as in his "Song of Italy," in which he apostrophises Garibaldi and Mazzini, etc.

Switzerland. A republic composed formerly of several independent allied states, but since

1848 a united confederacy. The constitution of 1848 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton for three years by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation; and (2) a National Council of 145 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. A supreme tribunal, independent of, although elected for six years by the Assembly, adjudicates upon disputes between the federal government and the cantons, the individual cantons, and all appeals civil and criminal. Each canton is sovereign subject to the federal constitution, possessing its local government, varied in detail, but based on the absolute sovereignty of the people; in some of the smaller cantons the whole male population in assembly make their laws and appoint their officials. In the larger cantons the people by universal suffrage appoint representatives. One unique characteristic of the republic, and its cantons is the direct influence exercised by the people, to the consequent exclusion of the representative principle. It is shown in the smaller cantons by the direct popular legislation of the assembled male inhabitants; and in the federation and larger cantons by the almost universal adoption and frequent exercise of the so-called referendum, which may be shortly described as follows: When a law has been passed, the minority (exceeding a certain fixed minimum) is entitled to demand that the law in question shall be submitted to and confirmed by the direct vote of the citizens: e.g., although the constitution abolished capital punishment, it was decided by a popular vote taken in 1871 that each canton should be at liberty to reinstate the infliction of such penalty. There is state religion, but complete religious liberty. The cantons maintain order among the various religious bodies, and no bishopric can be established without the approbation of the republic. Education is free and compulsory. Budget 1887: Revenue, £2,051,500; expenditure, £2,091,270. Debt, £1,319,285, but property of republic is valued at £20,000,000. The united debt of the cantons is about £12,000,000. No standing army permitted by law, but all citizens are liable to serve, and in turn undergo annual military training. The State maintains a highly trained staff and colleges, and in addition military training forms part of the curriculum of every school. The reputation of the Swiss as a warlike nation is deservedly high, and the scientific eminence of the officers is well known. It is estimated that in case of war the confederation could put 250,000 men in the field (see **ARMIES, FOREIGN**). Area 15,892 sq. miles; pop. about 2,900,000. Nothing occurred during 87 to affect the internal condition or external relations of Switzerland. Towards the close of the year the Federal Council agreed to a provisional contract for the repurchase of the North-Eastern Railway by the Confederation. For Council, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Sydney. Capital of New South Wales (q.v.); pop. 332,709; on Port Jackson.

T

Taafe, Count Edward Francis Joseph, in the Austrian peerage, and Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, was b. at Prague Feb. 24th, 1823, and was brought up as a youth along with the present Emperor Francis Joseph. Count Taafe is a descendant of this powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. The present Count was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 1863. In 1867 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of 1866 he served as Minister President, but resumed his former post as Minister of the Interior in the following year. In 1871 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In 1880 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, and since that year he has continued to hold the post without interruption. The distinguishing feature of Count Taafe's Clerical and Federalistic administration has been to give greater weight to the Slav nationalities, especially the Czechs and the Poles, as well as to the Clericals, in the public affairs of the Empire; and to conciliate the divergent nationalities comprising the kingdom.

Tahiti (Society Islands). A Polynesian island belonging to France. Area 453 sq. m., pop. 10,639. Hilly, volcanic, richly fertile, beautiful, with good harbour. Produce pearl-shell, sugar, cocoanut, arrowroot, bêche-de-mer, perfume and dye-woods, etc. Natives very cheerful, sociable, civilised. Consult "South Sea Bubbles," Wallace's "Australasia," Norman's "Colonial France," etc.

Taine, M., French author, philosopher and critic, b. at Vouziers, April 21st, 1828. He received his education at Collège Bourbon, and at the Ecole Normale, in Paris. His first work, "Essai sur l'Intelligence" (1854), was crowned by the Academy. M. Taine's "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," published in 1864, excited a great sensation among the orthodox and Catholic party in France. By the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III. he was appointed Professor of Art and Aesthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. He also wrote "Notes sur l'Angleterre." Translated into English, it has been much read. M. Taine became a member of the Academy in 1880.

Tait, Peter Guthrie, b. at Dalkeith, 1831. Educated at the University of Edinburgh, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Wrangler. One of the authors of "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy," Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was awarded, on November 30th, 1886, a Royal Medal by the Royal Society, London, for his various Mathematical and Physical Researches. He is General Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is joint author with the late Prof. Balfour Stewart of "The Unseen Universe," and amongst his other works are "Recent Discoveries in Natural Philosophy," "Dynamics of a Particle," and "Quaternions."

Tajurah. A bay on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, now belonging to France. Great Britain had claims here, including the islands of **Musha** and **Efat**, but ceded them to France in 1887. On the north side of the bay is **Obock**,

or **Hobok**, acquired by France in 1862, and since enlarged. This territory now comprises sixty-two miles of coast, with a depth of twenty-four miles. Since 1882 strenuous attempts have been made to develop it; and, on the retirement of the Egyptian garrisons, the French flag was hoisted at Tajurah, Sagallo, and elsewhere in the bay. Treaties have also been made with the King of Shoa. But, though Obock is the outlet of trade from Shoa, it lies off the direct commercial route, and has other disadvantages. Its harbour needs very extensive improvements. England and France have agreed to a line of demarcation, beyond which neither agrees not to extend its authority.

Taiwan. See ed. '86.

Tamatawa. Port on east of Madagascar (q.v.).

Taoism. See ed. '86.

Tarawera Eruption. See ed. '87.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass Strait, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 170 miles north to south, and 160 miles west to east, containing 26,215 sq. m., with a population of 137,211. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 29,000, in the south. Second city, **Launceston**. Other towns **Georgetown**, **Longford**, **New Norfolk**, **Mount Bischoff**, **Lefroy**, and **Beaconsfield**. Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Very fertile; mild and salubrious climate; well watered and wooded throughout. Chief rivers, the **Derwent**, **Huon**, and **Tamar**. Coast bold, rocky, with numerous harbours and islands. Country very hilly, peaks attaining 5,000 feet. Much dense heavy forest, containing splendid timber, notably the "Huon pine." Flora very rich, chiefly of Australian type, brilliant with beauty. Fruit attains marvellous perfection of quality and surprising abundance. Fauna includes the "devil," "tiger," wombat, opossum, wallaby, platypus, 150 species of birds, etc. Rabbits a nuisance. Colony famous through Australasia for stud-sheep (Merino) and cattle (Devons). Minerals are gold, silver, tin, copper, iron, bismuth, and coal. Aborigines extinct. The lake and mountain scenery of the centre is very fine. Wealthy Australians visit Tasmania as a sanatorium. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Two elective Houses of Parliament, Legislative Council of 18 members, House of Assembly of 36. Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There are volunteer corps, about 1,000 of all arms, for defence. Batteries defend the Derwent and Tamar estuaries, and there are two torpedo boats. Church of England the dominant religious sect. Education is compulsory and good. Exports chiefly wool, tin, grain, fruit and preserves, hides, gold, etc. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Railways through island 303 miles, 138 being added; coach roads and tramways in settled parts. Telegraphs 2,353 miles. Chief industries, sheep rearing, farming, fruit growing, mining, and timber cutting. There were, in 1885-6, 417,777 acres of land under cultivation; of this wheat occupied 30,266 acres, producing 524,353 bushels, or 174 bushels per acre; oats occupied 29,347 acres, producing 784,325 bushels, or 264 bushels per acre; barley occupied 6,853 acres, producing 176,466 bushels, or 254 bushels

per acre. Most of the remaining cultivated land was fruit-orchards and gardens. There are some 2,000,000 acres of pasturage, supporting 30,000 horses, 150,000 cattle, 1,600,000 sheep, and 70,000 swine. There are not many immigrants into the colony, though the advantages offered are very good. There is much rich land yet unoccupied, and obtainable at cheap rates on deferred payments. Manufactures growing into importance. Settled as penal colony in 1803. Severed from Government of New South Wales in 1825. Convict system abolished 1853, and representative government introduced in 1856. Received a constitution and responsible government in 1871. Consult the official "Progress of the Colony of Tasmania" (Hobart, 1882); also Just's "Tasmaniana," and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library." For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Tattersall's. See ed. '86.

Taxation of Costs. This is the scrutiny by an officer of the Court of the bill of costs of a solicitor. Its object is to prevent excessive charges for legal service. It may take place either in the course of some judicial proceeding, or under the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1843. (1) Taxation of costs in a judicial proceeding is optional where the costs are to be paid by the beaten party, for if he likes he may pay all that is demanded; but it is compulsory when the costs are to be defrayed out of a trust fund or similar property, for the persons interested in the property have a right to protection. (2) Taxation of costs under the Attorneys and Solicitors Act takes place at the request of any one who is dissatisfied with a bill of costs sent in to him by his solicitor. But he cannot insist on the taxation of a bill which he has already paid without protest, or of any bill which he has left unpaid for a year, unless he had special grounds for so doing. If the client applies to have the bill taxed, the solicitor cannot bring an action against him until the taxation is complete. Taxation of costs is performed in the Queen's Bench Division by the Masters, in the Chancery Division by the Taxing Masters; in the Probate Division and in the county courts by the registrars.

Taxes. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Tay Bridge. The great bridge which spanned the Tay fell on Dec. 28th, 1879; but soon afterwards the work of rebuilding was commenced. The new bridge is about two miles long, and contains 85 piers, the site being only 60 feet farther up the river than that of the old erection. Four piers on the south end are within tidal range, the next 23 continue the structure to the south side of the navigable channel, which is spanned by 14 great piers. From the north end of the navigable channel to the Dundee side of the river, 36 piers are erected. Seven piers on land connect the bridge railway with the North British system running into Dundee. The trains are run on the lower portion of the big spans, and the upper boom of the others; the bridge is built with double lines on a steel floor. The height above high-water mark averages about 77 ft. clear under four of the spans in the navigable channel, that of the remaining great spans being 75 to 58 ft. on the north side, gradually growing less; and for some distance on the south side the height is from 64 ft. to 65 ft. The piers are built of cylinders to low-water level, filled with concrete after being imbedded in the river bottom; then follows

brickwork and a superstructure of malleable iron, the shafts being connected by various stays and arches, "the whole superstructure being thus brought into one immediately underneath the girders." Messrs. W. Arrol & Co., Glasgow, are the contractors. On Feb. 26th, '87, the last of the 13 large girders was floated out and placed in position; these girders are 500 tons each in weight, standing 45 feet high. The bridge being reported complete, the directors of the North British Railway visited the work on June 10th. This was followed by the official inspection, which took place on the three days ending June 18th, when Gen. Hutchinson and Col. Rich declared themselves in every way satisfied, and the bridge was declared open for traffic almost immediately.

Tcherniaeff, General Michael Gregorovitch, Russian general, and Commander-in-chief of the Servian army; b. October 24th, 1828. He entered the army in 1847, and was made general during the Crimean war, in which he took an active part. He led afterwards a very active life in the East, where he extended the possessions of the Czar. In 1859, he led the expedition against the Khivans, and in 1864, in spite of immense difficulties, he crossed the desert of Turkestan, and succeeded in joining the force coming from Siberia. He captured Tschengkend (1864), and Taschkend (1865). The Emperor of Russia recognised his services by the gift of a sword of honour; but through pressure from the Western powers he retired. In 1864 he became editor of a Panslavist organ, the *Russki Mir*. He resumed active life in raising Herzegovina in revolt against the Turkish rule, and in consequence of his successful efforts, was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Servian army. Though beaten in 1876, his revolutionary propaganda led to the Russo-Turkish war, concluded in March 1878, when Prince Milan was created King of Servia.

Tea. During the last twenty-five years great changes have taken place in the tea trade. Formerly China held the monopoly in supplying us with tea, but of late years India and Ceylon have become important competitors in the London market. Notwithstanding the great extension of the tea gardens in India and Ceylon, China still supplies the bulk of the tea, although in diminished quantities as compared with former years. In '78-79 164,500,000 lb. were exported from China and Japan to Great Britain, against 145,000,000 lb. in '84-85, or a decline of nearly 12 per cent. During the same period the exports from India, Ceylon, and Java to Great Britain increased from 33,000,000 lb. in the former year to 68,000,000 in the latter, or more than 100 per cent. The inferior quality of some of the China teas which arrived in London during the last four or five years materially served to increase the popularity of the Indian and Ceylon growths. Complaints as to the growing inferiority of the Chinese exports having reached the Chinese Government, an official circular was addressed to the Tea Guild of Shanghai, drawing attention to the growing perils and the importance of not adding serious things to the teas. The effect of the Government edicts was apparent in '86, for the teas which arrived in London during that summer were admittedly superior to any received since 1865. With regard to the competition between Indian and China teas, the Chinese have the advantage of abundance of cheap labour, a suitable climate, and the inherited

skill of the old tea planters, which will enable them always to produce good teas at moderate prices. Besides, as long as the tendency continues in England to purchase the poorer teas because they are cheap, there is not much fear of China teas being entirely excluded by the imports from our Indian possessions. Consumption has considerably increased during the last fifteen years—which is no doubt due to the fall in the value of tea, helped to some extent by the spread of temperance. In '70 the average price of good sound Congou in bond was 1s. per lb., while in '82-83 it fell to 4d. In those years the total imports into this country amounted to 222,000,000 lb. and 275,212,000 lb. respectively, and the home consumption rose to 170,813,000 lb. Thirty years ago we used about 63,000,000 lb. of tea, the amount consumed being a trifle over 24 lb. per head, while the duty was about 1s. 6d. per lb., and the average price of the imports about 1s. 3d. per lb. At the present time we are using about 183,600,000 lb., or 5 lb. per head, the duty being 6d. per lb. Of the teas that are imported into the United Kingdom 90 per cent. come to London to be sold. The tea season commences in the middle of the summer, when the new teas picked in China in April and May arrive in the Thames. Indian teas come later, and are in full supply during August and September. As the teas arrive they are conveyed to a warehouse, where the various consignments have to be classified and catalogued, preparatory to being sold. At the opening of the season the distribution is sometimes very rapid. The tea is catalogued as fast as possible, and is often in the hands of retail dealers within a fortnight from the time the cargo arrives in London. The total import of tea into this country during the calendar year '87 was 222,763,287 lb., of which 119,739,116 lb. came from China, and 97,830,117 from the East Indies.

Teachers' Guild, The. has been recently established to protect the interests of the scholastic profession. It possesses already a roll of 2,500 members. Rules for safeguarding the right of its members have been drawn up; and at the recent Conference (Jan. '88) it was resolved that registration of some kind was a desideratum. Other proposals were made and agreed to. Especial stress was laid on the necessity of adapting education to the commercial requirements of the age—a recommendation by Miss Hughes of Cambridge relative to the Swedish method of girls' education.

"Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, The." The manuscript which bears the above title was discovered by Philotheus Bryennios, bishop of Nicomedia, in the library of the Patriarch of Jerusalem at Constantinople, and published by him in 1883 with full prolegomena and notes. It is remarkable that the book should have been so long unnoticed, when we reflect that it was well known to students that a lost book bearing this title was current in the early Christian Church, and that the library in which it lies has been visited frequently by distinguished Western scholars. The reason of this oversight lies, partly in the smallness of the tract in question, which is imbedded in a collection of early patristic matter, so that it escaped the notice of its discoverer until he had spent some years over the rest of the book. The interest aroused by its publication (although somewhat less in England than elsewhere) has been universal, and the book has been translated

into almost all the European languages (Danish, Swedish, Russian, etc.) Nor is this difficult to understand, for the tract is at once the earliest book of Church discipline known, probably the most ancient testimony of the currency of the Scriptures of the New Testament; and certainly it affords a most remarkable verification of the accuracy of modern critical methods, since an attempt had been made by a learned German scholar (Krautitzky) to reconstruct the book by means of later compilations in which it had been imbedded, and with singular success. The antiquity of the book is determined from the following considerations: although the MS. which contains it was only written in the eleventh century (A.D. 1056), the text of which the MS. is a copy is found to be quoted by almost all the early Fathers, from the middle of the second century onwards. It may be taken as proved that it is quoted by Hermas and Barnabas, both of which writers have often been ascribed to the first century, by Clement of Alexandria, who quotes it as Scripture, about the close of the second century, by the compiler of the seventh book of the Apostolical Constitutions, and a number of other early writers, including the author of the "Questions ad Antiochum," Ps. Athanasius "De Virginitate," Ps. Athanasius "Syntagma Doctrinae," etc. The tract cannot, therefore, be dated very late in the second century, and may well be put much earlier. The locality of its production is a matter more in debate; it may, however, be taken for granted that the question lies between two localities—either Syria or Egypt. No substantial reason has been shown for assigning the book to any other quarter, and for either of these there are weighty arguments to be adduced. The most important English work on the "Teaching" is a volume of lectures recently issued by Dr. Charles Taylor (Master of St. John's College, Cambridge), in which will be found a very powerful statement of the antiquity of the book, and a suggestion (which has also been made in other quarters) that it is really based upon an earlier book of doctrine and discipline employed by Jewish propagandists for the instruction of their Gentile converts. Everything that can be said in favour of the high antiquity of the book from external criticism is abundantly confirmed by the study of the Christian teaching and practice involved, which are, to say the least, very elementary, and, if no other sources of Christian literature were accessible, would lead us to say that the primitive Christians believed in being and doing good, and in the approach of the Second Advent. The book is certainly written before the cessation of the primitive "common meal" or *agape*, and earlier than the establishment of episcopacy. On this last point Bishop Lightfoot expressed himself as follows to the Church Congress of 1884:—"When our author wrote, 'bishop' still remained a synonym for 'presbyter,' and the episcopal office, properly so called did not exist in the district in which he lived. . . . Such a document cannot but reflect fairly well the beliefs and usages of the writer's age and country." Consult "The Teaching of the Apostles," by J. R. Harris.

Tea Duties. See ed. '86.

Tea Room Party. See ed. '86.

Technical Education. Specific instruction required by every person engaged in a particular occupation, in addition to the general

education needed, more or less, by all the citizens of a state. In the learned professions this special training is still carefully attended to, as it used to be for all handicraftsmen. But of late years, owing to the introduction of machinery, the growth of large firms, and the establishment of great workshops, the technical training of artisans has, in most trades, become almost nil; while in nearly all other occupations, agricultural operations, engineers' labourers, domestic duties, etc., there has never been any pretence of systematic training for the life-work required. Within the past ten years a considerable amount of interest has been manifested in the technical training of artisans, and large sums have been, and are being, expended in providing for them such instruction as the leading men interested in the subject are beginning to perceive is absolutely necessary. Private manufacturers and public authorities on the Continent have been much in advance of England in establishing good technical schools for apprentices and journeymen. The basis of all technical education lies in the proper instruction of youths. This was formerly secured by a universal system of apprenticeship, with careful provision for due instruction and supervision in their indentures. That system, in most trades, has broken down. Even where it still nominally exists, scarcely any provision is made for teaching a lad his trade even by "rule of thumb," still less for teaching it scientifically; and he has to pick up what knowledge he can by watching and "guessing," sometimes by "treating" a journeyman or foreman. Too often he is kept in one or two grooves during the whole time of his real or nominal apprenticeship, because his labour is thus made more profitable to his master. One of the remedies proposed is the revival of strictly indentured apprenticeships, whereby the master is compelled to see that the apprentice regularly attends technical classes so many hours a week, and passes an examination at the end of his time, as in Germany, before his indentures are given up to him. In his possession, they then become a certificate for life of his having had a thorough training for his trade. The two chief requirements for securing efficient elementary technical instruction are: First, to employ as teachers men who, to practical knowledge learnt at the bench, in the workshop, factory, or farm, add a thorough acquaintance with the scientific or artistic principles which underlie the practice of their trade; and, secondly, to make instruction in the methods of applying those principles to the actual materials employed in their trade (that is, making models to scale, performing experiments, etc.), to the practical manipulation, in fact, of those materials—a main element in their teaching. For more advanced teaching men of higher scientific attainments are required. It must be distinctly understood that no class-room teaching can be a substitute for workshop training, but that no workshop can give either the scientific knowledge, or its ready application to material, without which all specific trade faculty is merely empirical, rule of thumb, and guess-work. The knowledge picked up at random in the "hurry and drive" of the modern workshop is available at the best only for a particular job, and gives no general principles for the accurate, speedy, and economical execution of other jobs.

It is a system as wasteful for the employer as it is clumsy and tedious for the workman, and places the productions of British industry at a great disadvantage in competition with foreign manufactures. The first institution in this kingdom to introduce a sound system of technical education for mechanics was the **Artisans' Institute** in St. Martin's Lane, London, founded in 1874. Its technical classes were transferred in 1881 to the Finsbury College of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Other somewhat similar classes have since been established at the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, in Regent Street; the People's Palace; and other places. In Manchester, Nottingham, and other towns, the principles above described are taking root. A great impetus to technical education has been given by the report and "evidence" presented to Parliament by a Royal Commission appointed, in 1881, The City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education is carrying on with valuable results the work for which it was established in London and in the provinces.

Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, '87. enables a school board, or a combination of boards, to provide a technical school for its district and pay the expenses out of the school fund; but payment of the expense of providing a school may, with the consent of the department, be spread over a number of years, and money may be borrowed for the purpose.

Teetotalism. For concise history see ed. '87; and consult "The Dawn and Spread of Teetotalism" (Livesey's Temperance Tract Depot, 51, Tithebarn Street, Preston); "The Temperance Movement" (Ward, Lock, & Co.). See TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

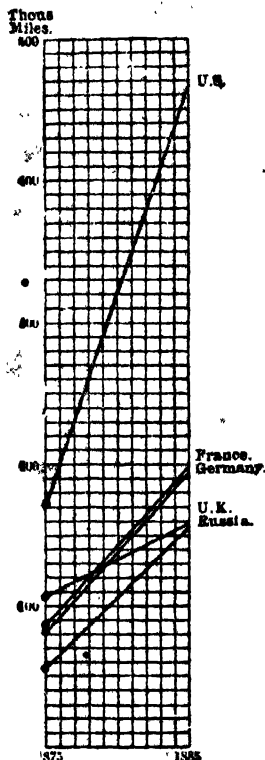
Tehuacan Ship Railway. This is a scheme for crossing the isthmus between North and South America by constructing a novel line in Mexican territory with appliances for conveying ships bodily from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Mr. (or Captain) Eads suggested the project in the first instance; and in contradistinction to the Panama Canal (*q.v.*), the idea met with, and still retains, considerable favour in the United States. (For earlier details see ed. '87.) At Midsummer '86 a report of the Committee of the United States Senate was issued strongly in favour of the Ship Railway Bill. In a discussion on the general question of the control of the means of transit across the isthmus, arising on the bill on Feb. 6th and 7th, '87, the Senate were strongly urged to secure the prior authority. The bill, as amended, passed the Senate on Feb. 17th, by 46 votes to 7. This authorised the incorporation of James B. Eads and 80 other persons as the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railroad Co., the capital stock not to exceed 100,000,000 dollars. When 10 per cent. was subscribed and 10 per cent. paid in the directors were to be elected, the stock subscribed for not to be assignable until the paid in capital amounted to 5,000,000 dollars. The charter is to expire if these requirements are not complied with in two years. On March 8th Capt. J. B. Eads died at Nassau, New Providence. A meeting of the Company was held on July 26th, at Pittsburgh, Pa., when various methods were discussed, and one of the 80 shareholders elected as a director in the room of the late Capt. Eads. Towards the end of October it was reported that the Company were about to take out a charter under the laws of New York State to carry the project out; and

as soon as this had been obtained and final financial arrangements made, work would be begun. According to the originator of the scheme the work could be completed in three or four years, and all the plans, profiles, and designs were completed during his lifetime.

Telegraph Address. Abbreviated. See POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph Convention, International. See POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs, Recent growth of. Miles of wire in 1875 and 1885.



Final Numbers (for 1885).

U.S.	462.2 thous.
France	186.3 "
Germany	184.4 "
U.K.	158.5 "
Russia	154.4 "

—*Statesman's Year Book.*

Telegraphs may be dated from 1837.

Telephone. An instrument by means of which any utterance of the human voice can be transmitted to a distance. Preece has divided these apparatus into two categories—those used for the transmission of music, "tone" telephones; and those employed for conversation. See ed. '86.

Tell el Basta. See EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Tell el Yahodyeh. See EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Telephage. A system for the automatic transport of goods by means of electricity. See ed. '86.

Tembuland. In Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*). Temperance. See ed. '86.

Temperance Hospital, London. Originated in 1873, at 112, Gower Street, into which the first patient was admitted Oct. (th. Only 17 in-patients could be admitted at one time, but in 1881 a spacious building in the Hampstead Road for the reception of 54 in-patients was opened by the late Sir W. McArthur, then Lord Mayor; since which time another section has been opened by the Bishop of London (Oct. 1885), so that the hospital can now accommodate at once upwards of 120 patients; but only about 70 beds are in use, the income being insufficient to open a larger number at present. There is also an out-patients' department, where more than 3,000 new patients are treated annually. Down to April 30th, 1887, the number of in-patients had been 4,160, and out-patients 25,385. The deaths had been 240—a mortality of only 6 per cent. This hospital exists for the treatment of medical and surgical cases without alcohol; and though alcohol may be given in "exceptional cases," under strict conditions, only four cases of the kind have occurred, and in no case was the patient benefited. £56,500 has been received for purchase and building purposes, and the annual income now required is above £5,000. President, The Duke of Westminster; Chairman, Mr. T. Cash; Treasurer, Mr. J. Hughes; Sec., Mr. T. Mundy. Visiting physicians—Dr. J. Edmunds, Dr. R. J. Lee, and Dr. J. J. Ridge; Visiting surgeon, Mr. A. Pearce Gould, M.S.

Temperance Organisations. British Temperance League (see TEMPERANCE), 1835; annual income, £2,000; organ, *Advocate*; offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield. Western Temperance League—income, £1,700; organ, *Herald*; offices, Redlands, Bristol. United Kingdom Alliance (*q.v.*) National Temperance League, formed 1856, of National Temperance Society, started 1842, and London Temperance League; income, with National Temperance Tract Depot, £11,230; organ, *Record*; offices, 337, Strand, London, W.C. United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 1855, has affiliated, with its county, district, or town Unions, 11,400 societies, having 1,414,900 members; income, £5,350; organ, *Champion*; offices, 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Midland Temperance League, 1857; income, £500. North of England Temperance League, 1858. Independent Order of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and two Sons of Phoenix Orders are temperance sick benefit societies. The first, established 1855, has a membership of 95,000; capital, £350,000; organ, *Rechabite Magazine*; offices, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester. The members of the Sons number 110,000; capital, £62,660; organ, *Son of Temperance*; offices, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting. Good Templary (*q.v.*) Sunday Closing Association, 1866; income, £3,000; organ, *Reporter*; offices, 14, Brown Street, Manchester. In Scotland—in addition to Highland Temperance League—the Scottish Temperance League, 1844, income £6,668, *League Journal*, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow; Scottish Permissive Bill Association, income £3,163, *Reformer*, 112, Bath Street, Glasgow;

the Irish Temperance League, income £2,070, *Irish League Journal*, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast; Irish Temperance Association, *Banner*, Eustace Buildings, Dublin. Church of England Temperance Society: income, £9,500; offices, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.; organ, *Chronicle*; heads list of denominational societies, among which are the Congregational and Baptist Associations; Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Bible Christian, Swedenborgian, and Friends' Societies; and Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic Leagues, some of which have official organs.—The Medical Temperance Society, British Women's Temperance Association, Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission (*q.v.*), and Young Abstinents' Union, have each papers of their own. To these may be added the National Deaf and Dumb, Travellers', Police, Cab-drivers', Soldiers', and English and Scotch Railway Temperance Societies. The Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and the National Temperance Federation (Offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield), have been recently formed, twenty-five national societies being affiliated with the latter, which has been chiefly engaged in parliamentary work. In London, the Temperance Permanent Building Society has probably advanced over £3,000,000 since 1854; and the Artisans' and General Dwelling Company, now in its twentieth year, has built over 4,000 houses on its estates in the suburbs, where no licences are allowed. During the past few years several Inebriates' Homes have been opened in different parts of the country. Consult the Organs and Annual Reports of the various Organisations.

Temperance Orphanage. See GOOD TEM-PLAR ORDER.

"Temple Bar Magazine." (Monthly, *rs.*). Founded in 1860 (and since incorporated with *Bentley's Miscellany*). Originally edited by Mr. George Augustus Sala, and published in Fleet Street (whence its name). Mr. S. was succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Edmund Yates, and in '66 the publishing office was transferred to New Burlington St. The name of the third (and present) editor is not attached to the cover of the magazine, but it is an open secret that for the last twenty years the editorial chair has been occupied by Mr. George Bentley, the head of the Queen's Publishing House. Generally avoiding politics and science, the pages of this magazine are more usually devoted to biographical sketches, fiction by the principal writers of the day, essays on general literature, and occasional short poems. Office, 8, New Burlington St. W.

Temple, Inner and Middle. See INNS OF COURT.

Tenant-right. A right of property in his farm given to the agricultural tenant by the custom of the country. This right may be resolved into two elements: (1) the right to improvements executed by the tenant and his predecessors; (2) a right not to be disturbed in the holding is so long as the rent is paid. Where tenant right exists, it sold by an outgoing, and bought by an incoming, tenant. The landlord may, indeed, refuse to accept the purchaser as his new tenant, but only on some reasonable ground, such as a want of capital or skill. The best-known example is the Ulster tenant-right. This has been sold often for half and sometimes for as much as

the full fee-simple of the farm. Rights similar to the Ulster tenant-right had been established by custom in various parts of Ireland before the Irish Land Act of 1870 gave them the sanction of positive law. In England, where permanent improvements are commonly made by the landlord, and eviction is not frequent, there is practically nothing which answers to the Ulster tenant-right. Where tenant-right prevails there is practical fixity of rents, and thus the value of the tenant-right varies with the fluctuations of agricultural prosperity. The Irish Land Act of 1881, by fixing rents, has established a legal tenant-right all over Ireland.

Tenants, Various Kinds of. See LAND QUESTION.

Tenniel, John, artist, was born (1820). Showing an early taste for art, he may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall (1845), and painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster; but has only produced a few pictures since, and those chiefly for private collections. In 1851 Mr. Tenniel joined the staff of *Punch*, and has since been a valued contributor to that periodical, besides illustrating a great many books.

Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron (creat. 1884); son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire; b. at Somersby, Aug. 6th, 1809. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon (1855); has been Poet Laureate (*q.v.*) since 1850. Lord Tennyson, as the chief of English lyric poets, has acquired a wide reputation not only in England, but also in other countries. His first work was a poem, "Timbuctoo," in blank verse, which gained for him the Chancellor's medal. This was followed (1830) by "Poems chiefly Lyrical," "Poems," in 2 vols. (1842), "The Princess" (1847), "May Queen," and "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam"—a tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, son of the historian (1850); his other chief works being "Maud" (1855), "Idylls of the King" (1858), "Enoch Arden" (1864), "The Holy Grail" (1869), "The Widdow, or the Songs of the Wren" (1870), "Gareth and Lynette" (1872), "Queen Mary" (1875), "Harold" (1876), "The Cup" (1881), "The Promise of May" (1882), "The Cup and the Falcon" (1884), "Becket" and "Tiresias" (1885), "Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After" (1885), "Jubilee Ode" (1887). Lord T. has for many years resided at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. Alfred, Lord T. is the title by which he prefers to be known.

Terriss, William (*nom de théâtre*), was b. in London (1849), and is a nephew of the eminent historian George Grote. Entering the Royal Navy, he served as midshipman in different parts of the world for two years. Before he fairly settled down to the theatrical profession Mr. Terriss seems to have led a chequered and adventurous life, sometimes on the boards in England, at other times stock raising in North or South America. Had Mr. Terriss been successful in sheep-farming the British stage would have been *minus* a most excellent actor. After a creditable theatrical career, he made a decided impression in his impersonation of "Squire Thornhill" in Mr. Wills's "Olivia," 1878. His next important engagement was with Mr. Irving's Lyceum company, in which, for some seasons, he played leading parts, only

severing that connection recently. At present Mr. Terriss takes the principal character in Pettitt and Grundy's drama "Bells of Haal-mere," now running at the Adelphi.

Terry, Edward, originally made his mark in Shakespearean parts at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, under the late Charles Calvert, his greatest success being the Clown in "Antony and Cleopatra." Mr. T.'s first appearance at a West End theatre, the Lyceum, was in the character of the Grave-digger, in *Hamlet*. Since then, besides playing in numerous burlesques, he has created parts in comedies by Byron, Burnand, Reece, A. W. Rivers, etc., etc. He is now the *Lessee and Manager of Terry's Theatre*, Strand, which is built on the site of the celebrated "Coal Hole," once well known in London; and is playing in a piece by Mr. David D. Lloyd and himself—"The Woman Hater."

Terry, Miss Ellen, b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848; made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearean revivals in 1858, playing the parts of Mamilus in "The Winter's Tale," and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She made her *début* in London, March 1863, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. 1864, played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. 1869, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London; and in the December following played Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew," on which occasion she first acted with Mr. Irving. In Jan. 1868 she again retired from the stage, and did not reappear until 1874, when she took the character of Philippa Chester in Charles Reade's "Wandering Hare." She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia; and from thence she went to the Court Theatre, where, amongst other characters, she represented Liban Vavasseur in "New Men and Old Acres," and Olivia in W. G. Wills' play of that name. On Dec. 30th, 1878, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of *Hamlet*, "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram." On May 27th, 1886, "Olivia" was revived by Mr. Irving, with Miss Terry in her original character, whilst one of her greatest successes was that of Marguerite in W. G. Wills' play of "Faust." Miss Terry has been twice married, and is now a widow, her second husband dying in 1885. Miss T. is now on tour with Mr. Irving's company in America.

Tewfik Pasha. Mohammed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, b. in 1852. He is the eldest son of Ismail Pasha, who was obliged to abdicate the throne of Egypt by France and England (1879). Tewfik succeeded his father, and his reign has been marked by troublous events. Arabi Pasha endeavoured to overthrow European control in the affairs of Egypt, and forming a conspiracy amongst the Egyptian officers, he led them to

open rebellion. Difficulties and complications with the Powers ensued, and the combined fleets of England and France were sent to Alexandria, and the city bombarded by the British fleet (July 1882). England then commenced military operations in Egypt, and Tewfik placed himself under her protection. The events of the war were fatal to Arabi Pasha, who was exiled. Tewfik Pasha is the *protégé* of England, by whom at present the affairs of Egypt are supervised.

"Thackeray's Letters." (Smith, Elder.) A collection of letters addressed by Mr. Thackeray to Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield, between whom there existed a warm friendship for several years, was published in *Scribner's Magazine* during '87, and excited widespread interest and enthusiasm. They constituted a positive revelation of the great novelist, throwing a totally fresh light—and that wholly amiable and honourable—on many points of his character. Their value, therefore, was almost inestimable. They afterwards appeared in volume form, and gave rise to a correspondence in the *Standard* of a painful character between Mr. George Smith—the much respected head of the firm by which the book was published—and a son of Mrs. Brookfield.

Thames and New Haven Ship Canal. In September '87 attention was called to a project suggested by a Mr. H. W. Crylls to construct a ship canal between the Thames and New Haven, the opening into the former river being near Woolwich and the Albert Docks. It is stated that the country to be passed through offers no great difficulties, and that the scheme would not be a costly one. Nothing definite seems to have been done in the matter so far, but the idea, it is said, has been received with favour in some quarters, although sharply criticised in others.

Thee-Baw-Meng, the last King of Burmah, ascended the throne by proclamation, September 19th, 1879, at the age of eighteen. He is the son of the late King **Meng-Dun-Meng**. At the conclusion of the British expedition up the Irrawaddy (1885) (see BURMAH), and on the occupation of Mandalay, Colonel Sladen, the political agent and the other officers proceeded to arrest Thee-Baw. He was removed with the chief queen and queen-mother, and interned at Arcot, Madras. A telegram dated Madras, April 11th, 1886, stated that the ex-King had been taken to Ratanagerry, in the Bombay Presidency. Under date Jan. 8th, '88, it was reported from Calcutta that Thee-Baw was about to be removed to the fort of Sattara, in consequence of indisposition.

Theistic Church. See ed. '86.

Thibet. A country occupying the tableland north of the central and eastern portion of the Himalaya, computed to have an area of 651,500 sq. miles, and a pop. of 6,000,000. It has been more or less dependent upon China at all times; but the despatch of a Chinese army in 1713 to rescue it from the Eleuths, and of another force in 1792 to repel a Gorkha invasion, gave the dependency of Thibet on China a practical meaning which it had not previously possessed. The nominal ruler of the country is the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa, on the Sanpou; while another Lama, called the Teshu, exercises a powerful spiritual influence in the southern part of the country. His capital is Shigatze. The real ruler of the country is, however, the Chinese Amban, who is in direct

communication with the Emperor at Pekin. Our recent knowledge of Thibet is derived from the journeys of the two native explorers Nain-Sing and A. K.; but the earlier English travellers, Mr. Bogle, Captain Turner, and Mr. Thomas Manning, left the most interesting information we possess about this state and its inhabitants. The French missionaries, Hur and Gabet, who visited Lhasa thirty years after Manning's departure, added some graphic details. The principal trade of Thibet is that in brick tea with western China, valued at half a million sterling; but the indirect trade with India through Nepal is equally considerable. Great hopes were indulged as to the development of commercial relations between Bengal and Thibet, through the instrumentality of Mr. Colman Macaulay's mission to Pekin; and it was expected that the additional article of the Chefoo Convention would be at last practically carried out. The question of land relations between India and China is a great problem, which will not be settled at any one point until a uniform policy has been agreed upon wherever the two empires touch. The Macaulay mission above referred to reached Darjeeling early in 1886, and it was expected to go forward in the summer. A delay, however, arose, and the party were kept waiting in the border town till July, when (29th) it was announced, along with the statement of the agreement with China on the Burmese question (see BURMAH), that the expedition to Thibet was to be countermanded, owing to the local difficulties feared by China, which country, however, promised to promote the trade. It has since been alleged that Mr. Macaulay's *entourage* was too imposing. Although the year '87 did not see the formal entrance of any British mission into Thibet, chiefly through the difficulty of overcoming the jealousy and suspicion of the Chinese *ambans*, European exploration was not idle. Col. (now Gen.) Prjevalsky in previous years had made himself familiar, on the Russian behalf, with the northern portions of the country, and it was announced from St. Petersburg (Jan. 31st) that the Tzar had ordered the striking of a special gold medal for presentation to that officer by the Imperial Academy of Sciences as "the first explorer of the natural history of Central Asia"; further, that the Grand General Staff had decided to call one of the mountain ranges he discovered by his name. About the same date the *European Messenger* published a long account of the general's fourth journey, in which he expatiated much on Russia's influence with the Chinese Asiatics, although he admitted that the feeling was not pronounced in Thibet, where the White Tzar was not so well known. An Englishman, Mr. A. D. Carey, B.C.S., meanwhile had also visited a region which he described as "Round Chinese Turkestan and along the Northern Frontier of Tibet," in a paper read by his brother before the *Royal Geographical Society* (Nov. 28th). Mr. Carey left Simla in the latter part of May '85, to spend two years' leave on the journey, picked up Mr. Ney Elias, the well-known explorer in these countries and British Commissioner of Ladakh, and also a Mr. Daglakh, who acted as interpreter. The caravan consisted of 31 men and 49 ponies; and the party when at Khoten, a manufacturing town of Chinese Turkestan, very nearly came across Prjevalsky. Mr. Carey returned to Simla on May 27th, '87, having exceeded his

leave by one day only. Some details of Thibetan exploration of another character came to light in the Report of the India Survey Department, published about last midsummer, for the year '85-6. Two native explorers—M. H. and R. N. were sent into Thibet, the latter, after being once driven back and once arrested, succeeding in completing 280 miles of new survey. To complete this portion of the subject it will be interesting to add that at the end of '87 it was stated that the Rev. Dr. Landsell, the well-known traveller in Siberia, was about to undertake a journey similar to that of Mr. Carey; but he may, if possible, penetrate to China proper, and come home *via* Pekin. With regard to Thibet's relations with India and her immediate neighbours, Sir J. Fergusson, in answer to Mr. G. W. Balfour, stated in the House of Commons, on March 7th, that they had erected a fort in the Jelepala pass, on the direct road from Sikhim, owing to some frontier squabble. The peculiar and apparently undefinable claims of Chinese suzerainty over Thibet, and actually over Nepal beyond the Himalaya on the west, were well illustrated in an article in the *Times* of July 25th, which brought forth an interesting letter (published Sept. 22nd) from Mr. Girdlestone, the British Resident in Nepal (Khatmandu, Aug. 24th). Whatever may be China's real power in the matter, England recognised her influence in the Burmah and Thibet convention signed at Pekin on July 24th, the ratifications of which were exchanged in London Aug. 25th. In Article IV. of this document England practically agrees to withdraw the Macaulay Mission, as inquiry "has shown the existence of many obstacles"; at the same time the Chinese promise to do what they can to further inquire into the matter and encourage trade. Another frontier difficulty was reported on Oct. 30th. It appears that the Rajah of Sikhim, whose mother and wife are Thibetans, went to reside at Chumbi in that country, and complaints were made from his own capital, Tumloong, to the British Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Paul) at Darjeeling, that Thibetan intriguers were interfering in the affairs of the State. This officer appears to have paid a visit to Sikhim, but returned in November without succeeding in persuading the rajah to return to Tumloong. About this time large quantities of excellent Thibetan wool were being brought into Darjeeling, selling at 16 to 18 (rupees per maund of 80 lb. From Calcutta (Nov. 20th) it was reported that the returns of trade between Bengal and the countries of Nepal, Thibet, Sikhim, and Bhotan for the fiscal year showed an increase of 6'22 per cent., the imports amounting to nearly 1 crore 10 lakhs, and exports to nearly 60 lakhs. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in December appealed to the Government to hasten the opening up of the Thibetan trade *via* Darjeeling in preference to the Nepal route and passes. It was reported at Calcutta, Jan. 9th, '88, that Thibetans were entering Sikhim in large numbers, and it was suggested that the Indian Government would probably consider it necessary to send a force there without delay. Under date Jan. 12th it was reported from Bombay that the Rajah of Sikhim had returned from Thibet, but that the unsettled state of affairs still continued.

"Thistle, The." See YACHTING.
Thistle, Knight of the Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687. Its abbreviation is K.T.; its badge a green

ribbon, with motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" ("None annoys me with impunity"). There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign.

Thomas, William L., was b. 1830. In early life studied engraving in Paris and Rome, under his brother, the late Mr. G. H. Thomas. Visited America, and started there the first illustrated American paper. On returning to England entered into business as a wood-engraver. In 1869 the *Graphic* was launched under Mr. Thomas's direction, of which he is still managing director. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Thomson, Sir William, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., b. at Belfast, 1824. Educated at Glasgow University, whither his father had removed, and Cambridge, where he graduated (1845) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow (1846), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* (1846), to which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers have been of the greatest service. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Sir W. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known. He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Sir William has received many honours and acknowledgments of his scientific skill. Was President of the British Association at Edinburgh (1871), and President of the section of mathematical and physical science at York (1881), where he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect. Knighted in 1866. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "*Natural Philosophy*."

Thorburn, Robert, A.R.A., miniature painter, d. Nov. 3rd, 1885. He was b. at Dumfries in 1818. Studied art at Edinburgh, under the well-known portrait painter Sir W. Allan; carried off the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, and proceeded to London, where he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He was a constant exhibitor at the Academy, and was elected A.R.A. in 1848. He gained the first gold medal at the great Paris Exhibition of 1855, and was elected an hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Thorough Bass. The art of denoting chords by means of figures and other signs marked under or over the bass thus called. This term is also used in the same sense as Harmony—that is, to denote the science which treats of the formation and progression of chords. It is also used to denote the art of playing from a figured bass. As used in the first sense given above, it is a kind of musical shorthand, useful, but rather vague. It was invented in Italy about the year 1600. The first work on the subject published in England was by Matthew Lock. For figuring of chords see ed. '86.

Thought-Reading. A branch of the art of mesmeric influence the exponents of which

profess, while blindfolded, and ostensibly without the aid of confederates, or collusion with the object of their skill, to find articles hidden during the professor's absence; to give the numbers of bank notes, and various other clever tricks. See ed. '86.

"Time," a monthly magazine (1s.). Contains a serial novel, with articles on subjects of social, political, and general interest. In addition, a summary of the political events for the month is given, with reviews of current literature, and a classified bibliography of the best new books published each month. (New series, 1885.) Editor, Mr. W. Sichel. Office, 6, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Time, "Standard." See UNIVERSAL PRIME MERIDIAN, also ed. '86.

"Times, The," is the representative English political daily paper. It was first published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, on January 1st, 1785, at 25d., which name was changed to *The Times* on January 1st, 1788.

Editors and Years of Appointment.

Dr. Stoddart (retired)	1812
Thomas Barnes (died)	1817
J. I. Delane (retired)	1841
Professor Thomas Chenery	1877
G. E. Buckle (present Editor)	1884

Besides containing political and general information from the best and most reliable sources, its columns treat of every topic of social, literary, and artistic interest. A series of contributions entitled "*Parallelism and Crime*," and "*A Visit to the States*," appeared during '87, and *Letters from Wales* are now being published. The Centenary of *The Times* occurred on Jan. 1st. Letters of congratulation were sent from all parts of the world to the proprietors. "*The Mail*," published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times*. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the parliamentary debates, law reports, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. Palmer's "*Index to The Times*" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Timor. An island of the Malay Archipelago. Area about 25,000 sq. m. Part belongs to Holland—capital Kupang; part to Portugal—capital Dely. Products, etc., similar to Java. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Tin. Cornwall is said to have been the source from whence the Tyrians obtained their tin in the time of King Solomon, and in fact to have held the lead in supplying Europe with the metal. She, however, no longer holds the sway, as the annual output amounts only to some 9,300 tons, or about half the quantity which is now received in England from the Straits. The sources from whence the supplies are now obtained are Australia, the Straits Settlement, Banca, and Billiton. The production of the two former is for the most part sent to England, and that of the two latter goes to Holland, where it is disposed of periodically by public sale. It is stated that eastern tin first arrived in Europe about 1715, but the exact date is not known. The importation of foreign and colonial tin has been steadily increasing since '20, when the quantity which came to this country was only 65 tons. Up to '71 the annual import did not exceed 3,000 tons; but since that time it has rapidly increased until it reached 26,079 in '84. Last year the total importation amounted to 25,927 tons, of which

£2,178 came from the Straits; and in consequence of the high prices ruling during the latter part of '87 the production is being rapidly augmented in this colony. The supply of tin being confined to few centres, large speculative transactions can be carried out by syndicates, who are enabled to manipulate the market by buying up nearly the whole of the available stock. Sudden and extraordinary movements are thus brought about, as for instance in '82, when the price fell suddenly from £114 per ton to £88; or again, in '87, when the price was run up from £107 to £168 in the space of three months,—a quotation never previously touched. The total stocks in Europe and afloat at the beginning of this year ('88) was 15,006 tons, and the value £167, against 8,459 tons at the commencement of '87, when the price was £99 10s. See MINING, and TRADE OF '87.

Tirard, M., first Prime Minister of France under President Carnot, who having failed to obtain a premier in the ranks of what may be called professional statesmen, turned in his difficulties to M. Tirard, who is a man of pretensions, and, as he says himself, "not a politician by profession, but a man of business." M. T. was b. at Geneva of French parents in '27. He is a jeweller by trade, and was an ardent, though almost unknown, Republican. He was elected a deputy in '71, was one of the representatives of Paris '76 to '84, when he passed to the Senate. In '79 he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and subsequently Minister of Finance, which post he now fills. M. T. is not regarded as a brilliant statesman, nor his cabinet as one of all the talents. But he is a good business man, of upright character, and proved himself a capable finance minister.

Tisza von Borosjenö, Koloman, Hungarian Premier, was b. at Geszt, Dec 16th, 1830. He was elected to the Imperial Diet in 1861, and speedily became the leader of the Left Centre party. As a Protestant he had previously declared himself an opponent of the policy of the Government. In the Reichstag he opposed the "Ausgleich," and on the dissolution of the Deák party he founded the new Liberal party, which was a fusion of Moderate Liberals and followers of Deák. As head of this party he became, in 1875, Minister of the Interior and Premier. While nominally supporting the foreign policy of the Crown, Herr von Tisza has frequently succeeded in moulding it in accordance with Hungarian views. He has gained important concessions for Hungary, and has been largely instrumental in excluding Austria from Russian influence.

Tithes. The payment of tithes out of the yearly produce of the soil for the maintenance of religion and its ministers was enjoined in the Jewish Church, and very early inculcated as a pious duty in the Christian Churches of the West. That the preaching of the early Fathers on this subject was effectual in England we have ample evidence to show. Though always for convenience called "tithes," the offerings of early times were not always a tenth, but varied as much in amount as in the nature of the produce on which they were paid. What was at first a common custom soon grew into a recognised duty, and rules and regulations came to be made for the disposal of the tithes and offerings. In Europe generally—some two centuries before England became a kingdom—it was the custom to pay them into the common treasury of the diocese, where they were

usually divided into four parts, of which one went to the bishop, one to the clergy, one to the building and maintenance of churches and cathedrals, and one to the poor. In England, however, no evidence of such quadripartition can be found at any period of history. A moral obligation to assist the poor was doubtless always existent, and was even pecuniarily assessed when rectories came to be alienated to monasteries or lay impropriators; but, apart from this, there is no trace of legal obligation to the poor. In the early Saxon times the clergy lived in common at some collegiate or cathedral centre, called a minster, from which they attended as circuit ministers to the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood. Very soon, as through the liberality of the landowners churches began to spring up in every town and village, it became customary for the founder and patron of a church to pay his tithes and offerings to the minister of that parish. Such parish churches were duly established and consecrated by the bishop, who assigned the limits of the parish, and generally saw that a churchyard, a glebe, and a manse was attached to it. Thenceforth the tithes of the parish so constituted were paid to the resident minister, henceforth called the rector. The tithe thus definitely appropriated was no longer a voluntary offering, but part of the parochial endowment, and all subsequent changes of ownership of the tithable lands were made subject to this proprietary right. Of these parishes there are 4,998 now existing. Thus voluntary custom grew into voluntary perpetual endowment. It therefore appears that parochial tithe was not a tax levied, but a charge equivalent to a rent-charge, created by a proprietor with full authority, and was henceforth the property neither of landlord nor tenant. This presently appears more clearly in the abuses which ensued. Tithes being now made an incorporeal hereditament, became subject to alienation. In mediæval times England became filled with abbeys, priories, monasteries, and other religious houses, manned by monks capable of undertaking the duties of parish ministers. Wherever a founder or patron or controlling authority could be persuaded to allow one of these bodies to undertake the duties of a parish, such house became possessed of the tithes and other endowments of that parish, on condition of providing for the services. For this purpose they put in a Vicar (substitute), and allowed him generally the "small tithes"—i.e., the tithe of what was left when that on corn, hay, and wool (called the "great tithe") was otherwise appropriated. Of old vicarages so constituted there are 3,459 in this country. At the Reformation the Religious Houses were swept away by Henry VIII., and their property, for the most part, either bestowed on favourites, or sold at a trifling price to the country gentry to attach them to the throne. Thus over a great part of England the nobility and squirearchy became possessors of the "great tithe," and hence known as "lay impropriators," whose one remaining obligation to their Church is to keep the chancel in repair. Originally, as we have seen, the tithe was a tenth (roughly speaking) of the produce of things tithable. But payment in kind becoming for many reasons undesirable, the 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (in '38) was passed, and has been subsequently amended by several smaller Acts to commute them for a money pay-

ment. They were accordingly commuted for an average annual sum based on the clear annual value for seven years of the tithes of the parish. This is the commutation for the whole parish, and is divided among the several lands in proportion to their average tithable produce. It is also arranged that the charge shall vary from time to time according to the officially advertised price of corn. Taking the average of the year of commutation at £100, the charge for '88 is £84 2s. 8¹/₂d., the lowest since the Commutation Act. In '83 it stood at £107 2s. 10¹/₂d., and the average value for fifty-one years has been £102 5s. 8¹/₂d. At the time of commutation it was found difficult to bring the tithes of hops and fruit and market-garden produce into the ordinary average, and by the desire of the tithe-payers it was arranged to pay an extra sum upon this extraordinary produce, whenever it was grown. This was called extraordinary tithe. But the hop-growers have ever since protested and rebelled against their own arrangement, and in '88 an Act was passed to extinguish the charge on a certain compensation to be paid to the parishes affected. The compensation was not very much less than the real value of the tithe, and, probably for this reason, the Act has been but little used. The agitation so far successful against extraordinary tithe is now conducted, especially in Wales, against the ordinary tithe, with what show of justice those who have read our historical summary must determine for themselves. Great efforts are, however, now being made to induce the Welsh farmers to unite in a campaign against rents and tithes similar to the Plan of Campaign in Ireland (see WELSH NATIONAL LEAGUE). The agitation has been so far successful as to render the collection of tithes in many parts of Wales very difficult during the past year. A bill to make the tithes payable by landlords instead of occupiers was introduced into Parliament last year, and favourably received, but had to be abandoned for want of time. The present total income of the Church from tithe and glebe acquired as above before the Reformation is estimated at £1,946,000. The present value of that confiscated by Henry VIII. would be about £3,000,000 annually. A Blue-book has been issued containing a return of all tithes commuted and apportioned under the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes, distinguishing between those assigned to clerical appropriators and their lessees, lay improPRIATORS, parochial incumbents, and schools, colleges, etc., and completing the return up to June 30th, '87.

Title by Deed. See LAND QUESTION.

Titles of Courtesy. The eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl, takes by courtesy the second title of his father, which is generally, but not always, the next in degree. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, but the present Earl of Derby was Lord Stanley during the lifetime of his father, the second title being, not viscount, but baron. Where the second title is of the same name as the first it is dropped, to avoid confusion; for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne. Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and all the daughters of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname,

and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of master is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron. A duke's eldest son's eldest son or a marquis's eldest son's eldest son sometimes takes by courtesy the third title of the duke or marquis. While these courtesy titles are invariably used when addressing the persons taking them, they are not accorded full recognition in certain formal documents: for example, the name of the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son appears sometimes in the House of Commons journals as "the Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, commonly called the Marquis of Hartington." In the following list the first column gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a duke, marquis, or earl; but it will be borne in mind that in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son. Thus what was once a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, has long been in abeyance as a courtesy title, the Duke of Rutland's heir presumptive being his brother, Lord J. Manners, M.P. In cases where the eldest son has died, and the next survivor has taken another family title, the dignity in actual use is given.

Aberdour L.	Morton E.
Aboyne E.	Huntly M.
Acheson V.	Gosford E.
Adare P.	Dunraven E.
Aithrie V.	Hopetoun E.
Alexander V.	Caledon E.
Alford V.	Brownlow E.
Altamont E.	Sligo M.
Althorp V.	Spencer E.
Amberley K.	Russell E.
Ancrem E.	Lothian M.
Andover V.	Suffolk E.
Anson V.	Lichfield E.
Apsley L.	Bathurst E.
Ardrossan L.	Glentworth E.
Arundel & Surrey E.	Wolfolk D.
Ashley L.	Shaftesbury E.
Balnell L.	Crawford & Balcarres E.
Baring V.	Northbrook E.
Bective E.	Headfort M.
Belfast E.	Donegal M.
Bennet L.	Tankerville E.
Berehaven V.	Bantry E.
Bernard V.	Bandon E.
Berriedale L.	Cathness E.
Bertie L.	Lindsey E.
Bingham L.	Lucan E.
Binning L.	Haddington E.
Blandford M.	Marlborough D.
Boringdon V.	Morley E.
Bowmont M.	Roxburghe D.
Boyle V.	Shannon E.
Brabazon L.	Meath E.
Brackley V.	Ellesmere E.
Brecknock E.	Canden M.
Brooke L.	Warwick E.
Bruce L.	Elgin E.
Burford E.	St. Albans D.
Burghersh L.	Westmorland E.
Burghley L.	Exeter M.
Burke V.	Clanciarde M.
Bury V.	Albemarle E.
Campden V.	Gainsborough E.
Cantilupe V.	De La Warr E.
Cardigan E.	Ailesbury M.
Capell L.	Essex E.
Cardross L.	Buchan E.

Carlisle V.	Portarlington E.	Gifford E.	Tweeddale M.
Carlton V.	Wharfedale E.	Gillford L.	Clanwilliam E.
Carmarthen M.	Leeds D.	Glamis L.	Strathmore E.
Carnegie L.	Southeast E.	Glandine V.	Norbury E.
Cassilis E.	Ailsa M.	Glentworth L.	Limerick E.
Castle Cuffe V.	Desart E.	Glerawley V.	Annesley E.
Castlereagh V.	Londonderry M.	Graham M.	Montrose D.
Castleposse V.	Kenmare E.	Granby M.	Rutland D.
Caulfield V.	Charlemont E.	Greenock L.	Cathcart E.
Chandos M.	Buckingham D.	Grey of Groby L.	Stamford & War
Chelsea V.	Cadogan E.		ington E.
Chewton V.	Waldegrave E.	Grey de Wilton V.	Wilton E.
Clandeboyce V.	Dufferin E.	Grimston V.	Verulam E.
Clements V.	Leitrim E.	Grosvenor E., grandson of	Westminster D.
Clifton L.	Darnley E.	Guernsey L.	Aylesford E.
Clive V.	Powis E.	Haddo L.	Aberdeen E.
Clonmore L.	Wicklow E.	Hamilton M.	Abercorn D.
Cochrane L.	Dundonald E.	Hartington M.	Devonshire D.
Coke V.	Leicester E.	Hastings L.	Huntingdon E.
Cole V.	Enniskillen E.	Hawarden V.	De Montalt D.
Compton E.	Northampton M.	Hay of Kinfauns L.	Kinnoull E.
Corry V.	Belmore E.	Helmsley V.	Feverham E.
Courtenay L.	Devon E.	Herbert L.	Penbroke & Mon
Cranborne V.	Salisbury M.		gomery E.
Cranley V.	Onslow E.	Hillsborough E.	Downshire M.
Crichton V.	Erne E.	Hinchinbrook V.	Sandwich E.
Cremorne L.	Dartrey E.	Hinton V.	Poulett E.
Cromhurst V.	Cottenham E.	Hobart L.	Buckinghamshire
Curzon V.	Howe E.	Holmesdale V.	Amherst E.
Dalkeith E.	Buccleuch D.	Howard V.	Carlisle E.
Dalmeny L.	Rosebery E.	Howard of Effingham L.	Effingham E.
Dalrymple V.	Stair E.	Howick V.	Grey E.
Dalzell L.	Carnwath E.	Huntingtower L.	Dysart E.
Dangan V.	Cowley E.	Hyde L.	Clarendon E.
Darlington E.	Cleveland D.	Ikerrin V.	Carriek E.
Deerhurst V.	Coventry E.	Ingestre V.	Shrewsbury & Ta
De Grey E.	Ripon M.		bot E.
Delvin L.	Westmeath E.	Inverurie L.	Kintore E.
Douglas M.	Hamilton D.	Jermyn E.	Bristol M.
Doune L.	Moray E.	Jocelyn V.	Roden E.
Douro M.	Wellington D.	Kelburne V.	Glasgow E.
Drumlanrig V.	Queensberry M.	Kerry E.	Lansdowne M.
Dumfries E.	Bute M.	Kilcoursie V.	Cavan E.
Duncan V.	Camperdown E.	Kildare M.	Leinster D.
Duncannon V.	Bessborough E.	Killeen L.	Fingall E.
Dundas L.	Zetland E.	Kilmarnock L.	Errol E.
Dungarvan V.	Cork & Orrery E.	Kilworth L.	Mountcashel E.
Dunlop L.	Home E.	Kingsborough V.	Kingston E.
Dunlo V.	Clancarty E.	Kirkgladie V.	Leven & Melville E
Dunluce V.	Antrim E.	Kirkwall V.	Orkney E.
Dunwich V.	Stradbroke E.	Knebworth V.	Lytton E.
Duraley V.	Berkeley E.	Kynmaird V.	Newburgh E.
Ebrington V.	Clonmell E.	Lambton V.	Durham E.
Ednam V.	Portscuse E.	Lascelles V.	Harewood E.
Elcho L.	Dudley E.	Leslie L.	Roths E.
Eliot V.	Wemyss & March E.	Leveson L.	Granville E.
Elmley V.	St. Germans E.	Lewes E.	Abergavenny M.
Emlyn V.	Beauchamp E.	Lewisham V.	Dartmouth E.
Encombe V.	Cawdor E.	Lincoln E.	Newcastle D.
Enfield V.	Eldon E.	Loftus V.	Ely M.
Ennismore V.	Straford E.	Lorne M.	Argyll D.
Erskine L.	Listowel E.	Loughborough L.	Rosslyn E.
Eslington L.	Mar & Kellie E.	Lowther V.	Lonsdale E.
Euston E.	Ravensworth E.	Lumley V.	Scarborough E.
Feilding V.	Grafton D.	Lynton V.	Portsmouth E.
Fincastle V.	Denbigh E.	Macduff V.	Fife E.
Fitzharris V.	Dunmore E.	Mahon V.	Stanhope E.
Folkstone V.	Malmesbury E.	Maidstone V.	Winchelsea E.
Forbes V.	Radnor E.	Maitland V.	Lauderdale E.
Forwich V.	Granard E.	Mandeville V.	Manchester D.
Fort V.	Cowper E.	March E.	Richmond D.
Garioch L.	Perth & Melfort E.	Marsham V.	Romney E.
Garlies V.	Mar E.	Mauchline L.	Loudoun E.
Garmyle V.	Galloway E.	Melgund V.	Minto E.
Garnock V.	Cairns E.	Milton V.	Fitzwilliam E.
	Lindsay E.	Molynaux V.	Defen E.

Moore V. ...	Drogheda M.
Moreton L. ...	Ducie E.
Mountcharles E. ...	Conyngham M.
Mulgrave E. ...	Normanby M.
Naas L. ...	Mayo E.
Newark V. ...	Manvers E.
Newport V. ...	Bradford E.
Newry & Morne V. ...	Kilmorey E.
Newtown-Butler L. ...	Lanesborough E.
Norreys L. ...	Abingdon E.
North L. ...	Gulford E.
Northland V. ...	Ranfurlay E.
Ockham V. ...	Lovelace E.
Ogilvy L. ...	Airlie E.
Ormelie E. ...	Breadalbane M.
Ossory E. ...	Ormonde M.
Oxmantown L. ...	Rosse E.
Pakenham L. ...	Longford E.
Parker V. ...	Macdesfield E.
Pelham L. ...	Chichester E.
Perceval V. ...	Egmont E.
Percy E. ...	Northumberland D.
Petersham V. ...	Harrington E.
Pevensey V. ...	Sheffield E.
Pollington V. ...	Mexborough E.
Porchester L. ...	Carnarvon E.
Poby L. ...	Carysfort E.
Ramsay L. ...	Dalhousie E.
Raincliffe V. ...	Londesborough E.
Raynham V. ...	Townshend M.
Reidhaven V. ...	Scaife E.
Rocksavage E. ...	Cholmondeley M.
Rosehill L. ...	Northesk E.
Royston V. ...	Hardwicke E.
Russborough V. ...	Milltown E.
Sandon V. ...	Harrowby E.
Skelmersdale L. ...	Latham E.
Somerton V. ...	Normanton E.
St. Asaph V. ...	Ashburnham E.
St. Cyres V. ...	Iddesleigh E.
St. Lawrence V. ...	Howth E.
St. Maur E. ...	Somerset D.
Stafford M. ...	Sutherland D.
Stanhope L. ...	Chesterfield E.
Stanley L. ...	Derby E.
Stavordale L. ...	Ilchester E.
Stopford V. ...	Courtown E.
Stormont V. ...	Mansfield E.
Stuart V. ...	Castle Stuart E.
Sudley V. ...	Arran E.
Surdale V. ...	Donoughmore E.
Tamworth V. ...	Feireis E.
Tarbat V. (and son of Duke of Sutherland)	Cromartie, Countess of.
Tavistock M. ...	Bedford D.
Tewkesbury L. ...	Munster E.
Thrawley V. ...	Sondes E.
Titchfield M. ...	Portland D.
Trafalgar V. ...	Nelson E.
Tullibardine M. ...	Athole D.
Turnour V. ...	Winterton E.
Tyrone E. ...	Waterford M.
Uffington V. ...	Craven E.
Uxbridge E. ...	Anglesey M.
Valletort V. ...	Mount-Edgumbe E.
Vaughan L. ...	Lisburne E.
Villiers V. ...	Jersey E.
Walpole L. ...	Orford E.
Warkworth L. ...	Percy E.
Weymouth M. ...	Bath M.
Wiltshire E. ...	Winchester M.
Wodehouse L. ...	Kimberley E.
Wolmer V. ...	Selborne E.
Worcester M. ...	Beaufort D.
Worsley L. ...	Yarborough E.
Yarmouth E. ...	Hertford M.

Tobacco Cultivation in the United Kingdom. The depressed state of agriculture in this country during recent years has given rise to a variety of suggestions for remedying this condition of affairs. One of the proposals made was that our farmers should undertake the cultivation of tobacco, to supply a portion, at least, of the large home consumption of that article. The author of this proposal was Mr. De Laune, who having observed the results of "tobacco cultivation abroad, urged that the famous "weed" should be added to the list of crops in this country, and pointed out how such a course would result in providing employment for large numbers of women and children. Mr. De Laune succeeded in interesting his neighbour, Lord Harris, in his suggestion, and his lordship brought the matter under the notice of Parliament, and in the course of a little time its feasibility was a subject of general discussion among agricultural bodies. In April '86 the Government announced their readiness to allow experiments in the cultivation of tobacco to be made, under the superintendence of the Royal Agricultural Society. The Council of the Society, however, came to the conclusion that it would be too late that year to begin operations, but they expressed their willingness to take up the matter in '87. This decision disappointed many persons, and the executive of the Ensilage Society came upon the scene. In answer to an application which they made to the Board of Inland Revenue, they were informed that the Board would be happy to grant permission to certain agriculturists, to be named by the Society, to make experiments in the growth of tobacco, provided that certain necessary regulations were complied with. On this fact becoming known, many applications were received from persons in various parts of the country who had resolved to make experiments in tobacco growing. The *Agricultural Returns* show that the following areas were planted with tobacco in the under-mentioned counties: Aberdeen, 1 a.; Bedfordshire, 20 p.; Devonshire, 3 r. 16 p.; Essex, 1 a. 8 p.; Kent, 5 a. 2 r. 19 p.; Lincolnshire, 1 a. 3 r. 1 p.; Norfolk, 3 r.; Stafford, 1 r.; Surrey, 1 r. 30 p.; Worcestershire, 11 p.; and Sussex, 20 p. 4 sq. yds.: total in Great Britain 18 a. 1 p. 26 p. 18 yds., or an increase of 13 a. 2 r. 39 p. 24 sq. yds. In Ireland it has been cultivated in three counties, the total area being 1 a. 3 r. 30 p.

Tobago. A British West Indian island belonging to the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area 114 sq. m., pop. 118,057. Capital Scarborough. The island is divided into seven parishes.—Consists of a mass of rocks rising steeply on the north-east and sloping to the south-west. The coast affords some fine bays. Is well watered, but none of the rivers are navigable. Possesses fertile soils, and one-third of area under valuable forest. Sugar the main production; cacao, coffee, and spices neglected. Horses and cattle numerous. Poultry, game, and fish abundant. There are deer, peccaries, and other animals.—An Administrator presides over local councils, but all ordinances must be approved by general government and Governor of the Windward Islands. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The price of land is high. The police is semi-military, and there are two companies of Volunteers. British flag planted on Tobago in 1590. The island passed

to various owners subsequently, but has remained British since 1793. Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Tobogganing. This winter pastime is very popular in Canada, and was rendered familiar to Englishmen by the gallery arranged at the American Exhibition at Earl's Court last year. The toboggan is a wooden car or plank, about five feet in length and eighteen inches in width, and is curved up at the lower extremity, or prow, so as to constitute a seat capable of holding two or more persons. As indulged in at the toboggan galleries of the Dominion, the car is hauled up to a great height, and the occupants having seated themselves the frail vehicle is launched with great velocity down the steep, which stretches downward at a precipitous angle. The rapidity with which these cars travel may be gathered from the recorded fact of one having descended 700 yards in 20 seconds.

Togoland. A German colony on the Slave Coast, Guinea. Area, about 100 sq. m., pop. 100,000. Togo, Little Popo, Ague, and Great Popo, are four little territories lying between the Gold Coast colony and the Dahoman seaboard. Togoland consists of a "beach," about twelve miles long, on which are the port-villages of Lomé, or Bè, Bagida, Porto Seguro, and Gum Koffi. Behind the beach is a lagoon, and then the "mainland," which extends inland about ten miles, lying round the Avon, or Hakko lagoon. The country is very populous, and is an outlet for considerable trade in palm oil and other produce. It is low, but fertile, growing pepper, indigo, cotton, and native fruits and vegetables. Togo, Gbomé, and Wo, are inland villages and markets. Acquired 1885. Some exploration inland has since been attempted by Germans. Consult "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," June 1885.

Tonbridge School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Tongoland. An English newspaper corruption of Amatongaland (q.v.).

Tonic Sol-fa Method. The original idea of the tonic sol-fa method of teaching music is due to Miss Glover of Norwich (daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England), who, about the year 1872, commenced a series of experiments in teaching children to read music. She did away with the complexities of the staff, using simply the names of the notes, and inculcated the great principle of key relationship. About the year 1840 the Rev. John Curwen (b. in Yorkshire, Nov. 14th, 1816, d. May 26th, 1880), a Nonconformist minister, who had been taking great pains to introduce a better style of singing into schools and congregations, became acquainted with Miss Glover's method, and learned to read music by its aid. He threw himself with great energy into the work of musical education by means of tonic sol-fa, devoting his life to its success. He greatly improved and developed the notation, and promulgated an admirable system of teaching in his valuable work "The Standard Course of Lessons on the Tonic Sol-fa Method." The notational difference between the tonic sol-fa method and the staff consists in the former using the initial letters of the sol-fa names of the notes of the scale (doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te), instead of notes placed on lines and spaces. Time is also marked in a

very pictorial way. As a specimen, a part "God save the Queen" is here given.

KEY A.

d : d : r * t : d : r m : m : f

God save our gracious Queen, Long live our

m : r : d r : d : t d : — — etc.

noble Queen, God save the Queen.

The great educational and scientific principle of the method is **key relationship**—keeping the relations of the various notes of the scale to the tonic constantly in view. The relation of the various notes in the scale to the key note or tonic being the real foundation of harmony and melody, the system which makes this relationship the foundation of its teaching is certainly the most reasonable one. The best idea of the great progress which the system has made, will be formed from a statement of the position which it occupies at the present time. The chief centre of the method is the Tonic Sol-fa College, situated at Fore Gate, and of which Mr. John Spencer Curwen, eldest son of the founder, is president. At this College classes are regularly held for the training of teachers of the method. "postal" classes for the study of various departments of musical science (such as Harmony, Composition, Counterpoint, Music Form, Expression, Acoustics, etc.) are conducted, and a splendidly organised system of musical certificates carried on. A good evidence of the widespread ramifications of the system is found in the fact that as far back as 1881 the number of certificates issued amounted to over 23,000, sent to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The method is recognised by Government equally with the staff notation, and it is used in a very large majority of the public elementary schools. There is now scarcely a town or village in the kingdom in which there is not a Tonic Sol-fa choral society. Its publications cover the whole field of classical choral music. Its representative paper, **The Tonic Sol-fa Reporter**, has about the largest circulation of any musical paper in Great Britain, and it has also a representative in the press of America, in which country it is steadily working its way.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, formerly a province of Annam, made a French colony in 1884. Area 34,615 sq. m., pop. 9,000,000. Capital Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi River. Country mountainous in the north, rich and fertile, but climate of lowlands unhealthy for Europeans. People hard-working fishers and agriculturists. Gold, coal, silver, iron, and copper, are among the minerals. Military operations have been suspended, though the country is still in an unsettled condition towards the Chinese border. See ANNAM.

Toole, John Lawrence, was b. 1833. Educated at City of London School. After being for some time in a mercantile office, he joined the City Historic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre (1852). Engaged under Mr. Dillon as Queen's Theatre, Dublin, and met with great success. Played at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and (1854) was engaged at St. James's Theatre, London, where he played in various

characters of low comedy. Engaged afterwards at the Lyceum; and on the opening of New Adelphi Theatre became principal comedian. Makes a professional tour in the provinces every year, and visited the United States, America (1874), where he appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York. On his return to England appeared at Gaiety Theatre (1875). At close of 1880 he commenced the management of the Folly Theatre, which he has had reconstructed and named after himself, "Toole's Theatre." His acting is distinguished by its faithful attachment to nature in all the parts he assumes. Mr. T. is now playing at his own house the part of David Trot in "The Butler."

Toronto (Ind., "oaktrees rising from a lake"). Capital of Ontario (*q.v.*), pop. 140,000. Situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Note. worthy for its university and for its fine harbour.

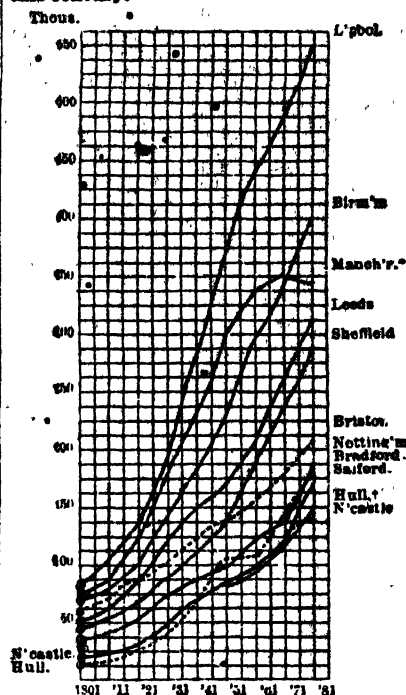
Torrefied Barley. See ed. '86.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 26 sq. m.; capital Road-town. The island is a rocky mass, rising to 1,600 feet. Suffers from hurricanes. A little sugar and cotton grown; fisheries productive; cattle and poultry reared. First settled by pirates, expelled by English colonists in 1666.

Tortuga ("Little tortoise"). A West Indian island off the coast of and belonging to Venezuela.

Tourist Agencies. Side by side with the remarkable extension of travelling facilities during recent years, there has grown up an admirably conceived tourist and excursionist system, which has come to be regarded as absolutely essential to the public convenience. The *voyageur*, whether intending to visit the chief cities of Europe, the cataracts of the Nile, the temples of India, the land of the Golden Fleece, or the roaring rapids of Niagara, is now enabled to "book through," and to perform his journey with an amount of ease and comfort never before dreamt of. If he prefer it, the tourist may be "personally conducted," or, if he pleases, may follow his own sweet will so far as it is consistent with his "circular ticket." Best of all, he may provide himself with coupons available at hotels of repute in every quarter of the globe. Thus the traveller is enabled to estimate the cost of his travelling and hotel expenses say for a "round the world" tour, to pay down the cost thereof before starting, with the assurance that his comfort and convenience throughout are already provided for, and to start with an amount of money sufficient only for incidental expenses. The advantage of "personally conducted" tourists is that they enable persons whose time is limited to see a great deal more than they would if unaccompanied by a guide. The tourist agency was originated by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son as far back as 1841, but it is only within more recent years that it has been developed to such an extraordinary degree. Besides Messrs. Cook & Son, there are now other competitors in the same field, including Messrs. Gaze. The latter firms offer their hotel coupons to all comers, while Messrs. Cook restrict the sale of their coupons to those who purchase travelling tickets at their offices.

TOWNS, Growth of some of our large, in this century.



* The decline in Manchester is accounted for by transference to the adjoining Salford.

† For Hull and Newcastle we give only a fragment, to avoid conclusion.

Tower Bridge (London). On June 21st, '86, the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new bridge which is to cross the river Thames immediately below the Tower of London. The question of providing some such means of communication east of London Bridge had long been before the City authorities, one plan after another being proposed and rejected. At length, in '76, Mr. Horace Jones, the City Architect, began to prepare reports, and a committee of the House of Commons urged the subject on the attention of the Corporation, who referred it to the Bridge House Committee. This committee at last adopted a design on what is known as the "Bascule" principle, and the Court of Common Council indorsed this in October '84. The necessary Act received the royal assent on August 14th, '85. The new bridge will be carried by two massive Gothic towers, the centre span, of 200 feet, being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter. There will also be an upper footway, for use by foot passengers when the central span is open, access to which may be obtained by staircases or lifts within the towers. When

the bridge is closed there will be sufficient height at high water for the ordinary river traffic. The approach roads and footway will be 60 feet wide, the land spans, which will be on the suspension principle, 60 feet, and the central span 50 feet. As to the materials, the lower portion of the piers up to the parapet line will be of grey granite, and the towers in hard red brick. The ironwork is to be of English make. The opening, passage of a vessel, and closing, will occupy four or five minutes. Mr. Horace Jones was appointed architect, and Mr. John Wolfe Barry engineer. The work is expected to last four years, and the cost is £750,000. During the autumn Mr. Jones received the honour of knighthood. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, March 10th, '87, it was reported that the works were proceeding satisfactorily. Sir Horace Jones expired during May, and his successor, Mr. A. Peebles, was elected by the Court on Dec. 15th.

Tractarian Movement. This was the commencement of the Catholic revival in the Church of England, whose latest development is termed the Ritualism of the present day. See ed. '86.

Trade in '87. The forecast at the beginning of the year as to a considerable improvement in the trade of the United Kingdom has, at length, been realised. The rumours of a Continental war had, no doubt, a depressing effect on trade in February last and later months. The attitude of the central European powers and the domestic troubles of another Continental power have brought the year '87 to a close with all fears for war allayed for a time. The exports, amounting to £221,898,000 for the year, were £8,965,686 over those in '86. The imports for '87, amounting to £361,985,006, were £12,553,920 over those in '86. The increased value in exports was principally in the metal and metal goods trade, and in machinery and mill work. The iron trade (*q.v.*) received an impetus from the United States by the demand for steel blooms. Fair advantages came to the manufacturers of hæmatite pig-iron. Great speculations caused considerable advances in the prices of copper (*q.v.*) and tin (*q.v.*). In the Colonial wool sales early in the year the prices rose from 7½ to 15 per cent. over the closing rates in the previous December. By Dec. '87 a further advance of fully 4d. was paid on many kinds of wool. The clip in '87 was less by 5,000 bales than in '86, and the amount taken by consumers was 31,000 bales more than in '86. The home consumption in '87 was 4,000 bales less, while the foreign buyers took 35,000 more, than in '86. The trade in Scotland was considerably improved in the last year. The cotton manufacture (*q.v.*) in '87 met only with partial success. This industry seems to have been unduly extended by the increase in new mills and machinery, and other fixed capital—that is, if regard be had to the low average profit. As the coarser counts of yarn were furnished by India, the British spinners took more to the production of finer numbers, but at a larger proportionate expense in wages and of value in the yarn produced. The usual difficulty of procuring skilled labour at short notice was, of course, a circumstance to meet. The profits on cloth were thus reduced. With the use of the latest improvements in machinery and processes of manufacture, spinners have, no doubt, fairly profited in the past year from the excess in the price of yarn over the cost of cotton. A corner got up by New York specu-

lators threatened the Liverpool cotton market for a time, and brought about shorter hours of labour and the running of mills for three days only a week. The smaller consumption and the failure of Messrs. Runge & Co., the chief operators of the corner, put an end to it. The consequent decline in the value of cotton brought about an increased trade and consumption. The returns of the Board of Trade for '87 show that the yarn exports amounted to 351,037,200 lb. The exports for '86 were 254,331,800 lb., and in '85 were 245,809,000 lb. The yarn shipments to China and Japan for '87 were 35,354,300 lb., as against 26,924,200 lb. in '86, and 33,061,000 lb. in '85. The total exports of cloth for '87 were 4,904,109,200 yards, as against 4,850,210,500 yards in '86, and 4,374,516,500 yards in '85. The shipments to India of cloth in '87 were less than those in '86 by 306,895,900 yards, and those to China in '87 were more than in '86 by 97,000,000 yards. The linen trade was very backward in the past year, with the exception of the manufacture of linen goods of the finer class at Belfast and Dunfermline. The abandonment of the cultivation of flax in the kingdom has probably helped to this, although the poor quality of Russian flax may induce farmers here to renew the cultivation. The jute trade has greatly improved over that in '86. As to the silk industry, the change has been small, but the exports have been of fair amount compared with those in preceding years. The imports in '87 of wheat and flour, as compared with those in the years '86 and '85, are as follows:—

	'87.	'86.	'85.
Wheat ...	£21,300,000	£17,888,000	£24,066,000
Flour ...	10,020,000	8,254,000	9,651,000
Total	£31,320,000	£26,142,000	£33,717,000

The imports of tea in '87 were 222,750,000 lb., of value of £9,859,000, as against 231,000,000 lb., of value of £11,360,000, in '86. For coffee in '87 the imports were 1,046,000 cwt., of value of £4,253,000, as against 1,020,000 cwt., of value of £3,346,000, in '86. The falling off in the export trade in tea from China is, according to the Foochow Commissioner, due partly to the high export duty and partly to the quality of the tea produced. The treatment of the plant and soil, according to the *North China Herald*, has for some time past been marked by the absence of trenching, manuring, pruning, and replanting. The older methods of treatment will perhaps be resumed, if China is to compete with India in the production of certain classes of tea. In the shipping trade improvement decidedly set in (*q.v.*) last year. The British and foreign tonnage for '87 may be stated, as to entries, 26,000,000 tons as against 24,700,000 tons in '86; and clearances 30,200,000 tons as against 29,100,000 tons in '86. The entries and clearances for '85 were about 25,700,000 tons and 29,300,000 tons respectively. The increasing demands from the United States for steel blooms in the latter part of '87 advanced the shipping freights. To the same cause was due the increase in orders in the building yards of the Clyde, the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees. The prices of steel and iron have advanced considerably. For manufactured iron the prices have risen from 10 to 20 per cent. over those in '86. It is stated that, notwithstanding the advance of trade in the United Kingdom in '87,

the price of labour has not materially altered. The exports to the United States have been at an increase of some £2,500,000 over those in '86; South Africa has taken £1,500,000 over the exports in '86. The increase in exports to China and Japan over those in '86 has been about £1,500,000. The trade with Australia has suffered to the extent of £3,500,000 and more. The exports to India have also been much reduced.

Trade, Board of, is constituted of numerous distinguished personages *ex officio*, the real work of the Department being done by a President (Lord Stanley of Preston), a Parliamentary Secretary (Baron H. De Worms, M.P.), a Permanent Secretary (Mr. Henry George Calcraft, salary £1,800), six assistant secretaries, in connection with as many departments relating to harbours, mercantile marine, finance, commerce and corn returns, railways, and fisheries, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present Department owes its origin to an Order in Council of 1808; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Perhaps the most important additions of recent years were made in '82. The New Patent Office was established under an Act passed in that year for granting and registering patents, registering designs and registering trademarks; was placed under the immediate control of an officer who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was opened for business on Jan. 1st, '84. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of '83 was in regard to Bankruptcy; but the powers of the Board under both these Acts are explained and summarised under other headings. At the commencement of each session the Department reports to Parliament upon all railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas and water bills which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. (see BILL, PRIVATE). When the construction of a railway has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line cannot be opened until an inspector of the Board has certified as to its fitness. Railway bye-laws must be approved by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all railway accidents. New tramways are also subject to its inspection, and the use of electric, steam, or any mechanical power upon them is subject to its constant or supervision. The rights of the Crown to foreshores are vested in it, and it has statutory powers in regard to pilotage, lighthouses (see TRINITY HOUSE), the inspection of British salmon and fresh-water fisheries, and under the Sea Fisheries Act in regard to oyster, mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries. It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities, or railway or other companies. Certain important harbours, like Holyhead, are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy. The Board supervises all matters relating to the mercantile marine. Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents and muster crews, inquire into the cause of any

accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overlaid or unseaworthy. It manages the Mercantile Marine Fund, which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses connected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London, is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The Naval Reserve is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar. The Standard Department was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in 1866, and in 1877 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards. The Department subscribes to the International Metric Bureau, at Paris, but the adhesion of this country to the Metric Convention is explicitly guarded by declaration that they have no intention of adopting or proposing the adoption of the metric system in this country. The inspection of the returns furnished weekly of purchases of British corn, which information has since '36 served as the basis of the tithe rent-charge, is performed by another Department of the Board. Under the Companies Act '62 the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector to examine into the affairs of a company. Applications for charters of incorporation are generally referred to the Board by the Privy Council. When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It verifies the apparatus used under the Petroleum Act to test the flashing point of inflammable mineral oils. Under the Metropolitan Gas Acts detailed accounts are laid before it by the companies, and in connection with the Department there are officials and referees to act in regard to the examination of the purity of gas. The Board has its own legal branch for the transaction of business in connection with inquiries into railway accidents, detention of unseaworthy ships, cases before the Railway Commissioners, etc. It publishes monthly returns regarding trade and navigation, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries; there is in connection with it a Bureau which collects and disseminates information as to the state of the labour market at home and abroad;

it also publishes a journal of its own, containing much that is interesting to commercial men. See BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL, LOAD LINE, &c.

Trade, Foreign. '87. Some of the most valuable information with regard to trade which reaches this country from time to time is derived from foreign consular and other reports, and therefore we epitomise this year, as we have done previously, some of the hints sent to their compatriots—viz., the representatives in other countries. The simplest method of analysing what is necessarily a very large and diffuse amount of information is perhaps to deal with it month by month. In January '87 it was pointed out that petroleum was found at Sloboda Runghesku, in Galicia, and that an English company had been formed for the exploitation of the wells. Speaking of Bulgaria, the French consul at Varna said that a larger business could be done in hats, light cloth underclothing, hosiery, boots and shoes, tacks, nails, and paper; but that it is essential to deliver the goods free on board at Varna, thus avoiding all discussion and trouble as to the rates charged by the carriers of the goods. A United States consul writing about the Congo asserted that the Belgians and Germans spoil the business by selling at wretchedly low prices after having imported on a ridiculously large scale for so small a consuming community. Eatables the natives do not want from Europe; clothing hardly any; fineries only to a small extent; but gin and rum, which are in large demand, are sold only in the most vilely adulterated forms. Some English and French houses manufacture rum, it is said, from malt wine, using certain essences for the purpose. The French consul at Salonica was of opinion that there was a market in Turkey for umbrellas covered with Lyons silk or satin cotton with ten ribs and about sixty centimetres. There is a good opening in Italy for the establishment of large wine factories on French models. The French consul at Yokohama reported that the Japanese taste for European clocks and watches had much developed since the occupation in that country of our system of measuring time. In February a German writer said that English capitalists and merchants were exhibiting a sad want of enterprise in not doing something to set up in Egypt an establishment for the sale of English cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, kitchen utensils, and workmen's tools. At present Egypt is supplied chiefly with cutlery by Germany, the greater part of the articles being of the most worthless description. The ironmongery, too, is of the most trumpery kind. As shop-rents are high in Cairo and Alexandria, a firm in order to succeed would have to deal in all the goods we have mentioned. From Serbia the French *Chargé d'Affaires* wrote that the kitchen utensils most in demand—such as kettles, pots, and cups—are supplied principally by Austrian firms, which export to Belgrade goods to the value of 30,000 or 40,000 fr. yearly. The middlemen generally demand from 3 to 5 percent. on the selling price. The mode of payment depends upon the price asked: if goods are urgently wanted they are paid for at once. Ordinarily payments are made at four months. The merchants prefer to receive the goods free on board at Belgrade and to pay the customs duties themselves. In March a foreign writer, addressing a German paper with regard to the trade of Syria, said that the market there was becoming overcrowded with German

travellers, and that as a consequence prices were being unnecessarily cut down. This, we should say, is a danger which exists in other markets than Syria, for in April another German writer pointed out that Germany has flooded the Russian market in general, and Rostov in particular, with cheap agricultural implements, which are bought because they are cheap and for no other reason, and English threshing-machines are in considerable request at Rostov. Writing a little later, the United States consul at Mannheim pointed out some of the reasons why the Germans are able to beat us in foreign markets. He said that they use second-hand machinery, and that girls do work which elsewhere is done by men. We give a short extract from his report:—"I visited the cotton mills with a view to comparing. In the largest concern in Baden I went from the storehouse of raw cotton to the rattling rooms, and found in the 'picker-room' eight machines doing the same work that four do in a United States cotton mill; women doing the same work that men do with us. All the hands in the 'picker-room' were women, with the exception of one. In the carding-room are old machines, old methods. In the spinning-room were three, four, and five girls, doing what one little girl does in America—namely, here one little girl attends 'two sides,' and has work enough, on an old machine; with us a little girl attends six, eight, or ten 'sides.' In the mule spinning-room a man of thirty-five years, and two young men, eighteen and twenty years of age, doing what one man, eighteen to twenty, may be found doing in every cotton mill from Rhode Island to Georgia—namely, tending one pair of mules as large as William Mason's single or Parbrute's English mules. These three together get about the same pay as the young man in America—viz., 2½ marks to the man, 18 each to the young men, making in all about 31.35 a day. Here also one may see young women making harnesses for the loom by hand. Most of the machinery is of old English make. The helps are all Germans, ranging in years from fifteen to fifty years. They were apparently rugged and healthy. They work twelve hours a day. These hours are broken up in such a way as to be conducive to the people's health: for instance, a quarter of an hour at 9 a.m. for lunch and a mouthful of fresh air, dinner-time 12 noon, and again a lunch of black bread and fresh air at 4 p.m. They go into the mills at 6 a.m., and get out at 7 p.m. You will observe that this industry is scattered over the land, just the opposite to the American manufacturing plan, which centres its cotton business in a few cities. The living, if living it can be called, is very poor. Black bread, potatoes—in summer a few greens—dandelions, &c., gathered in the fields. In many New England factory tenements you will find a well-arranged, well-stocked kitchen, neat, well-furnished bedrooms, a parlour and sitting-room, with a neat carpet, a piano, a house organ, a few shelves of books—usually good ones—stuffed chairs covered with horsehair, and a bedroom for every two members of the family. It is not claimed that this is universally so, but in many of the factory villages familiar to the writer it is so: villages that would appear like Baden-Baden compared with factory villages here, where not unfrequently a whole family will occupy one room, where a piano, an organ, carpets, &c., do not come into the

dreams of the toilers, although they seem a music-gifted people. And the consul at Mayence remarks that 'labour is too inert here.' This report is, we think, peculiarly instructive. So earnest are the Germans in pushing their trade that in August the Belgian consul at Madrid, Yucatan, reported that they had established two houses there. Liqueurs, etables, hardware, and haberdashery are the chief articles imported into that little-understood country. The French are endeavouring to introduce textiles and fancy goods, for which there is a good opening. "The way is clear," remarks the consul, "for those who are enterprising enough to come." Speaking about the same market in September, a writer in the German official *Handelsarchiv* observed that it was in a most prosperous condition. It deserves the attention of British traders. There is little else that is new to report during the year. It is, we regret to say, an unbroken record of German successes in foreign markets. In our Foreign Office reports there is decidedly something wanting, and much the same thing may be said of those of other countries. It is an exceedingly easy thing in its way to take a report written, say by a Belgian consul from Beyrouit, Salonica, or Constantinople, and to

place the report before English readers. That report would contain, as a rule, the names of the principal exporting and importing firms. It provides some information as to the chief articles of commerce. Above all, it describes the terms of payment. If, however, the houses mentioned are written to, it will usually be found that they have their own connections in France, Germany, or England. For this reason a generation of commercial travellers should be trained up to open new ground. A youth can live well, say in Malaga, at a dollar a day; and he might get some work to do from a local firm, who would probably be only too glad to employ an inexpensive English correspondent. The same remark applies to Turin, Naples, Venice, Salonica, and Constantinople. The training of commercial travellers, as the experience of the past year has shown, is in fact the key of the situation.

Trade Unions. (For history and legislation see our 1886 edition.) According to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies issued in December 1886, and giving the returns for 1885, there were at the end of that year 209 trade unions on the register; the following sixteen societies returned over £10,000 income, or over 10,000 members.

Namc.	Funds.	Income.	Members.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	63,270	59,317	24,784
United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders	60,067	63,336	28,983
Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners	45,581	39,130	15,370
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants	42,851	11,633	8,460
Northumberland Miners' Confident Association	38,060	7,683	12,227 (and 866 half members)
Durham Miners' Association	35,173	42,349	38,000
Operative Bricklayers' Society	30,248	9,611	6,288
Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland, and Wales	30,167	36,240	12,415
Amalgamated Society of Tailors	20,166	19,480	13,661
Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers	19,323	11,822	4,298
London Society of Compositors	14,505	10,915	6,175
West Yorkshire Miners' Association	13,159	8,955	8,000
North Wales Quarrymen's Union	17,151	1,362	3,970
Steam Engine Makers' Society	11,072	9,871	4,910
Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union	10,657	11,965	12,000
National Agricultural Labourers' Union	7,684	7,430	18,000

Trade Marks. It has long been the practice of individuals and firms producing articles of trade to impress thereon marks whereby they may be identified as the makers. The marks are in one sense pledges of good faith, and once a man has acquired a reputation for turning out articles of superior quality, purchasers know what to expect when they see his mark. In this way a mark becomes a valuable thing, and a wise man will take care that whatever he attaches it to shall be worthy of the reputation he has achieved. So long as the law afforded no protection in the matter it was found that, as a mark became more valuable to its owner, it was the more likely to be copied on inferior articles by unprincipled rivals. Prior to the year 1862 the law in this country was so unsatisfactory on this point that the marks of the more celebrated firms in various departments of trade were pirated in the most audacious manner, both at home and abroad. The *Merchandise Marks Act*, passed in 1862, made it a misdemeanor to forge or counterfeit any trade

mark or falsely to use any such trade mark with intent to defraud, whether applied to a cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or any other thing, in or with which any commodity is sold or intended to be sold. It was made an offence to sell or expose, either for sale or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, articles with forged or false trade marks under a penalty of a sum equal to the value of such articles, and a sum besides not less than 10s. and not exceeding £5. Additions to, or alterations and imitations of, any trade mark made with intent to defraud are held to be forgeries, and are punishable as such. Persons found dealing in goods bearing false marks are bound to give information as to where they procured the articles on demand for such information being made to them in writing. To afford further protection and also to give facilities for avoiding the adoption of marks or symbols already appropriated an Act for the establishment of a *Register of Trade Marks* was passed in 1875 and amended in 1876. Regis-

station has practically been made compulsory, for no one can take steps to prevent infringement of a trade mark unless such mark has been entered in the Register, which is under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Patents. To mark on any piece of goods a false indication of the quantity is a misdemeanour, punishable either by fine or imprisonment. Another important provision is, that the vendor of an article bearing a trade mark is deemed to warrant or contract with the purchaser that the mark is genuine, unless otherwise vouched for in writing. A Bill further amending the Act of 1886 was introduced into Parliament last year (1886), but had to be dropped, as there was no opportunity of proceeding with it. The bill will, however, be revived at the earliest opportunity. It had its origin in some revelations made in connection with the Sheffield trade. In consequence of a statement made in a local newspaper as to the prevalence of false marking, an inquiry was held by a special committee of the Town Council, and a majority of this committee reported that the evil practices complained of existed to a considerable extent, and that immediate legislative action was desirable. The Outlets Company also took up the matter, and the Bill referred to was prepared at their suggestion.

Tramways. The official Tramway returns for the year ending June 1887 show that during the twelve months there was a further extension of our tramway system. The length of the lines open for traffic increased by twenty-one miles, of which sixteen miles were added to the English system, four miles to the Scotch, and one mile to the Irish. The following table, giving the miles opened, capital expenditure, and average cost per mile, shows how our tramways have been developed during the past decade:—

Year ending June 30.	Miles open.	Authoris'd capital.	Capital expended.	Average cost per m.
England—				
1887	722	14,690,485	10,854,223	15,034
1876	94	2,667,300	1,314,070	13,979
Scotland—				
1887	77	1,679,259	1,179,504	15,318
1876	43	1,157,074	611,185	14,552
Ireland—				
1887	87	1,533,166	1,089,996	12,529
1876	23	640,000	327,866	14,903
United Kingdom				
1887	886	17,902,910	13,123,723	14,812
1876	158	4,464,374	2,253,121	14,260

Of the total mileage opened in the United Kingdom, 220 miles belong to local authorities and 664 to other bodies. The mileage in England and Wales is divided amongst 132 private companies and corporations. The traffic on the majority of these undertakings is worked by 20,168 horses. Although seventy-two companies have been authorised to use mechanical power, it appears that not more than twenty-eight tramways are being partly or wholly worked by locomotive engines. Most of the companies are incorporated under special Acts of Parliament, but the Act known as the Tramways Act of 1870 is applicable to them all. This Act enables local authorities, or any

person, corporation, or company, with the consent of the local authority of the district, to obtain a provisional order from the Board of Trade to construct a tramway, and the Board of Trade has the power to modify or impose conditions before granting the order. Every provisional order specifies the nature of the traffic for which such tramway is to be used, and the tolls and charges which may be demanded and taken by the promoters, and contains such regulations relative to such traffic and such tolls and charges as the Board of Trade shall deem necessary. Tramway companies have to maintain and keep that portion of the road whereon the tramway is laid, and to pay parish rates—the ratable value being based on the letting value of the undertaking. As regards the working of the tramways during the year 1886-87, five companies in England and Wales were worked at a loss, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland. The company which showed the largest return was the North Metropolitan, the net receipts amounting to £87,894; next comes the Liverpool with £74,821, Manchester with £54,497, and the London Tramway Co. with £61,892, and the next in order is the London Street with £22,090. The largest takings in Scotland were from the lines of the Glasgow Corporation, the net receipts amounting to £42,293; the returns of the Edinburgh tramways left a profit of £34,467. As regards the Irish companies, the net receipts of the Dublin United reached £31,505, and the Belfast £13,448. Looking at the working of the entire English tramway system we find there was an increase of 27,569,006 passengers carried, and 449,756 in the gross receipts. As a whole, the working of the tramways shows an improvement over the previous year, as the percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure is now 5 per cent. as against 4·8 per cent. in 1886.

Transcaspian Railway. In July '86 this great line, by means of which Russia is transforming, politically and commercially, the very heart of Asia, was opened as far as Merv. There were then 50 or 60 stations from Michailovsk, on the Caspian, in the direction of Samarcand, at intervals, through desert and oasis, of from 15 to 33 versts, the whole distance when completed to Samarcand being 1,335 versts. The laying of the line was chiefly done by the Turcomans and other denizens of the steppes, who appear to have worked willingly in the pay of Russia. The task was hurried on with all speed under the supreme direction of General Annenkoff; and, when required, water and provisions were brought up along the line at the heels of the workers, some thousands in number, whose operations were directed by mounted officials. It is stated that when in full working order a traveller may go from Michailovsk across the Oxus through Bokhara, and reach Samarcand in a day and a half. The ceremony attending the reaching of Chardjui was celebrated on Dec. 12th. On March 19th, '87, an Imperial ukase was issued ordering the expropriation of land for the continuation of the line to Samarcand. This was followed later on by the occupation of Kerki by the Russians, which was described by the St Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* (Brussels, June 19th) as being merely a matter of prudence in view of the extension of the line beyond the Amu Darya, and also as having been carried out with the consent of the Emir. On June 25th the appointment of General

Annenkoff as superintendent of the Samarand section was gazetted at the Russian capital. News reached Bombay (Sep. 8th) stating that 32 of the 16 pillars of the bridge across the Amu Darya had been erected, and that 5,000 labourers were engaged constructing a branch line from Chardjuj to Kilif, near Khoja Saleh, while another bridge was projected at Kilif Ferry. From *Merv*, Oct. 17th, the interesting announcement was made that Colonel A. le Mesurier, Superintending engineer in the Indian Railway Department, had arrived there from London, and had been courteously received. The work was vigorously pushed on to the end of the season, and it is said that General Annenkoff was able to ride over the unfinished bridge on Oct. 19th. According to an issue of the *Turkestan Gazette*, at the beginning of Jan. '88, it is expected that the railway will be completed to Samarand by the 15th (17th O.S.) of May next.

Transkeian Territories. A region of eastern South Africa, sometimes called Kaffraria, divided from Cape Colony by the Kei River, from Natal by the Umtatuna and Umzimkulu Rivers, and from Basutoland by the Quathlamba Mountains. Area about 14,230 square miles, pop. 260,000. Consists of a number of small Kafir tribal territories which, since 1876, have been, by bit, annexed to Cape Colony, or brought under control. These territories are now grouped into three chief magistracies—Griqualand East, comprising Noman's Land, the Gatberg, and St. John's River territory, with eight subordinate magistracies; Tembuland, comprising Tembuland Proper, Emigrant Tambukiland, and Bomvanaland, with ten magistracies; Transkei, comprising Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Gcalekaland, with six magistracies. There is besides one Protectorate, Pondoland (*q.v.*), ruled by its own chiefs, without magistracies. The Transkeian territories are well watered and wooded, with magnificent scenery, a fertile soil, and an excellent climate. The coast is rocky and dangerous, only the St. John's River mouth being available for ships. There is much good pasture and agricultural land, while coffee, sugar, and cotton may be raised near the coast. Among minerals are coal and copper. The condition of the tribes varies from tolerably advanced civilisation to savagery. Some possess vast flocks and herds, while others are skillful agriculturists. Missionaries are established among them, and substantial improvement, material as well as moral, is in progress. The revenue of the Territories for 1884-5 was £63,411; expenditure £46,019. Since the great war of 1876-7, when Krell and his Gcalekas invaded Cape Colony, there have been occasional outbreaks and disturbances, principally intertribal. In 1886 the Pondos raided upon the Xesibes, which has led to recent alterations in the status of independent Pondoland.

Transvaal. An independent Dutch state, officially styled the *South African Republic*. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese territory; S. by Swaziland, Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State. Boundaries defined by Convention of London, 1884. Area 114,300 sq. m.; pop. about 800,000, of whom some 50,000 only are whites. Country divided into fifteen districts; capital, Pretoria. Other towns are Potchefstroom, Leydenburg, Wesselsdroom, and Heidelberg. The country is generally elevated, in some parts very rugged.

The **Hooge Veldt**, a lofty plateau extending along the S. and S.E., is the principal seat of industry. **Beesh Veldt**, or forest country, is found chiefly in the N.E. Climate extremely fine, in spite of latitude; the elevation rendering it healthy and agreeable. The Transvaal is rich in minerals: there are immense fields of coal, with surface outcrops. Gold, both alluvial and in quartz, is worked in the eastern districts: output, 78,300-oz. in 1879, a larger amount in subsequent years. Lead, silver, copper, iron, and cobalt, are also found in considerable quantities, and tin, platinum, and plumbago have been discovered. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of four members. Legislation is effected by a Volksraad of forty-four members, one-half retiring every two years. To exercise the franchise, burghers must reside five years, take the oath, and pay £25. There is no force to maintain order or enforce collection of taxes, but every burgher may be called out in time of war. Revenue (1886-7) £259,984; expenditure, £245,392; debt, £380,750. The State is, however, practically bankrupt. Exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc., £600,000; imports (1885-6), £524,966, and more smuggled. Industries are farming, mostly pastoral, some mining and hunting. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. From 1836 began the "trekking" of Dutch Boers out of Cape Colony (*q.v.*). On the 17th January, 1852, the *Sand River Convention* was signed, by which the Transvaal was recognised as an independent State. In 1858 the three original commonwealths in the country united to form a republic, and in 1873 elected the *Rev. T. Burgers* their President, who first conceived the idea of a railway to *Delagoa Bay* (*q.v.*). But native troubles arose: *Sikukuni*, a Xechuana chief, inflicted crushing defeats on the Boer forces, and threatened the capital. Other tribes became excited by the oppressions and cruelties of the Boers. It became necessary for Great Britain to interfere, and on April 12th, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed. For a time English money and English enterprise worked wonders: markets were created for produce, and land rose in value. In December 1880, however, a majority of the Boers took up arms against the British Government. They invested towns held by Imperial troops, and surprised a detachment on the march. Sir G. F. Colley was defeated by the Boers at *Laing's Nek*, and shortly afterwards at *Majuba Hill*, where he was killed. After this the British Government entered into a treaty with the Boer leaders (*Joubert and Kruger*), which was more liberally renewed in 1884, and by which the Transvaal became again independent, its external relations being subject to the approval of Her Majesty, as suzerain. The results of this "act of magnanimity" have not been happy. Property has lost value, and the stipulations of the convention have been ignored. Aggressions into Bechuanaland and Zululand (*q.v.*) have obliged interference. Swaziland and Amatongaland are threatened with annexation by the Boers, who are striving to obtain possession of some outlet to the sea. The opening of rich gold-fields in eastern Transvaal and Swaziland, and the congregation on them of hundreds of English diggers, indisposed to submit to Boer domination, is likely to still further create causes of quarrel. Consult

Aylward's "Dutch South Africa," Clark's "Transvaal and Bechuanaland," Norris-Newman's "With the Boers," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," Mackenzie's "Austral Africa," Theel's "History of the Boers," Jeppe's "Transvaal Book and Almanack" (Pretoria, annually), etc. For President, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Treasure Trove. A hoard of the precious metals in any form hidden in the earth, or in any private place. See **etc.**

Treasurer of the Household (see **MINISTRY**) is a deputy to the Lord Steward of the Household (*q.v.*), and is always a privy councillor.

Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer, who when existing is the third great officer of State (*q.v.*), had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands (*q.v.*) has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see **EXCHEQUER** and **FINANCE**), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. All money bills of the Metropolitan Board of Works are submitted to it, and if approved are introduced by one or other of its representatives in the House of Commons. Since the days of George I., the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see **COMMONS**), but he does little more in the department than nominate a few postmasters. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary (Sir R. Welby, K.C.B., salary £2,000). The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent

in by the spending departments are framed in due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and upon the figures before him he prepares and introduces his budget; appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see **FINANCE**). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs (*q.v.*). Like the First Lord of the Treasury he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary counsel who drafts Government bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court, and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions (see **DIVORCE**), and Director of Public Prosecutions (*q.v.*).

Trepanning (pronounced "trephining"). A surgical operation rarely resorted to, except in extreme cases. The object of the operation is to relieve pressure on the brain caused by fracture of the skull, or accumulation of the blood induced by accident, by excising a small portion of the bone. The extraneous weight is thus removed, and a small plate of silver is fitted over the hole caused by the extraction of the piece of the skull. See **etc.**

Trespass, Law of. The term "trespass" has a wider signification in law-books than in common parlance. What is ordinarily known as trespass is the injury described in law Latin as trespass "quare clausum fregit," which consists in breaking a man's close, in other words, intruding upon his land without lawful authority. The trespass is equally committed whether such land be fenced or open, and the trespasser is liable to an action for damages for any injury which he may have done in trespassing. Only a person in actual possession can maintain this action, so that it cannot be brought by any person whose interest in the land is merely reversionary. Trespass is committed by any person who allows his cattle to stray on to another person's land; and in this case the injured party may either bring his action for damages or he may distrain upon the offending cattle. But trespass is never a criminal offence, so that the well-known warning, "Trespassers will be prosecuted according to law," is really a mere bugbear. All that can be done to a trespasser who has committed no injury is to order him off the land, and, if he refuses obedience, to use just so much bodily force as is necessary to remove him. Extremely insolent behaviour on the part of the trespasser will, however, aggravate damages for injury done by him! There are cases in which entry upon another man's land is lawful, as when the land is subject to rights-of way or rights of common (see **EASEMENT**); or when a person enters in order to pay or demand the payment of money there payable; or to execute a legal process; or when he enters an inn or tavern, the landlord of which is assumed to have given a general licence to all men to enter. Misbehaviour in a place of public entertainment operates, however, to make the original entry s

trespass. Trespass may be committed, not only by entering upon another man's land but also by interference with it: by driving nails into a wall built upon it, or by taking minerals from underneath it. Trespass may be of a continuing nature, as where a man builds a house on his own, with a balcony which projects over his neighbour's land. The Scotch law of trespass differs considerably from the English.

Trichina. A nematoid worm found in the muscles of the human body, induced by eating diseased pork. See ed. 86.

Trincomalee. A port of Ceylon (*q.v.*), a naval station, fortified.

Trinidad ("Trinity"). The largest of the Lesser Antilles, is separated from the Venezuelan coast by the Gulf of Paria. Is a British colony. Area 1,754 sq. m., pop. 171,924. Capital Port of Spain, pop. 32,000; other towns San Fernando and Macaribe.—Three chains of hills traverse the island, but it is generally level. The climate is agreeable and the soil very fertile. The principal crop is sugar, after which come cacao, coffee, ground provisions, and coconut. A feature of the country is the Pitch Lake, from which bitumen is obtained for export. Coal is also found. There are some mud volcanoes. Resources are not fully developed. Fully half the area is still available. The colony is ruled by a Governor and Councils as a Crown colony. Trade is considerable, a large number of vessels visiting the island. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 51 miles of railway open. Religion and education are well provided for. From 1496 Trinidad belonged to Spain, from which Power it was captured by a British force in 1797, and has since remained a British colony. Consult Bates' "South and Central America and West Indies," Layard's "Through the West Indies," etc.

Trinidad and Martin Vas. Two small Atlantic islands some 700 miles from the coast of Brazil. England took possession of them in 1815. There are supposed to be a few inhabitants. Area about 10 sq. m. Seldom visited.

Trinity House, designed by Samuel Wyatt, was built on Tower Hill 1794, succeeding the House in Water Lane, burnt first in the Great Fire and again in 1774. Becoming in 1792 very dilapidated, the present estate was purchased. The history of Trinity House properly begins with the original charter of Henry VIII., but a higher antiquity is claimed for it than that date. The Trinity Almshouses at Deptford were erected some hundred years previously, and other evidence makes it clear that a practical corporation existed long before. The charter of Henry VIII. was confirmed by succeeding monarchs until the reign of James II., whose charter has remained in force unchanged until within recent years, when a supplemental charter, affording better facilities for the transaction of business under modern conditions, was granted by Queen Victoria. Its title is "The Master, the Wardens and Assistants of the Guild of the Fraternity or Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford in the County of Kent." About the year 1590 the Admiralty and Navy Boards were first formed, the suggestion of which is attributed to Henry VII. The establishment of dockyards and arsenals following thereupon, the Deptford building-yard was confided to the direction of

the Trinity House, together with the supervision of all navy stores and provisions. The first Master under the charter was Sir Thomas Spert, sometime Controller of the Navy. The earliest duties of the Trinity House related to pilotage and the regulation of pilots in the port of London and various other ports in England, and as kindred services buoyage and beaconage of the coast came gradually under the supervision of the Elder Brethren. This duty was formally imposed upon them by the Act 8th Elizabeth. In the year 1600 lighthouses were erected: Caistor, Norfolk, followed a few years after by those at Lowestoft, Dungeness, and the Forelands. Other lighthouses were erected in subsequent years by the corporation and by private individuals; but as the collection of tolls for these was found to be inconvenient (and in some cases for private lights the charges were excessive), an Act was passed in the year 1836 empowering the corporation to purchase all the lights in the hands of private individuals on the coast of England, so as to bring them all under the supervision of one board. The duties for these lights amount to a considerable sum—viz., between £300,000 and £400,000; and since the year 1853, in consequence of the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, the supervision of these tolls and their application has been assigned to the Board of Trade, the Trinity House being still the administrative body. Concurrently with their lighthouse duties the corporation formerly had the entire charge of supplying the ballastage on the river Thames, and although their special right no longer exists (the Acts giving them authority having expired), they still carry on the duty in a more limited way, and the profits arising from the ballast office are devoted to charitable purposes. The charities of the Elder Brethren from other sources are large, although not so large as many of the City Companies. Their almshouses at Deptford, where the corporation was originally established, were pulled down a few years ago, on becoming dilapidated, and annuities granted to the occupants and their successors. The establishment at Mile End still remains. The houses number about ninety. There are many other charitable bequests and trusts, all applicable to poor mariners, their widows and orphans. The Trinity House itself contains many valuable pictures of former masters and others associated with the corporation's history, and its collection of ancient manuscripts has furnished material for an interesting chapter in the records of historical manuscripts recently published. In 1868 an Order in Council was issued fixing the establishment of Trinity House, and the salaries to be paid to the officers out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and making various alterations in the official arrangement. The Elder Brethren are elected for life, and as a vacancy occurs they elect a successor. They meet every day for routine work, and twice a week for committees. Master: Vice-Admiral H.R.M. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc. Deputy Master: Capt. John Sydney Webb.

Tripoli. The easternmost of the Barbary States of North Africa, and a viceroy of the Turkish Empire. Conjoined and subject to it are Fezzan to the south, a chain of verdant oases in the desert—capital Mourzouk; and Barca, between Tripoli and Egypt, mostly desert, but containing the site of the gardens

of the Hesperides—capital Bengazi. The whole area is officially stated to be 398,873 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Capital Tripoli (pop. 25,000), the only good port. Whole coast low and sandy; permanent rivers few and inconsiderable, but water easily obtained by sinking wells. Ruled by a vali, or governor, appointed by the Sultan of Turkey. A small Turkish garrison maintains a semblance of order. Exports are bullocks, ivory, wheat, wool, asparto grass, madder, spice, Saharan and Soudanese commodities, to a considerable value. Since the French occupation of Tunis there has been an inclination to proceed into Tripoli on the part of that power, despite the Turkish claims. But this has been met with similar designs on the part of Italy, which has interests in Tripoli. The country therefore still remains a Turkish province. Of Fezzan almost nothing is known, since Europeans are prevented from travelling in it by the fanatical Mohammedan population. For Governor-General, etc., see DIPLOMATICS.

Tristan D'Acunha. An island nominally belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1,750 miles S.W. of the Cape of Good Hope. Its area is about 18 sq. m. The highest point attains 6,400 feet, and is an extinct volcano. There are about one hundred inhabitants, English, who govern and maintain themselves in patriarchal and simple fashion. They call their village New Edinburgh. They have cattle, goats and pigs, and cultivate the fertile soil. Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands are adjacent. Communications irregular: one of H.M. vessels will now visit the island annually.

Tristram, Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham (74), has distinguished himself as an explorer in the Holy Land, and a popular contributor to the literature of the antiquities and natural history of the Bible. A native of Northumberland, he was b. 1822. Educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated 44. He was curate of Morchard-Bishop, Devon, 45, chaplain to Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, governor of Bermuda, 46, rector of Castle Eden, Durham, 49-55, when he proceeded to North Africa. An interesting account of his explorations in that region is given in his well-known book "The Great Sahara." In '58 he paid his first visit to Palestine, and '60-73 was vicar of Greatham, Durham. He has made several journeys into Palestine, and in '79 was offered the bishopric of Jerusalem, but declined it. Amongst the best known of Canon Tristram's books are "The Land of Israel," "The Daughters of Syria," "The Seven Golden Candlesticks," "Bible Places," "The Land of Moab," "Pathways of Palestine," "Incidents in Bible History chiselled on Ancient Monuments," etc.

Truant Schools.—See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Truro, Rt. Rev. George Howard Wilkin-son, Lord Bishop of. See founded 1877, with an income of £3,000. His lordship, the 2nd bishop, is the son of George Wilkinson, Esq., of Oswald House, Durham, and was b. at Durham May 12th, 1833. Was educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated B.A. and class Lit. Hum. 1855, and proceeded M.A. 1859, and D.D. by diploma 1883; was ordained deacon 1857, and priest 1858 by the Bishop of London, and consecrated to the see 1883. For two years was curate of Kensington, and ap-

pointed 1859 incumbent of Seaham Harbour, and transferred in 1863 to Auckland, Durham, and in 1867 to St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, Westminster; here he remained until 1870, when he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. He was Select Preacher at Oxford 1870-81, Hon. Canon of St. Petrock in Truro Cathedral 1878-83, and Proctor for the diocese of London 1880-83. As an author his lordship is known by his sermons "Absolution," 1874; "Confession," 1874; "The Broken Covenant," 1878; also, by his addresses "Holy Week of Easter," 1880; "Lenten Lectures," 1873; "Instructions in the Devotional Life," 1871, the thirty-eighth thousand of which was published in 1877; "Prayers for Children," 1873; "Prayers for Daily Use," 1876; "The Spiritual Life among Clergy and People," 1875; "Addresses of Communicants," 1881; "The Communion of Saints," 1883; "First Steps to Holy Communion," 1885; "The Chastening of the Lord," 1883; besides other leaflets and pamphlets.

Trustee Savings Banks Act, 87, empowers the Treasury, if satisfied on the representation either of such number of the depositors as appears to them sufficient, or of the National Debt Commissioners, that there is good reason for an inquiry, to apply to the High Court in England or Ireland, or to the Court of Session in Scotland, for the appointment of a commissioner to hold a local inquiry into the affairs of a trustee savings bank; and declares that a trustee savings bank may be wound up on petition presented by any person authorised under the Companies Act to prevent a winding-up petition, or by the National Debt Commissioners, or by a commissioner appointed under the Act.

Trustees. A trustee must be a person capable of taking and holding legal estate and possessed of sufficient capacity and ability to execute the trust. Since the Naturalisation Act 1870 an alien (*q.v.*) is apparently as capable as a native-born person of acting as a trustee. A trustee who has accepted a trust cannot afterwards renounce it, except under very exceptional circumstances; nor can he delegate his office, the position being one of personal responsibility. Where, however, there is a moral necessity for it, delegation is permitted. A trustee is bound to take the same care of trust property as a man of ordinary caution would take of his own. Trustees, executors and administrators receive no allowance for their care and trouble, on the ground that a trustee should not profit by his trust. They may, however, contract with their cestui que trust—that is, the person beneficially interested in the property—to receive some compensation for the performance of the duties of their trust. No trustee must use his fiduciary position to obtain any profit or advantage which he would not otherwise receive. He must not enjoy the shooting over the trust estate, charge more than he gave for the purchase of things, or take trade profits, paying interest instead. He cannot renew a lease in his own name, or purchase the trust estate, unless under exceptional circumstances. A constructive trustee is not liable to the same extent as an express trustee. As a general rule, one trustee is liable for the acts of his co-trustee, though co-executors are generally answerable only for their own actions. The two primary duties of a trustee are to carry out the directions of the person creating the trust, and to place the pro-

party in a state of security. In the absence of express powers, investments were formerly confined to mortgages of real estate in England, Government securities, or consolidated bank annuities. By Lord St. Leonards' Act, however, trustees, where not expressly forbidden by the terms of the trust, are authorised to invest trust funds in real securities in any part of the United Kingdom or in the stock of the Banks of England or Ireland, or in East India stock. By Lord Cranworth's Act, and by later statutes, the range of investments is still further widened. Trustees may invest in any of the Parliamentary stocks or public funds, or in Government securities, or in the debenture stock of any company. In the event of the duties of a trustee being improperly carried out, the *cestui que trust* has ample remedies, and as a rule interest is payable, generally at 4 per cent., for the period of the trustee's laches. The powers of trustees have been largely affected by the Conveyancing Acts of 1881 and '82, the Settled Land Act of '82, and the Married Women's Property Act of the same year. The effect of the latter statute is that a married woman can accept the office of executrix without the concurrence of her husband, and deal with the trust property as if she were a *feme sole*. Consult "Lewin on Trusts."

Tseng, The Marquis. Now member of the Tsungli Yamen, and President of the Board of Admiralty, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Peking to the Court of St. James's, b. 1837. His father was the Marquis Tseng-Kwo-fan. He was appointed (1878) the representative of China in Paris and London. Russia was also included in his embassy at the time of the dispute with reference to Kuljda. In the negotiations with France on the Tonquin question the Marquis Tseng was uncompromising and unyielding; nor did the ministry of M. Ferry display a conciliatory temper. The successes of France at Song-Tay and Bacninh seem to have convinced the Chinese Government that resistance was hopeless, and the Marquis Tseng was recalled by the Empress, who appointed Li Fong Pa interim ambassador in his stead. The Marquis Tseng is regarded as an astute diplomat. But his resolute opposition to French aggression in the Indo-Chinese peninsula has caused him to be regarded with disfavour by that government. It is expected that he will play a prominent part in Chinese affairs, and his policy is defined by himself in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for Jan. 1887, entitled "China—the Sleep and the Awakening."

Tuamotu, Faumotu, or Low Archipelago. An easterly Polynesian group in the possession of France. Consists of many coral reefs and scattered islets. Estimated area 384 sq. m., pop. 10,639. See TAHITI.

Tubual, Austral Islands. A small easterly Polynesian group belonging to France. Area 80 sq. m., pop. 665. See TAHITI.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying E. of Algeria, and comprising 45,384 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital, Tunis, pop. 125,000—many Christians, Jews, Maltese, and Europeans. Manufactures, silk and woollen goods, shawls, carpets, mantles, fezzes, burnouses, otto of roses, oil of jessamine. Site of ancient Carthage. Till 1881 under rule of a Bey, who was nominally a vassal of the Sultan of Turkey. In that year incursions of Kabyle tribes within the borders of Algiers caused the French to invade Tunis,

with the result (1881-2), that it became a French Protectorate. The Bey's functions are now limited to distributing orders among French troops, who garrison the country. Government is carried on by a French Resident, with various French officials under him. The force of occupation is nominally 15,000 men, but in reality double that number. Revenue (1886-7), £1,077,243; expenditure, £1,077,182; debt, £5,702,000; imports, £1,100,000; exports, £1,300,000. In Tunis is the city of Kairwan, one of the holy places of Islam. In production and manufacture, and in degree of civilisation, Tunis may be said to be most advanced of the Barbary States, next to Algeria. Consult Broadley's and Hesse-Wartegg's "Tunis." For Prime Minister, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Turbary. A "common of turbary," to use a legal phrase, is a right to cut turf. It can only be appendant to a house, and not to land, for the turf is to be burned in the house and must not be sold.

Turkestan. A Russian province carved, between 1860 and 1875, out of the khanates and deserts of the eastern half of Central Asia. Since General Kaufmann died in 1882, its administrative area has been reduced, and now consists of about 500,000 square miles, exclusive of the dependent states of Bokhara and Khiva. The population is about 3,000,000 without those states, and nearly double with them. The principal town is Tashkent (pop., 100,000). On a peace footing the army is composed of 26,743 infantry, 7,658 cavalry, and 76 guns, but it can be raised, on a declaration of war, to 80,000, by accessions from Siberia, Orenburg, and *via* the new route of Mervt Kuluk and Khiva, from the Caspian. See CENTRAL ASIA.

Turkestan, Afghan. A province of Afghanistan north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 square miles and a population, mostly non-Afghan, of nearly 1,000,000. Its best known town is Balkh, commanding the road from Turkestan to Cabul. There is really no town of Balkh, the place the Afghans have established near its site being Mazar-i-sharif (pop. 25,000). Here Shere Ali breathed his last. Most of the country has only been conquered during the last twenty years, and the inhabitants who have survived the exterminating wars of Shere Ali entertain very little love for their Afghan rulers.

Turkestan, Eastern. A title given to Kashgaria during the simmering of the Kashgar question some years ago. It fell into disuse on the reconquest of the country from the rebel Mussulmans by the Chinese.

Turkey. An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised by the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulama or general body of lawyers and theologians. The area of Turkey is about 2,406,392 square miles; population about 42½ millions. Revenue in 1884 about £16,313,000; expenditure about £16,223,000. National external debt about £223,000,000 in 1874. By Berlin Treaty, 1878, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece were to assume a

portion of the external debt, and by arrangement in December 1881 the external debt was to be reduced to about 106,000,000, and certain revenues handed over to a European commission of liquidation. In addition, there is an internal debt of £20,000,000 and an indemnity of £24,000,000 due to Russia. (For army and navy see ARMIES AND NAVIES, FOREIGN.) The administration is extremely corrupt and inefficient. The out-lying territories have asserted their independence, or been gradually annexed by its more powerful neighbours, and the fall of the Ottoman dominion is apparently only a question of a few years. (For history 1871-86 see our edition of 1887). Last year (87) opened for Turkey with one of those risings in Crete which have always the same ending,—the governor was recalled and the rising was suppressed. A conference of ambassadors met at Constantinople to settle the Bulgarian question, but separated without accomplishing its object. Another futile negotiation was that taken in hand by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The British Government offered to evacuate Egypt in five years under certain limitations; but after the negotiations had dragged on for many months they fell through, and Sir Henry returned to England. The Porte, however, gave its consent to the arrangements regarding the neutralisation of the Suez Canal; but all through last year, on other questions beside those connected with Egypt, the Sultan and his advisers played a waiting and a shifty game, now with a power and now against it. Towards the close of the year troops in great numbers were transported towards the frontier in view of threatened complications. Meanwhile there are rumours of another conference on the Bulgarian question, to which it is said the consent of Turkey has been asked; but so far without result. Arrangements have been lately come to for the junction of the Serbian-Turkish railways. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY (Ottoman Empire).

Turkish Convention. See ed. 87.

Turkmenia or Turcomania. The country of the Turcoman tribes, lying east of the Caspian. The appellation has now been changed by the Russians to Transcaspiæ, or the Transcaspiæ territory, by which it will be in future known. Sometimes English writers confuse Turkmenia and Turkestan, fancying that the two mean the same country—the “land of the Turks or Turcomans” of Central Asia, but the two have always been kept clearly distinct by the Russians; Turkmenia being restricted to the territory east of the Caspian, actually peopled by the Turcoman tribes, and Turkestan being the title bestowed on the Russian province created out of the Kirghiz deserts and the khanates of Khokand, Bokhara, and Kliwa.

Turk's Island. A small island of the Bahama group, annexed to government of Jamaica (q.v.).

Two Thousand Guineas. See HORSE RACING.

Tyndall, Professor John, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. August 21st, 1830, at Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland. Educated first under a National School teacher. In 1839 he left school to join the Irish Ordnance Survey. The knowledge he there gained afterwards proved useful in his later glacier explorations. In 1844 he became a railway engineer; later he received an appointment at Queenswood College, Hampshire, a new institution devoted to the preliminary technical education

of agriculturists and engineers. Here the Professor first displayed his natural aptitude for teaching. In 1848 he left England for Marbourg University, to attend the lectures of Professor Bunsen. His first scientific paper was a mathematical dissertation on screw surfaces; and the first paper that made him known to the scientific world was published in the “Philosophical Transactions” for 1850, “On the Magneto-optic Properties of Crystals, and the Relation of Magnetism and Diamagnetism to Molecular Arrangement,” being an account of the results of experiments made with Professor Knoblauch. In 1851 Tyndall went to Berlin, and continued his researches under Professor Magnus. He soon returned to England, and was elected F.R.S. in 1852. In the same year he was appointed one of the secretaries of “Section A, Mathematics and Physics,” of the British Association. In 1853 he was invited to give a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution. This led to his appointment to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the same year, which office he held until last year when he retired. It was in 1849 that Tyndall first visited the Alps, purely for the sake of recreation. Seven years later he paid a second visit, along with Professor Huxley. The result of these visits and his investigations are contained in the “Philosophical Transactions” for 1851, also in his “Glaciers of the Alps” (London, 1860), etc. In 1863 his work “Heat considered as a Mode of Motion” was published, and this at once placed him in the forefront as a physicist. In 1865 he relieved Professor Faraday at Trinity College, and on the latter's death succeeded him as superintendent of the Royal Institution. In 1873 he accompanied the British Expedition into America, and delivered a course of lectures on “Light,” published 1873. In 1874 he delivered the famous Belfast address as president of the annual meeting of the British Association. He has won reputation both as an experimental and philosophical physicist. Has been a voluminous writer on light and magnetism, and molecular physics. He has recently paid another visit to the Alps, from whence he addressed a letter to the *Times* against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, which attracted considerable attention.

Tylor, Edward Burnett, D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Anthropological Society, and Keeper of the Oxford Univ. Museum; b. at Camberwell, 1832. Educated at the school of the Society of Friends, Tottenham. He has greatly distinguished himself by his researches in the history of man and civilisation. His best known works are his *Handbook on Anthropology*, and “*Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom.*”

Type Writer. An American invention for superseding the use of the pen. The writing is done by touching keys, and the manipulation is so simple and easy that any one who can spell can use the instrument. It will print several styles of type, including capitals, small letters, stops, numbers, etc., and is superior to pen writing in legibility, accuracy, compactness, and style. The writing of the machine is fully as legible as print, and nearly as uniform; the average speed from fifty to seventy words a minute. See ed. 86.

Tyres. See ed. 87.

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Ultramontane German Party. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Unemployed Classes. The unemployed may be divided into three classes; those who cannot work, such as aged paupers; those who are willing to work, but cannot find it; and those who will not work under any circumstances. The last-mentioned class are a numerous fraternity who made their power for mischief known on the occasion of the riots of 1886 in the West End of London. During the winter season they make the Metropolis their headquarters, but at other times of the year they frequent meetings and seaside and holiday resorts for the purposes of plunder. The second class of the unemployed—namely, honest and industrious

workers—belong to various industries; and their number, of course, depends upon the fluctuations in trade. In the various branches of the building trade, and other industries depending upon the state of the weather, activity and depression are as variable as the seasons, and large numbers of men engaged in these industries are always thrown out of work in the winter. That the whole number of the honest section of the unemployed class has been augmented in consequence of the general depression of the last two years can hardly be doubted; but there is reason to believe that the distress in the Metropolis particularly, and in the country generally, is not so great as it was during the former period of commercial depression, from 1874 to

Number in Various Trades.			Length of Time out of Work.				
Trade.	Number out of employment.	Percentage of Total.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 12 Months.	Over 12 Months.
Bakers	167	1.99	60	58	23	14	12
Blacksmiths	306	1.72	141	96	28	29	12
Boot and Shoe Makers	356	2.01	224	87	11	17	17
Cabinet Makers	178	1.00	97	46	13	8	14
Carmen	566	3.40	332	154	54	27	22
Carpenters and Joiners	828	4.66	544	155	48	48	33
Chairwomen	207	1.16	107	54	24	12	10
Clerks	163	1.09	56	49	16	15	27
Engineers	350	2.07	154	104	38	25	29
Grooms	350	2.01	176	108	33	17	16
Handymen	315	1.72	151	100	30	19	15
Labourers	7403	41.80	4342	1973	478	325	285
Masons, etc.	1023	5.76	709	221	31	38	24
Painters	1890	10.66	1397	493	53	24	13
Plumbers	251	1.41	142	68	24	10	7
Porters	711	4.02	301	240	54	62	56
Printers	162	1.02	89	47	15	11	20
Servants	467	2.62	227	145	36	33	26
Other Trades and Occupations not given	1976	11.15	1034	507	143	142	150
	17,711	100.00	10,283	4612	1152	876	788

1879 inclusive. In March 1885 a Special Mansion House Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes of permanent distress in London; and the statement we have just made is fully borne out by their report, issued at the commencement of 1886. The committee pointed out that a less sum than usual was disbursed from the funds of the Trades Unions in 86 for relief purposes, and that even in the East End of London the deposits in the savings banks increased. The committee showed, however, that if those engaged in the skilled industries had not suffered greatly from the depression, the unskilled labourers had. The docks were the index of the unskilled labour market in London, and during 1886 the average daily number of applicants for work at the docks was twenty thousand. As only twelve thousand were on the

average taken on, there must have been some eight thousand daily turned away. Amongst the remedies for distress the Committee recommended a better organisation of the charitable funds of the Metropolis, the income from which was roughly estimated at £3,000,000 a year. A committee under the presidency of the Lord Mayor was formed (Feb. 1886) to relieve the existing distress, which fund by April 1886 amounted to £77,910; and the Local Government Board authorised the Guardians of the poor to take extra means to assist by outdoor relief. During last year, '87, there was a constant succession of meetings of the unemployed, which developed, under the guidance of the Socialists, into what was called "Church Parades." These so-called parades took place on Sundays and in different parts of London, and the *modus operandi* was simply for a

crowd of men to walk into some church and now and again interrupt the services. On a particular Sunday they invaded St. Paul's in great numbers, and at the close of the proceedings a sort of religious service was held by the cathedral clergy on the steps facing Ludgate Hill, where many thousand persons were assembled. The Socialists were present in great force with flags and caps of liberty. The crowd afterwards marched to the Embankment, where Mr. Burns delivered an address of the usual Socialistic type. Similar gatherings took place in various parts of the Metropolis, and frequently in Trafalgar Square, where the collection of great masses of men, many of them belonging to the criminal classes, gave much trouble and anxiety to the police. Occasional collisions took place, which led the authorities ultimately to close Trafalgar Square entirely to public demonstrations. Many of the meetings held ostensibly by the unemployed were in reality Socialistic gatherings, at which the speakers hurled violent denunciation against the authorities and against the existing social organisations. The proposed meeting on the 13th Nov. last, which led to the rioting on that day was, though called to protest against the arrest of Mr. William O'Brien, to a large extent in the hands of the Socialists, their leader (Mr. Burns) being arrested in the Square, along with Mr. Cunningham-Graham, M.P. Towards the end of the year an attempt was made, both official and unofficial, to take a census of the unemployed in London, by opening register offices in different parts of the Metropolis. The result of the official return is not yet known, but the unofficial census, undertaken and organised by the Waterbury Watch Company, furnished the following tabulated results. These figures establish two facts:—(1) That almost all expressed their willingness to accept relief work; (2) that the bulk of the unemployed seem to be either natives of London or those who have been in London a very long time. The Lord Mayor also has proposed a scheme for employing 1,300 on public places and pleasure grounds, subscriptions for which are now being raised; and other movements for the assistance of those out of work are in active operation in various directions.

Unitarian. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the deity of Christ. The old belief in the uni-personality of God became almost extinct in the Christian Church; but was revived by Lælius and Faustus Socinus, uncle and nephew (sixteenth century), to whom may be traced, chiefly, through Polish influences, the Unitarianism of Transylvania. The name Socinian is often incorrectly applied to English Unitarians, whose theology is rather a native growth differing in many important points from that of the Socini. In Transylvania there is a strong Unitarian Church, Episcopalian in constitution, having three Unitarian colleges. The Unitarians of Hungary, as this body is now designated, date their origin from Francis David, their first bishop, 1568. In Great Britain many of the Presbyterian and other Protestant dissenting congregations, founded after the passing of the Act of Uniformity by those who were expelled by that Act from the National Church, have passed from Trinitarianism through various forms of what may be called Arian belief to Unitarianism. To these have been added others founded more recently and

holding Unitarian opinions from the first. The whole now form a group of non-subscribing congregations in which Unitarian theology prevails. They are in friendly communication with each other, and co-operate for many purposes, but are very tenacious of their congregational liberty. With very few exceptions all these, especially the oldest and the most recent, have open trust deeds—i.e., free from all doctrinal conditions—and refuse to organise themselves, or associate with one another, on any dogmatic basis. These are commonly known as the Unitarian Christian churches, but their main principle is simply that of individual religious liberty. Church membership is not therefore necessarily limited to Unitarians. Ministers are elected whose theology is in general agreement with that of the congregations; but no subscription or declaration of faith is required of them. Congregations number about 250 in England, beside 14 mission stations, 32 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland. For list of these, and of ministers, and of various societies, etc., which are Unitarian in constitution or promote Unitarianism, see "Unitarian Almanack" (an unofficial publication by Jas. Black, 20, Cannon Street, Manchester). The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." It refuses to affiliate congregations with itself, or to enrol any member as representing a congregation, lest the freedom of the churches should be compromised; and for the same reason it will not build or endow any property with a Unitarian trust. At the annual meeting in 1886 a motion to "define Unitarianism, with the view of establishing a test of membership," was rejected by a very large majority. Essex Hall, in Essex Street, is not the property of the Association, but is held on an open trust for the use of the Unitarian Association, the Sunday School Association, and other societies. The Association claims no authority over churches or ministers. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary Board in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester New College (*q.v.*), where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians (last held at Birmingham, April 1885). Unitarian theology prevails extensively among the "liberal" theologians and clergy of Germany, Holland, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. It is also the theology of the liberal section of the Reformed Church in France. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 234 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. The Unitarians of America, as also the body called Christians and every large proportion of the Friends are of Unitarian belief. Unitarian theology, and its freedom of Scriptural criticism, is to be found here and there in almost every section of the Christian Church. Offices of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex St., Strand.

"United Ireland." This well-known Nationalist newspaper was established in 1881, when the conflict between Mr. Forster and the Irish Land League was at its fiercest. Mr. William O'Brien, who had been previously known as a brilliant writer on the staff of the *Freeman's*

Journal, was invited to preside over its fortunes, and the newspaper has since become well known throughout the three kingdoms for the active part it has taken in the Irish controversy. During the struggle between the Land League and Mr. Forster, the Executive found it necessary to suppress *U. I.*, and after various attempts to issue it at different places, sometimes in England and sometimes in France, the Nationalist journal for a time ceased to appear. With the resignation of Mr. Forster, however, the paper revived, and has continued with great energy to battle against the existing system of government in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien was returned to Parliament for Mallow at a time when he was being tried for seditious libel, and is still a member of the House of Commons. Although *U. I.* has not been suppressed under the powers given to the Government by the Crimes Act of '87, several newsvendors who have sold copies of it containing reports of National League meetings have been imprisoned.

United Kingdom. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is under the rule of Victoria, of the House of Hanover, the oldest royal family in Europe. She holds the crown by inheritance and election, the right of election admittedly belonging to parliament, but being in practice always exercised in favour of some member of the royal house, with the exception of Henry VII. (whose title was tainted by illegitimacy) and Cromwell, the nominee of the army. The executive power, nominally vested in the sovereign, is in practice confided to ministers nominated by the majority of the House of Commons. The legislative authority belongs to the Queen and Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The former is composed (1) of hereditary peers of the United Kingdom nominated by the Crown, (2) of English bishops, who sit *ex officio*, (3) of Irish hereditary peers, elected for life, (4) of Scotch peers, elected for the duration of parliament. There are at present 476 peers of the United Kingdom, 24 bishops, 28 Irish and 16 Scotch peers. The House of Lords is also the highest judicial court, but in practice exercises its authority through a committee of experts. The House of Commons is composed of 670 members—viz., 495 for England and Wales, 103 for Ireland, and 72 for Scotland—elected by secret ballot in boroughs and counties, by electors possessing household or lodger or service franchise, or occupying freehold of 40s., etc. The universities are also represented. Members must be twenty-one years of age. Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, English and Scotch peers, government contractors, sheriffs, and returning officers of the districts for which they act, are disqualified from serving as members. Irish peers not in the House of Lords are eligible. The powers of parliament extend to the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, and to all matters, ecclesiastical and temporal. It is also the highest court of law.—The state religion in England and Wales is Episcopal Protestant, the fundamental doctrine and practice of which is embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles and Prayer-book, and confirmed by parliament. All other religions are tolerated, and no civil disabilities attach to any British subject. There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops; each of the former is assisted in the government of his "province" by a "con-

vocation," consisting of bishops, archdeacons, and deans in person, and representatives of the inferior clergy. The sanction of the Crown is required for their meeting and deliberation, and to give binding effects to their resolutions. About half the population belongs to the Establishment, the remainder to the Roman Catholic Church and to various other denominations (about 180 in number), the most important of which are the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Congregationalists or Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Society of Friends, Jews, etc. (for each of which see under its respective heading). In Scotland the state religion is Presbyterian, all others being tolerated. All the clergy are equal. A "kirk session" of "elders," under the presidency of the minister, manages the spiritual affairs of each parish; and a "general assembly" of clerical and lay representatives meet annually as the supreme court of the Church. The orthodox dissenters have similar organisations. There are also other denominations, as in England. In Ireland there is no state religion. Of the inhabitants about four-fifths are Roman Catholics; of the remainder about half belong to the Episcopal and the remainder to other denominations, chiefly Presbyterian.—Of late years great attention has been paid to elementary education in the United Kingdom. It is compulsory, and is afforded by local and voluntary schools under state control, supported by local funds, voluntary subscriptions, and state grants. Middle-class education is left to private enterprise, and higher education to the universities and to teaching and examining bodies approved by the state.—The area of the United Kingdom, including the adjacent islands, is 121,469 sq. miles, with a pop. in 1881 of 36,544,890 (see BRITISH EMPIRE). The colonies and dependencies include the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, numerous colonies in the West Indies, West Africa, Guinea, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, etc. (For National Finance, Army and Navy, etc., see respective articles).—The imports in 1887 were £361,935,006; the exports, £221,398,000; excess of imports retained over exports of British produce, £140,537,060. (For history '74-85 see ed. '86.) The principal events which have taken place during the past year ('87) in the United Kingdom will be found concisely recorded under their respective alphabetical and sectional headings. The Proceedings of Parliament are narrated in the article Parliamentary Session, '87. The principal Acts passed, and the Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions held, will be found in alphabetical order. The chief events connected with Ireland are included under that heading; while the recent movement among the Crofters will be found similarly recorded. The progress of the nation during the past twelve months is dealt with under Trade '87, Trade Foreign, Agriculture, Dairy Farming, Mining, Iron and Steel, Coal, Copper, etc., and Finance, National. The position of our naval and military defences is shown under Army, Navy, and Artillery. The social side of our national life will be found represented by articles on Art, Drama, Music, Literature, Aquatics, Cycling, Cricket, Horse Racing, etc. Science and archaeological research are shown by articles on Anthropology, Assyriology, Astronomy, Biblical Archaeology, Egyptology, Geology, Electricity, Electric Trains, etc.; while topics which have engaged

public interest and excited discussion are also to be found included—e.g., Mohammedanism, Socialism, the Tithes question, the Welsh National League, the Unemployed, etc. Of interest to the mercantile man will be the articles on the Money Market, Foreign Exchanges, etc. The principal events connected with the public life of our leading politicians are included in their biographical notices. Distinguished persons who have become deceased during the past year are recorded in the Obituary. A concise summary is given of the distinguishing events of the year. Her Majesty's Jubilee, with a notice of the exhibition of the Jubilee presents and of the new Jubilee coinage, are briefly described under their proper headings. The rejoicings of the Jubilee and the presence of many distinguished Indian princes and influential colonists were made the appropriate occasion to bind the interests of these portions of our Imperial power more closely together. The articles on Imperial Federation and the Imperial Institute record the principal steps taken in the direction mentioned. The colonial possessions and dependencies of Great Britain are succinctly described under their alphabetical arrangement. Amongst the events of the past year may be noticed the reception of the Colonial delegates at Windsor in May, the naval manoeuvres in August, the consecration of Truro Cathedral in November. In the last-named month there occurred also the Trafalgar Square riots (see UNEMPLOYED) (18th), in connection with which the trial of Messrs. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., and Burns, the Socialist, arose, resulting in their being found guilty of unlawful assembly, though they were acquitted on the charge of riot and assault. Each was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment (Jan. '88). The Sugar Bounties International Conference (q.v.) should also be recorded. Associated with the Jubilee rejoicings were the Children's Fête in Hyde Park (June), the presentation of a memorial statue of the Queen by her Highland tenants, and the opening of the Apprentices' Exhibition at the People's Palace (q.v.) by H.K.H. the Prince of Wales. Among the more important gatherings of the year were the demonstrations in Trafalgar Square to denounce the proclamation of the Irish National League (Aug.), the National Union of Conservative Associations at Oxford (Nov.), and the great Liberal Unionist Conference at Westminster Town Hall (Dec.). The principal meetings addressed by Mr. Gladstone will be found recorded in his biography. The cases of *Skinner v. Alford*, *Miss Ocas*, the *Langworthy* marriage, the murder by *Lipaki*, and the violent death of *Mr. McNeill*, engaged public interest and were much commented upon by the press. The letters which appeared in the *Times* on Parnellism and Crime gave rise to keen controversy. In August excitement was caused by the burning of *Mr. Whitley's* business premises; in Sept. the lamentable fire at *Exeter*, which resulted in the loss of 89 lives, occurred. Later (in Dec.) the *Grand Theatre*, *Islington*, was totally destroyed by the same devouring element. Early in the year (Jan.) the foundering of the emigrant ship *Kapua*, with the loss of 208 lives, cast a gloom on many homes. The two exhibitions of *Manchester* and *Glasgow*, were attended by large numbers, and the *Wild West* show at *South Kensington* proved a source of great attraction during the summer. The varied phases of our English climate were illustrated by the heavy snowstorm and darkness of March

and the recent phenomenal darkness of the earlier days of the present month (Jan. '88). It is with satisfaction we note that the recent Board of Trade returns (see TRADE '87) presage a revival of trade, and it is to be hoped of prosperity for the United Kingdom during the current year.

"United Right," The. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

United States. A confederation of thirty-eight sovereign states united together by a federal bond for imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a president elected for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. He is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on afterwards being passed by a two-third majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under immediate authority of the president by seven ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure though confirmed by the senate. A vice-president is also chosen in the same manner; he is *ex officio* president of the senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the president he assumes his office for the remainder of the term and the senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) a senate of 76 members—viz., two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who confirm or reject all appointments by president, and its members constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) of a house of representatives of 325 members, chosen every two years by all duly qualified male citizens and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (not yet organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. The Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. The judicial power is confided to a supreme court (the members of which are nominated by the president for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the federal government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions; education free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states—the cost being met from state or local funds, and the federal government contributing a portion. The power to enact municipal laws is reserved to the states of which the constitutions and modes of administration bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to one or two chambers, as the case may be. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not

included within the boundaries of an individual State are divided into eight "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. There is also a "district of Columbia," a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, Washington. The total area of the Union is 3,501,404 sq. miles; the population, by census of 1880, 50,497,057; the estimated population in 1886 was 60,000,000. The revenue (1887) was \$336,439,727; and the expenditure \$242,483,138; the national debt (1887) amounted to \$1,238,692,702. There also exist local debts in nearly all the states, amounting in 1884 to about \$263,500,000. The army is limited by Act of Congress to 25,000 men and 2,155 officers; the actual strength is about 27,000. In addition, each state is supposed to have a militia, in which all men from eighteen to forty-five, capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled. (For army and navy see **ARMIES AND NAVIES, FOREIGN.**) Imports (June '86-'87) about \$656,000,000; the exports about \$680,000,000, chiefly grain, raw materials, and domestic produce, about 58 per cent. of the exports go to Great Britain alone, while about one-fourth of the imports come from that country. The principal industry is agriculture, timber trade, and mining—the iron and cotton manufacturing industry is large, though fostered by protective duties; the shipping industry is practically confined to the coasting trade through the operation of the tariff. The domestic history since the close of the great civil war presents few features of note. The current of events in the United States was not disturbed last year by many remarkable events. True there were strikes on a large scale, instigated by the Knights of Labour (*q.v.*), numberless "booms" in Wall Street, railway and cable wars; but such things belong to the ordinary rather than to the extraordinary condition of American life. The country continues prosperous, and every year the National Debt is brought nearer the point of extinction. The last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed a surplus of \$55,567,849, which, with money aggregating \$80,023,570, was applied to the redemption of the public debt. For the current fiscal year he estimates the revenue at \$383,000,000, and the expenditure at \$316,817,785. For the next fiscal year, ending on June 30th, 1889, the Secretary estimates the revenue at \$383,000,000, the expenditure, excluding the Sinking Fund, at \$278,686,634, and the surplus at \$104,313,366. It was the constant accumulation of money by surpluses that led to President Cleveland, in his last message, making the startling proposal to reduce the tariff. His project still forms the theme of discussion among politicians in the United States, and it will probably be considerably modified by pressure from the Republican party. The President, however, denies that his scheme has anything to do with Free Trade. It is a purely fiscal measure, intended to prevent accumulation of vast sums in the Treasury. The execution of five of the Chicago Anarchists, after eighteen months' imprisonment, was much resented by Socialists and Anarchists in the States, and great efforts were made by petition and otherwise, even by sympathisers in England, to get the capital sentence remitted. But the

Government refused to stay justice, and after having had every opportunity of proving their innocence, the men were hanged in November last. One of the condemned men committed suicide in prison, and two had their sentences commuted. A deputation of English gentlemen, representing the International Peace Association, had an interview in December with President Cleveland, with a view of securing his assistance in promoting the cause of international arbitration. The President, in answer to the deputation, delivered a speech in sympathy with the principle, but gave no hope that he could take any initiative in the matter. He received also about the same time some 2,000 persons who attended the General Christian Conference, held at New York under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, the President of which urged Mr. Cleveland to "co-operate with the Alliance in the cause of Christianity." Towards the close of the year a formidable strike broke out among the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., which speedily embraced 50,000 workmen. The Knights of Labour began the movement which, however, lasted only a few weeks, and terminated in the submission of the men. The disputes between Canada and the United States on the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters are now under the consideration of a Commission (see **FISHERIES**), which it is hoped will bring them to a satisfactory end; a deadlock at present (Jan. 20th, '88), however, exists. A few figures regarding the business of the United States Post Office will assist in conveying to the reader some idea of the enormous amount of business transacted in the country. There are in the States 55,157 post offices, and 373,142 miles of postal routes. In the railway postal cars, the number of pieces of ordinary mail matter passing through the hands of the men is 5,834,690,875, including 15,752,569 registered packages. The number of money orders issued in the year 1886-87 was 16,155,134. The total expenditure of the Post Office Department was \$52,391,678, and the total receipts \$48,837,610, representing a loss of \$3,554,068. The cost for transportation of domestic mails was \$28,031,106, and of foreign mails \$435,054. Of international interest was the attempt by the Scotch yacht *Thistle* to wrest the American Cup from its holders, made at New York in September last, but without success, the American yacht *Volunteer* easily defeating the Scotch craft. Early in January the north-west was visited by a severe "blizzard," from exposure to which over 200 persons perished. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**. **Universal Prime Meridian and Universal Day, The.** See ed. '86.

Universities. ENGLAND. The two largest and most ancient of the universities in England are those of Oxford and Cambridge. Within the present century three others have been founded—viz., Durham, London, and Victoria. The universities are corporations distinct from the colleges, with which they are in most cases closely connected. In their hands rests the conferment of degrees, for the attainment of which they prescribe certain regulations. **OXFORD.** This university seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, and is one of the three oldest universities of Europe, the others being Paris and Bologna. The number of students seems to have greatly varied at different periods of its history, and

now is over 3,000, it having received considerable impetus from the great Tractarian movement, and the reforms introduced by the University Commissions. By the Oxford Reform Act (1854) the present constitution was fixed. The government of the university is in the hands of three bodies—the Hebdomadal Council, of about twenty members; Congregation, which includes all resident graduates; and Convocation, which is made up of all graduates whose names are on the register. The following is the list of colleges in the university: *Founded* (1249), *University—Head*, J. F. Bright, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 107; (1262), Balliol, Benjamin Jowett, M.A., 213; (1270), Merton, Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., 120; (1314), Exeter, W. W. Jackson, M.A., 170; (1326), Oriel, D. B. Monro, M.A., 108; (1340), Queen's, J. R. Magrath, D.D., 123; (1386), New, J. E. Sewell, D.D., 231; (1427), Lincoln, W. W. Merry, D.D., 57; (1437), All Souls, Sir W. R. Anson, D.C.L., 5; (1456), Magdalen, T. H. Warren, M.A., 170; (1509), Brasenose, A. Watson, M.A., 120; (1516), Corpus, T. Fowler, D.D., 86; (1532), Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, D.D., 277; (1554), Trinity, H. G. Woods, M.A., 143; (1555), St. John's, J. Bellamy, D.D., 126; (1572), Jesus, H. D. Harper, D.D., 66; (1613), Wadham, G. E. Thorley, M.A., 104; (1624), Pembroke, Evan Evans, D.D., 69; (1714), Worcester, W. Inge, M.A., 123; (1860), Keble, E. S. Talbot, M.A., 172; (1874), Hertford, H. Boyd, D.D., 86. *Halls*, (1260), St. Edmund's, K. Moore, D.D., 42; (1325), St. Mary, D. P. Chase, D.D., 20; (1392), "Unattached," R. W. M. Pope, D.D., 258. Total, 3,062. Since 1868 students have been enabled to become members of the university without joining any college or hall; they are known as "unattached." In 1880 arrangements were made for the affiliation of provincial colleges, of which privilege St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and Firth College, Sheffield, have availed themselves. The examinations for the degree of Bachelor are Responsions (Smalls), First Public Examination (Moderations, Honours, or Pass), Second Public Examination (Finals, Honours, or Pass). Residence for twelve terms is required, of which there are four in the year. Honours may be taken in Litteræ Humaniores (Ancient History and Philosophy), Mathematics, Jurisprudence, History, Theology, Natural Science, Medicine, or Oriental Languages. Women are admitted to the same examinations, but do not receive degrees. There are three halls for their reception, Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall, and St. Hugh's Hall. During the year 1887 New Inn Hall was, on the demise of its principal, annexed to Balliol College in accordance with the decision of the last Royal Commission. Similarly St. Mary's Hall is destined to be united with Oriel College, and St. Edmund's Hall with Queen's College. A new hall for lady-students has been opened, and the first Honours Examination in Oriental studies held. Mansfield College (*q.v.*) is making progress, and establishing itself in the university. **CAMBRIDGE.** About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. Its first known charter is dated 1237 (5 Henry III.). The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the university received a new code in 1882, as

did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: *Founded* (1257), Peterhouse—*Head*, J. Porter, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 96; (1326), Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., 170; (1347), Pembroke, C. E. Searle, D.D., 122; (1348), Gonville and Caius, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 162; (1350), Trinity Hall, Sir H. Maine, LL.D., 173; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 118; (1421), King's, R. Oakes, D.D., 89; (1448), Queens', G. Phillips, D.D., 83; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 48; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, M.A., 180; (1505), Christ's, John Paile, Litt.D., 155; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 271; (1519), Magdalen, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., 70; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 646; (1584), Emmanuel, S. G. Phear, D.D., 114; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Robert Phelps, D.D., 61; (1800), Downing, W. L. Birkbeck, M.A., Q.C., 74. *Hostels*, (1673), Cavendish, Vacant, 53; (1882), Selwyn, Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, M.A., 80; (1884), Ayerst, W. Ayerst, M.A., 34. *Non-Collegiates*, 136. Total, 2,970. The examinations necessary for degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little-Go"); General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Indian Languages, Semitic Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. During the year 1887 the position of Cavendish College has claimed serious attention, and vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University. **LONDON.** What is at present University College, London, was started by subscriptions in 1826 (opened 1828), under the name of the University of London. The application for a charter, owing to the jealousy of the older universities and the opposition of the clergy, was for many years refused. Eventually the clergy founded King's College, London; a charter, in 1836, was granted to University College, and the present University of London was, in December 1837, established as an examining body, with the power to confer degrees. In 1878, by a supplemental charter, women were admitted to all the degrees granted by the university, and all prizes were thrown open to them. Steps have been taken to found a teaching university for London, but the scheme is not yet settled. During the year '87, in celebration of the Jubilee of the University, it was determined by Convocation to Buildings. The commission has been entrusted erect a statue of the Queen in the University to the eminent sculptor, J. E. Boehm, R.A. (*q.v.*). **DURHAM.** This university was opened in the year 1833, and received a royal charter enabling it to grant degrees in June 1837. It occupies, with other buildings, the old Castle of Durham. The university also comprises Hatfield Hall (1846), and Bishop Cosin's Hall (1851), College of Medicine and College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Since 1882 women have been admitted to the examinations and the first degree in Arts. There are affiliated to this university Codrington College, Barbadoes (1875), and Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone (1876). **VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.** This arose from the union of

Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool, and received a royal charter as Victoria University in 1880. Women are admitted in this university to all examinations and degrees. During the year 1887 the university have succeeded in obtaining a grant from the Government. **SCOTLAND. St. Andrew's** (founded 1412), confirmed by a papal bull of Benedict XIII. It comprises the united college of St. Salvador (1455), and St. Leonard (1512), and the College of St. Mary (1537). **Glasgow**, founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450). Its present building was erected and occupied 1870-71. **Aberdeen**. This university is derived from the two foundations of University and King's College, Aberdeen (1494), and Mariachal College and University of Aberdeen (1593), which were united under the title of University of Aberdeen by Act of Parliament (1860). **Edinburgh**. Founded by a charter of James VI. (1582), and until 1858 was under the control of the Town Council. In August '87 a Bill for the better administration and endowment of the Universities of Scotland, and for improving and regulating the course of study therein, was brought in by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland. It amends the Constitution, and adds to the powers of the University Courts and General Councils established by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and suggests the appointment of a permanent Committee of H.M. Privy Council and the nomination of new Commissioners, and also provides for the redemption of charges. **WALES**. There is at present no university in this country, but Aberystwith (University College of Wales), University College, Bangor, and University College, Cardiff, are all taking measures to procure charters. **IRELAND**. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. **Royal University of Ireland** (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin). This was founded by Royal charter in 1880 and superseded the Queen's University, which was dissolved by Act of Parliament. All the degrees are open to candidates of either sex, and no residence in any college or attendance at lectures is required. Connected with this university are the old Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, whose members were made members of the new university at the dissolution of Queen's University. The association known as **The Catholic University of Ireland** in 1882 determined to send up the students of its eight Catholic Colleges for the examinations of the Royal University, in Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Law, but to continue to grant degrees in Theology and Philosophy in accordance with powers received from its founder Pope Pius IX. see also **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**. **Universities' Settlement in East London**. This is the outcome of a project formed by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for planting a colony in East London. "To provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people, to inquire into the condition of the poor, and to consider and advance plans calculated to promote their welfare." The project took

definite shape in 1884 in the establishment of **Toynbee Hall** in Commercial Street, under the direction of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. The number of members of both universities have taken up their residence in the Hall, which has become the centre of educational effort and social life in the overcrowded district in which it is situated. See ed. '87.

University College School. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

University Expenses. In both Oxford and Cambridge, there is now a system of residence, called **non-Collegiate**. As the name indicates, the students who thus reside are in no way connected with any particular college; but they have all the privileges of the University exactly the same as other students. They pass the same examinations, and take the same degrees.* The chief object in reviving this system was to lessen the great expenses which have gathered round college life. This has been achieved, as will be seen from the following tables:—

OXFORD. (1) Cost of Matriculation. £ s. d.

1. Matriculation fee to the University			
2. Entrance fee to the Delegacy		2	10 0
3. Caution money (returned on removal of name)		2	0 0
4. Entrance fee to library		0	10 0
5. Dues for first quarter		1	7 6
6. Lodging-house delegacy fee		0	3 6
Total		9	1 0

(2) Lowest average cost per year. £ s. d.

Board and lodging for 24 weeks at 2s. a week		36	0 0
University and Delegacy dues		6	0 0
Examination fees (on the average)		2	0 0
Tuition		6	6 0
Total		50	6 6

This cost is usually exceeded because men wish to join clubs, take part in sports, etc.

CAMBRIDGE. (1) Cost of Matriculation, covering the same expenses as detailed under Oxford, is £12 12s.

(2) The minimum annual expenditure is £54. Full details of these remarkable systems of modern education can be obtained by writing, in either case, to the Rev. the Censor.

University Extension.—1. **Cambridge Scheme**. In 1872 the University of Cambridge, in response to many memorials from large towns, appointed a Syndicate to "organise lectures in popular places." The scheme grew rapidly, and the Syndicate has conducted lectures in more than sixty towns. The classes are very large and the fees are low—five shillings for a course of twelve lectures—and class teaching being about the average; and the lecturers are men of university standing, who give lectures of nearly the same character as they would deliver at the universities themselves. In some cases these lectures have led to the foundation of permanent educational institutions. The most splendid instance is that of Nottingham, where in 1880 an anonymous donor gave £10,000, and the Town Council accepted

it, on condition that an University College should be provided to the satisfaction of the University of Cambridge, as a permanent home for the Extension movement there. This has been done, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Similar results have followed on a less scale in Chesterfield, Liverpool, Sheffield, and elsewhere.—2. **The Oxford Scheme**, which has for its object the extension of University teaching, like Cambridge, has made considerable progress in the movement. Not only do the extension lectures seek to supply higher teaching adapted to popular needs, but they aim at stimulating the demand for such teaching and to guide students to the best books in each subject, and to encourage habits of continuous and systematic study by furnishing instruction organised in courses of lectures with discussions, classes, examinations, and certificates of merit of distinction. Lecturers are appointed in ancient and modern history, political economy, geography, and other subjects. In the case of towns in which there is no local society ready to act in concert with the delegates, a local committee must be formed to guarantee expenses. Examinations in writing are held at the conclusion of the course, and certificates are awarded. The progress of the Oxford extension movement is shown by a comparison of the past year ('86-87) with '85-86. Number of lectures delivered ('85-86) 27, ('86-87) 67; number of lecture towns ('85-86) 22, ('86-87) 57; number of students attending lectures ('85-86) no record, ('86-87) 9,908. All communications with respect to the Oxford University Extension Scheme should be addressed to M. E. Sadler, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.—3. **London Scheme**. Many university men resident in London saw their way to applying in and around the Metropolis what had been thus so successfully carried out in the great towns of the north. Sir Thomas Gresham had intended in his famous bequest, dating from Elizabeth's reign (1579), to bring university teaching to the doors of the citizens of London, and intrusted funds to the Meicers' Company for that purpose. In 1878, some London residents secured the co-operation of the three universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, each university agreeing to nominate three distinguished persons as a "joint board," and the joint board of nine undertaking to select lecturers, examiners, etc., and to advise generally. The chairman is Professor James Stuart, M.P. A society was formed for the management of the scheme, called the "**London Society for the Extension of University Teaching**," with the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., as its president, and with a council of twenty-two elected members of very high educational distinction, to whom are joined ten delegates from the great London educational institutions, the Royal Institution, the London Institution, Bedford, King's, Queen's, University, and other colleges, etc. Any place in or near London may constitute itself a centre of this Society

without any further membership or formality, and may apply for a lecturer on any of the recognised subjects, the council sharing part of the risk, and cordially co-operating in every way. The local expenses and hire of rooms fall entirely upon the local centre, and therefore in every case there is formed a local fund, or a guarantee to cover possible deficiencies. Twenty-six such centres are or have been at work, and the fees charged range from a shilling to a guinea for the course, though the teaching is of the same excellence in every case. In 1885, for instance, there were four courses in Whitechapel (fee 1s.), and the number of their students varied from 100 to 150 each. Of course this centre is a very poor one, and is largely aided by subscriptions and grants. The richer centres have higher fees, and are self-supporting. The lectures are in courses of ten or twelve, are always accompanied with class teaching, and conclude with an examination (free) by some independent examiner. As a rule, 2,000 to 2,500 students are at work under the London scheme. The session (of two terms) covers a little more than the six months from October to March.—The offices of the Parent Society are at 22, Albemarle Street, and the yearly subscription is £25s., entitling to admission to all lectures at all centres.—**Durham Scheme**. In 1886 lectures were organised in connection with this university. The University of Edinburgh and other Universities have taken steps to extend University teaching.

Upper Canada. Former name of **Ontario** (*q.v.*)

Uppingham School. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Uruguay. Capital, **Monte Video**. A republic in South America under a president elected for four years. Legislature is composed of a Senate elected for six years by departments, and a Chamber elected for three years, one for each 2,000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education fairly good: about one in twenty of inhabitants attend school. Area 73,538 sq. m.; pop. about 700,000. Estimated revenue '86-87 £1,630,204, expenditure £1,482,963. Debt £12,400,000. Army about 3,500, with reserves about 23,000.—With the exception of the Blanco unsuccessful insurrections in 1871-2 and a rising in Monte Video in 1875, peace has been fairly well maintained during the last fifteen years, although an insurrection headed by General Arredondo broke out on March 29th, 1886. The revolution was, however, suppressed by the Government.—On Jan. 12th, 187, the Uruguayan Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed a bill banishing General Maximo Santos, ex-President of the Republic. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Usagara. A territory belonging to the German East African Company (*q.v.*).

"Utah" of England. See **JEZREELITES**.

V

Vaccination Acts (67-74). These Acts constitute the several boards of guardians of the poor vaccination authorities for their respective unions. Each union is to be divided into as many vaccination districts as convenience requires; and in each district a duly registered medical practitioner is to be appointed public vaccinator, and to receive for each vaccination a minimum fee varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s., according to the distance which he has to go. Contracts made by a board of guardians with a public vaccinator require confirmation by the Local Government Board. Within seven days after registration of the birth of a child the registrar must serve upon the parent notice requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months, and stating when and where the public vaccinator will attend to perform the operation. When the child has been vaccinated, it must, upon the same day in the following week, be taken before the public vaccinator for inspection. If the vaccination has been unsuccessful it must be repeated; but if it should be thrice unsuccessful, or if the child has had small-pox, the public vaccinator is to give the parent a certificate exempting the child from further vaccination. If the vaccination has been successful he must transmit to the vaccination officer (whose function it is to see the law enforced) a certificate to that effect. The public vaccinator, if of opinion that the child is in a state not allowing of successful vaccination, is to transmit to the vaccination officer a certificate to that effect available for two months, and renewable if circumstances so require. Where the vaccination is performed by any other medical man, the parent is charged with the transmission of certificates. No charge is to be made by the public vaccinator. Vaccination at the public expense is not to be considered poor relief for purposes of disqualification. A justice of the peace may make an order for the vaccination of any child under fourteen years, if he find that the child has not previously been vaccinated. The penalty for any offence against the Acts is a fine not exceeding 20s. The wilful signing of a false certificate or duplicate is punishable as a misdemeanour. For further details consult the text of the Acts and the General Order of October 31st, 1874, made by Local Government Board. In the year 1880 Government introduced a bill to exempt from any further penalties under these Acts any parent who had already paid one full penalty of 20s., or had been twice adjudged to pay any penalty. The bill was dropped.

Vaccination, Anti. This name is loosely applied both to the opinions of those who maintain the worthlessness of vaccination in itself, and of others who, while either favourable or indifferent to vaccination, oppose enforcing it by penalties against anti-vaccinators proper. **Against vaccination itself** it is urged (1) That it does not prevent small-pox, as shown by—(a) In 1871 91·5 per cent. of the patients of the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, and in 1881 96 per cent., had been vaccinated, at a time when only 90 per cent. of the London population was claimed as vaccinated; (2) In the small-pox epidemic of 1871, the first 173 cases in Cologne and the first 224 in

Liegnitz had all been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated, thus showing that small-pox can and does originate among the vaccinated. (a) That it does not mitigate small-pox, since (a) in Scotland in 1871-2 there died of small-pox 517 vaccinated infants in the first year of life, and therefore within an average of six months of their vaccination, these alone being one-tenth of the total victims in that country. (2) In the same epidemic in Cologne the mortality amongst vaccinated infants was 80 per cent. of cases; amongst unvaccinated infants it was 66 per cent. (3) That vaccination is itself a grave danger to life and health, as inferred from (a) the great increase, since the enforcement of vaccination by law, in infant mortality from diseases confessedly inoculable,—skin diseases having increased 187 per cent., scrofula 259 per cent., syphilis more than 300 per cent., in children in the first year of life; whilst the fatal cases of vaccino-erysipelas—which between 1859 and 1869 averaged 8 annually—rose to an average of 27 between 1870 and 1880; (2) That for the three years 1881-3 the deaths of 178 children have been registered as due to “cow-pox and other effects of vaccination”; (3) That in August 1882 a public inquiry held at Norwich found that 4 children had died and 5 more were seriously diseased through vaccination in the preceding June. **Against the enforcement of vaccination by law** it is urged (1) That sanitary measures succeed where vaccination fails; as in Leicester and Keighley, where vaccination has been entirely neglected for some years without any outbreak of small-pox. (2) That vaccination either (a) protects from taking small-pox, or (2) mitigates it when it has been taken, or (3) does neither of these things. If it neither protects nor mitigates, then it is useless, and ought not to be enforced by law. If it only mitigates, then, since the mildest small-pox is admittedly as contagious as the most severe, vaccinated small-pox is no less dangerous to the community than unvaccinated; therefore there is no reason, and therefore no right, to enforce vaccination by law. If the doctrine be that it protects from taking small-pox, those who believe this doctrine will go and be vaccinated, and then, being themselves safe, have no reason, and therefore no right, to enforce vaccination upon others by law. (3) That a law compelling a choice between money and the lives of children can only fail to be demoralising when it ceases to be effective. Sec. London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination, Mr. W. Young, 77, Atlantic Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Valetta. The capital of Malta (q.v.).

Value, Double Standard of. See **BIMETALLISM**.

Vambéry, Arminius. The eminent Hungarian traveller, geographical explorer and writer, b. 1832 at Duna-Szerdahely. He studied at Pesth. In 1848, having joined the national Hungarian movement, he on its suppression by Austria left his native country and sought refuge in Constantinople, where he studied Oriental languages. When there he formed the idea of visiting Central Asia, and was the first European who succeeded in making his way through the Turcoman provinces. Starting in 1863, he traversed the Turcoman

desert, visiting Khiva and Bokhara. In the last-mentioned place he had an interview with the Emir without being recognised as a foreigner. After visiting many other places, he returned by the south of the desert. This remarkable expedition was fruitful in geographical, philological, and ethnological information, contained in a work entitled "Relation of Travel in Central Asia (1862-64) by a Pretended Dervish," published in Hungary, in Germany, and in England. On his return to Pesth, Vambéry was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the University of Pesth. He has written several other important works on his travels.

Vancouver. A young town and port on the mainland of British Columbia, terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Vancouver Island. A large island on the Pacific coast of Canada, at one time a distinct colony, but now part of British Columbia (*q.v.*).

"Vanderdecken." See IRVING, HENRY.

Van Diemen's Land. Called *Tasmania* (*q.v.*).

Vanthay Revolt. See CHINA.

Vanna Levu. Second largest island of the Fiji group (*q.v.*).

Vegetarianism. See ed '86.

Veuhgerichte. Secret tribunals which for many years existed in Westphalia, and condemned many exalted personages to death. The word has come to be used as descriptive of any secret council which seeks to set up its own authority against the law of the land.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, governed by a president, assisted by Senate, three members nominated by each province, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but efforts have been recently made for its improvement. Area 632,695 sq miles; pop. in 1884 about 2,120,000. Revenue in 1885 about £1,172,950; expenditure about the same amount. In 1881 the debt, which formerly amounted to nearly £11,000,000, was consolidated; it is now estimated at about £4,000,000. Army about 2,500, exclusive of militia about 60,000 strong. The history of Venezuela since 1870 presents little of interest except chronic civil war on a small scale. In 1883 railway communication with the interior was being developed, and a new and more liberal tariff was framed. A year ago the relations between Venezuela and England were suspended, owing to a boundary dispute. Some valuable gold deposits were found on territory which was claimed by the authorities of Venezuela and also by those of British Guiana (*q.v.*). So far the question is still unsettled; but no apprehension is felt as to an amicable arrangement being arrived at. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Venue. Is defined as follows by Mr. C. Sweet, in his "Law Dictionary":—"In criminal procedure, the venue is a note in the margin of an indictment, giving the name of the county or district within which the count in which the indictment is preferred has jurisdiction." The general rule is that the venue should give the jurisdiction within which the crime has been committed. But there is a long list of exceptions to this rule. In civil procedure venue has been abolished.

Verdi, Giuseppe, until the rise of Arrigo Boito, was the only Italian opera composer of

eminence, and his works still dominate the Italian stage. He was the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the Duchy of Parma, was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" (1839), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as (to name only the chief of them) "I Lombardi" (1843), "Ernani" (1844), "Rigoletto" (1851), "Il Trovatore" (1853), "La Traviata" (1853), "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1859), "Aida" (1871), and "Montezuma," produced in 1878. In "Aida," written for Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, and produced at Cairo, Verdi has adopted much of Wagner's style. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, lie at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In 1874 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. His latest work, "Otello," was produced at Milan, Feb. 5, 1886. Consult "Verdi, Milan, and Otello," by Blanche Roosevelt.

Verne, Jules. French romancer, b. Feb. 8th, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both there and at Paris. He began writing short pieces for the stage, and in 1863 commenced his series of marvellous stories, which have made his name almost a household word. An unsuccessful attempt on M. Verne's life was made in March 1886.

Vice-Chamberlain, The, assists the Lord Chamberlain (*q.v.*), and acts for him in his absence. Both are Privy Councillors (see MINISTRY).

Victoria. The smallest of the colonies in the Australian continent. Occupies the south-eastern corner. Divided from New South Wales on north by Murray river, and from South Australia on west by 141st meridian E. long. Extends 480 miles E. to W., and 240 miles N. to S., containing 87,884 sq. miles. Pop. 1,003,043, besides about 12,000 Chinese and 780 aborigines. Capital Melbourne, pop. 380,000, situated on Port Philip and river Yarra. In 1836 it consisted of half a dozen huts; now it is a splendid city, and rivals Sydney. Among its chief institutions are the university, museum, mint, botanical gardens, observatory, public library, and hospitals. Other cities are Ballarat, 41,000; Sandhurst or Bendigo, 30,000; Geelong, 21,000; Castlemaine, 8,600. Leading towns, Creswick, Elucla, Hamilton, Kyneton, Maryborough, Portland, Sale, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Warrambool, etc. Victoria is divided into 37 counties, within which there are at present 60 cities and boroughs and 123 shires or rural municipalities. The whole colony is also divided into four great districts. These are Gippsland, 13,898 sq. m., part mountainous, part rich alluvial soil, heavily timbered, much farming and grazing, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, coal, marble; grows oranges, fruit, hops, tobacco, opium; lake fishing, shooting, picturesque. Murray, mountainous, forested, much grazing country, gold, vines, tobacco; Wimmera, 25,000 sq. m., pastoral, sandy plains, scrub, badly watered; Loddon, pastoral, auriferous. Climates generally healthy, pleasant, but warm. Hot north-winds, and cold winds from south, rather distressing at certain seasons. The great Australian Cordillera, the dividing range, passes into Victoria on the north-east, and traverses it from east to west. It is known as the Warragong and Muniyong Mountains, sometimes erroneously

stated Australian Alps. The chief river is the Murray, forming the greater part of the northern boundary. The only other navigable streams are the Yarra-Yarra and some small rivers in Gippsland. There are various lakes, mostly salt, some on the sea margin. One-fifth of the land of the colony consists of mallee scrub, lakes, lagoons, etc. Nearly a quarter is mountain forest. Less than half has been alienated. About 17,000,000 acres of available land still remain open for selection, as leasehold runs, purchased farms, or fifteen-acre free homesteads. Gold is found both in quartz and in alluvial deposits. Besides gold, the minerals worked have been copper, tin, iron, antimony, limestone, marble, coal, slate, ochre, silver, kolin, magnesite, gypsum, diamonds, and sapphires—the last two to a small extent. Executive is vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Two Houses of Parliament: upper, Legislative Council; lower, Legislative Assembly. Council consists of 42 members, of whom 14 retire every two years. Members must possess estate worth £100 per annum. Electors must occupy property worth £10 per annum if their freehold, £25 if rented, except they are university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officer of army or navy. Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected triennially on manhood suffrage. Clergy of all denominations and convicts excluded from both Houses. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. Port Philip is defended by forts. The colony possesses 2 ironclads, 3 torpedo boats, and 2 gunboats; 5 armed launches, and naval reserve of 460 officers and men, with 85 guns. There is a volunteer militia of 5,382, cavalry, infantry, engineers, artillery, with 95 guns. The paid staff, artillery and torpedo corps, number 217. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. There is a Minister of Education, who is responsible for appointments and school properties. There are colleges and grammar schools, and numerous private or religious denominational establishments. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Revenue derived from customs, land tax, sales of land, stamps, railways, and telegraphs. Wool is the staple production, other than minerals. In round numbers the Colony possesses 19,700,000 sheep, and wool crop 120,000,000 lb.; 300,000 horses, 1,300,000 cattle, 250,000 pigs, and 70,000 goats. Agriculture now improving: 2,100,000 acres under wheat, 185,000 under oats, 9,700 acres under vine, producing 1,003,827 gallons of wine and 3,875 gallons of brandy; tobacco, 2,866 acres, producing 13,734 cwt. Olive and mulberry also planted and grown successfully. In 1886 there were 2,417,582 acres in cultivation. The output of gold since 1851 is estimated at value £212,000,000. About 1,753 miles of railway completed, 216 constructing; connection with New South Wales system open, that with South Australia nearly finished. About 4,000 miles of telegraph line. Manufactures advancing with rapid strides. There are 2,813 factories and works, of which 1,409 employ steam power: aggregate horse-power 20,000, and 50,000 hands. Capital so invested represented as £10,900,000. There are over 1,200 squatting and grazing runs, averaging 20,000 and 5,550 acres respectively. Originally a part of New South Wales. Settlement begun in 1834, by a few shepherds and stockmen. Then known as "Australia Felix," and afterwards called Port Philip

Settlement. Remained part of New South Wales till 1851, when separated, and received representative government as colony of Victoria. Pop. then about 76,000. Existence of gold known previous to this year, but kept secret, Government endeavouring to suppress all search for it. In 1851 many finds, resulting in great rush of gold-seekers to the colony. In 1854 population risen to 312,000. Then occurred Ballarat riots, and a serious battle between military and diggers. Responsible government granted the same year, and a constitution formed. Representation and electorate for legislative council reformed in 1881, after much party political strife. International Exhibition in 1880-81. Victoria is the smallest colony of the Australian group, but is probably the most important at present in regard to wealth and population. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1888," Hayter's "Victorian Year-Book," Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australasia," Walch and Turner's "Victoria," Wallace's "Australasia," etc., and official publications.

Victoria. The city and capital of Hong Kong (q.v.); pop. about 40,000. Is being fortified. A naval station and commercial emporium.

Victoria. Capital of British Columbia, a province of the Dominion of Canada. Situated on Juan de Fuca Straits, on south of Vancouver Island. Pop. 14,000.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20th, '37, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '38. She married, Feb. 10th, '40, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, 1861. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, H.M. lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, H.M., in accordance with an Act of Parliament adopted during Mr. Disraeli's administration in the previous session, was proclaimed Empress of India by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and several other attempts have at different times been made upon H.M.'s life. In '69 H.M. published "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," an interesting account of the happy days spent at Balmoral with her husband and family. In '85 a second volume was issued by her under the title of "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." (For an account of the chief events of H.M.'s reign, the jubilee of which was celebrated last year with great rejoicing, see QUEEN VICTORIA'S PUBLICE, ed. '7. For list of members of the Royal Family see ROYAL FAMILY.

Victoria Harbour. The port and town of Labuan (q.v.).

Victoria University. See UNIVERSITIES. **Village Communities.** See LAND QUESTION

Village Communities of India. See DEMOCRACY.

Vincent, Charles Edward Howard, M.P., son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, Bart., b. at Slinfold 1840. Educated at Westminster School and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst. Entered the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in '68, but retired with the rank of lieutenant '73. He subsequently became correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin '71, and its military commissioner during the Russo-Turkish War. Appointed Director of Criminal Investigations '78, and resigned in '84. He was returned as Conservative member for West Sheffield in '85 and re-elected in '86. He succeeded in passing through Parliament the First Offenders Act, giving magistrates discretionary powers to release young prisoners on a first conviction. He has recently identified himself with the Fair Trade movement.

Violin. See ed. '87.

Virgin Gorda. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, belonging to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 10 sq. m. It is hilly and barren for the most part, but is, not hot, and is healthy. Suffers from hurricanes. There has been but little cultivation since the fall in the price of sugar. A copper mine is worked, and it is said there is gold.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of Puerto Rico. Of the principal islands Spain holds Culebra and Bieoque, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter form a Presidency of the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Total area of the Presidency 64 sq. m., total pop. 5,500. For details see under the name of each island, and BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Viti Levu. Largest of the Fiji islands (q.v.).

Vivisection is practised as a means of investigation, by direct experiment upon animals, of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease and the action of therapeutic remedies. See ed. '87.

Vivisection, Anti. A movement against vivisection or the performance of painful surgical and medical experiments upon the inferior animals, whether in search of knowledge or for purposes of demonstration. See ed. '87.

Volapük is the outcome of an attempt by Herr Schleyer, of Constance, to provide the world with what would undoubtedly be a most useful medium of communication—namely, a universal language. It is the result of twenty years' labour on the part of this celebrated polyglot German scholar, who believes that men of science and letters, as well as bankers and traders, in all parts of the world, will, by the adoption of his tongue, be able to converse and correspond with one another with ease, lucidity, and accuracy. The word Volapük is derived from *pük*, language, and *vol*, universal, literally "universal language." The basis of the system is that each letter, whether vowel or consonant, shall have one and the same

sound. The orthography is rigidly phonetic, the words being invariably pronounced as they are written, and *vice versa*. The principle of the French pronunciation has been adopted, and the accent is invariably placed on the last syllable. The new language, so far as construction is concerned, also follows the French, which Professor Schleyer regards as the simplest and clearest of all European languages. There may be differences of opinion on this point; but Volapük has at any rate this advantage over French—that there will be no artificial genders, only one conjugation, and no irregular verbs. The inability, amongst Oriental people especially, to pronounce the letter "r," is met by the substitution of another letter in a great majority of cases. The parts of existing words which the new tongue employs have been borrowed from the various languages of Europe, but chiefly from the Latin and German. English is, however, laid under contribution to a considerable extent. It is asserted that Volapük, although only invented some eight years ago, is already known to a very large number of persons. Indeed, it was only recently that several German houses in Berlin intimated that in future their commercial correspondence would be carried on in the new tongue. It is obvious that a language with a grammar so simple, and an alphabet so uniform, should be acquired with comparative ease, and that it may at any rate be used with great advantage for the purpose of international correspondence. The difficulty of course is to make the study of Volapük sufficiently universal, and this has been pointed out as an inevitable reason why its use is likely to be limited. The latest information, however, is to the effect that the subject is being actively taken up in several commercial centres in Europe; and it is even said that arrangements are in contemplation for the holding of a Volapük Conference in Paris during the International Exhibition of '89. The following words will serve as a specimen of Volapük: *fah*, father; *fam*, glory; *lad*, lady; *dom*, home, etc. See also COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Consult "Volapük: the Universal Language," a Grammar, Reading Book, and Vocabulary, by Prof. Kirchhoff (*Schönnenschein*).

Volga and Don Canal. During the past summer, according to the *Times* correspondent at Odessa, writing under date Aug. 26th, two French engineers have been making investigations as to a projected canal to connect the rivers Volga and Don at Tsaritsyn and Kalatch. The result apparently arrived at is that first of all the Don will have to be placed under better control by the construction of embankments, the channel deepened, and a regular line of steamers established. The Government have already undertaken the improvement of the Don and Northern Donetz channels, and it is said that the large grain and timber merchants of Rostoff are much interested in the canal scheme.

Volkskunde. See FOLK LORE.

Volkspartei, The. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

"Volunteer, The." See YACHTING.

W

Wae, Rev. Henry, D.D., one of the 'most eminent of living theologians, was b. in London 1836. Graduated in honours at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, '60. Ordained '61. After holding successive curacies at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Piccadilly, he was in '75 appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's Coll. Lond., and in '83 Principal of that institution. He is a Prebendary of St. Paul's and hon. chaplain to the Queen. Boyle Lecturer '74, '75, on "Christianity and Morality," and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford '79 on "The Foundation of Faith." He is joint editor with Dr. Wm. Smith of the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects and Doctrines," and editor of the "Speaker's Commentary on the Apocrypha."

Waddington, William Henry, French diplomatist, antiquary, and archaeologist, son of a naturalised Englishman, b. at Paris Dec. 11th, 1826. He received his education at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the second place in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1849. He was also bracketed for the Chancellor's Medal. On coming of age M. Waddington was naturalised. His first political proclivities were for a constitutional monarchy, but these were afterwards modified in favour of the Republic, as embodied in the views of M. Thiers, by whom he was made Minister of Public Instruction (May 19th, 1873). He was returned to the Senate (1876) for the Department of the Aisne. He became Minister of Public Instruction in the cabinet of M. Jules Simon (1876-7), and was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (1877-9), under the Ministry of M. Duclaux. During this period of office he represented France with credit at the Congress of Berlin. In 1880 M. Waddington refused the London Embassy, but (July 1883) he succeeded M. Tissot at the Court of St. James's.

Wadi Raian Reservoir Scheme. Between Cairo and Thebes there occurs a canal which quits the Nile on its western bank, which it follows, however, for 150 miles, and then turning to the west spreads into irrigation streams, cultivating the province of Fayoum. Mr. Cope Whitehouse, after calling attention to the fact that 1,000 sq. m. of Fayoum lie beneath the level of the Nile, and that over 130 sq. m. are 130 ft. below the level of the sea, some time since announced the discovery that to the south of the Fayoum province, and only about 70 m. south-west of Cairo, there exists another depression. Surveys made by competent engineers, and topographical observations by Dr. Schweinfurth, Col. Ardagh, and Major Surtees, prove that this basin has a surface of 1,000 sq. m. at the Nile level. If at the flood season the water could be turned into this depression, there would be a water space larger than the Lake of Geneva. Mr. Cope Whitehouse, in directing the attention of the Egyptian Government to the high importance of thus utilising and controlling the waters of the Delta, seeks to identify the **Lake Meris** of the Ptolemaic maps with the now dried up Wadi Raian. Col. Scott-Moncreiff directed Major J. H. Western, R.E., Director-General of Works in Egypt, to report upon the matter, and that officer did so under date May 12th, '87. The report was an exhaustive one, and in favour of the feasibility of the project. The cost it is thought cannot exceed a million

sterling, for which outlay the area and productive capacity of the Delta may be nearly doubled. It is pointed out that the revenue of Egypt exceeds £1 sterling per acre, and the value of the Wadi Raian scheme may therefore be easily appreciated. The question was mentioned by Mr. Woodall in the House of Commons on July 15th, but Sir J. Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the report in question had not yet been officially received.

Wagon-Lits. In no way has the modern tendency towards improved comfort in railway travelling been developed more prominently than in the running of sleeping-cars on the leading lines of the Continent. The *Compagnie Internationale des Wagon-Lits* has succeeded in concluding negotiations with the various railway companies of Europe by which luxurious sleeping-cars are attached to all the principal night trains going east, west, north or south. One of the great advantages is that, no matter how many different countries may have to be traversed, the passenger is saved from the necessity of changing carriages at the frontiers, and at the same time he can obtain sleep as well as refreshment while he is being hurried forward to his destination. The cars run from Calais right through to Bucharest and Constantinople, to Brindisi, to Lisbon and Madrid, to Marseilles, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, and many other places. One of the latest developments of the system has been the running of these cars from Calais direct to Lisbon. It is claimed that in going from England to the Cape, there is a slight saving of time in using this route, avoiding also the horrors of the Bay of Biscay.

Wakefield, The New Bishopric of. It was announced in January of the present year that the requisite funds to endow the new bishopric of Wakefield had been provided. This is the last of the four bishoprics referred to in the schedule of the Bishoprics Act of '70, the three others being Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southwell. In the case of each bishopric it was required that the endowment fund to be raised should be sufficient to produce £3,500 per annum, or £3,000 with the promise of further sums sufficient to raise the total to £3,500 within three years. The new diocese of Wakefield will include such populous towns as Halifax, Birstal, Wakefield, &c. It is to the energy of the Bishop of Ripon that the foundation of the new diocese is mainly due.

Walderssee, General. See MOLTKE.

Wales, Albert Edward, H.B.H. Prince of, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., P.C. Personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty, a field-marshal of the forces, col.-in-chief of 1st Life Guards, and Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, col. 10th Hussars, capt.-genl. of the Hon. Artillery Company, hon. col. of the Oxford and of the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. capt. of the Royal Naval Reserve, field-marshal in the

German army, and col. of the Blücher Hussars (1865). Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (October 31st, 1861). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. 1868), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), also LL.D. Dublin (1868), and Calcutta (1874). An Elder Brother of Trinity Houses, also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Fellow of the Linnean Society (1886). His Royal Highness was **B.** at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, December 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, January 25th, 1842; married there (March 10th, 1863) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark. In the winter of 1871 he was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but on recovery he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27th, 1872. He proceeded to visit India (1877), and in company with the Princess also made a tour through Ireland (1885), where he met with a cordial reception, which brought into prominence the latent loyalty of the great mass of the Irish people. His Royal Highness has evinced an active interest in the promotion and success of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and in the face of much opposition has succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute, the foundation stone of which was laid by her Majesty in July last. H.R.H. will celebrate his silver wedding this year ('88).

Waldsch Bay. A harbour of refuge on the coast of Damaraland, South-west Africa, in 23° S. lat. Acquired by Great Britain in 1878. With Penguin Island area of territory about 450 sq. m. Annexed to Cape Colony, and administered by a Resident Magistrate.

Wallace, Alfred Russell, LL.D., F.L.S., distinguished ethnologist, b. at Usk 1822, educated at Hertford Grammar School. In 48 he accompanied Mr. Bates to the Amazon, and embodied the results of his observations in the regions of that river in "*Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro*." He subsequently proceeded to Southern Asia, and spent eight years among the Malays, collecting material for his valuable work "*The Malay Archipelago*." His other important scientific works are, "*Tropical Nature*," "*The Geographical Distribution of Animals*," "*Island Life*," and "*Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection*." Of late years, Dr. W. has turned his attention to the study of the *Land Question*; and the publication of his "*Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims*," led to the establishment of the *Land Nationalisation Society*, of which he is President. He was awarded the *Royal Medal of the Royal Society* in '68, and '70 the *Gold Medal of the Société de Géographie de Paris*. Dr. W. has also distinguished himself by his opposition to compulsory vaccination.

Wallis, Miss (Mrs. Lancaster), actress, joined the theatrical profession while quite young, about fifteen years ago. By reason of the excellence of her impersonations she at once came into prominence, and has since remained a public favourite. After fulfilling one or two important engagements in London, she, about 1875, started on tour throughout the United Kingdom, which, at intervals, she

still engages in. Her *répertoire* is very extensive, and includes Shakespearian female characters that are but seldom represented on the stage. Outside her ordinary parts, Miss Wallis, a few years ago, received special praise for her rendering of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. We understand that Miss Wallis contemplates taking a theatre in London.

Walton, Rev. John M.A., was b. at Leeds '23; commenced to preach '42; student at Theol. Inst., Richmond, '44; appointed ('46) to North Ceylon, and became Chairman of District; returned to England '60, and took important appointments at Nottingham, Liverpool, Waterloo, London (Islington, Highbury), Brighton, and Chelsea, during which period he was also a powerful missionary advocate throughout the Connexion. Elected to Legal Conference '70. Went to S. Africa ('78) to take charge of Giamstown District, and on constitution of 8 *African Conference* ('82) was appointed first President, reappointed '83; returned home with special "honourable mention" '86, and was elected President of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference '87.

War Office. Under this Department are the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depot at Picnic. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the *Secretary for War*, who is aided by a *Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, a *Permanent Under-Secretary*, a *Financial Secretary*, and the *Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance*. The *Commander-in-Chief* has charge of the combatant *personnel* of all regular and irregular forces, and is immediately responsible for their discipline and efficiency; and he makes appointments and promotions so far as they may be made by the Crown, but these are countersigned by the *Secretary of State*, who is responsible to Parliament. The employment and disposal of the forces come within the province of the *Secretary of State*. During the session of '87 the *Secretary of State* announced that *extensive changes* were to be made in the *organisation* of the department, involving the abolition of the office of *Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance*, and the creation of a council constituted of the heads of the civil and military departments to advise the *Secretary of State*, whose undivided responsibility to Parliament for all the departments under him would not be, however, in the smallest degree diminished. See *SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, ARMY, MUTINY ACT*.

Warner, Mr. Charles, actor, b. 1846, made his first appearance on the London stage 1864. For several years subsequently he held important engagements in some of the best Metropolitan companies. He was the original "*David Middleton*" in the late H. J. Byron's *Our Boys*, produced January 1875. Mr. Warner's reputation as a leading actor was firmly established by his memorable success as "*Caupeau*" in Mr. Charles Reade's *Drink*, a version of the French play constructed out of Zola's *L'Assommoir*, produced at the Princess's in 1879. Since that date he has fulfilled a lengthened engagement at the Adelphi, his prominent impersonations being in the plays of *Storm Beaten*, *In the Ranks*, and *The Last Chance*. At present (January 1887) he is playing "*Ralph Lester*," in H. A. Jones's *Vagabond*, now running at the *Royal Princess's*.

Warren, Col. Sir Charles, R.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., son of Sir Chas. Warren, K.C.B., was

b. 1840. Educated at Cheltenham, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. Lieutenant (1857); Captain (1869). Employed in excavations at Jerusalem (1867-70). In 1876 and afterwards he was employed in various administrative and military capacities in Cape Colony. Made C.M.G. for laying down boundary line Griqualand West (1877). Lieut.-Col. for distinguished services in Kaffir war (1878), and administered government in Griqualand West (1879-80). Was in Egyptian campaign (1882-3), and was employed under Admiralty in Arabian desert to search for Professor Palmer and his party (K.C.M.G.). In 1884-5 he was sent into Bechuanaland as H.M. Special Commissioner and Major-Gen. commanding troops, restored tranquillity in that country without bloodshed, and erected it into a British Protectorate (G.C.M.G.). In recognition of his various services received the thanks of the Home and Colonial Governments on several occasions. Was appointed, Jan. 16th, 1886, Major-Gen. commanding troops and Governor-General Red Sea Littoral, Suakim, and was recalled to take up appointment of Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Sir Charles has incurred much commendation on the one hand and obloquy on the other for the manner in which he has exercised the powers vested in him for the regulation of open air meetings and processions, especially in Trafalgar Square. Sir Charles received the honour of K.C.M.G. Jan. '88.

Watches. Portable clocks or time-keepers are called watches—a word said to be derived from the Saxon *wæccan*, to awaken, or more probably from the watches of the night which these instruments were intended to mark. The invention is generally ascribed to Peter Hele, a clockmaker of the ancient city of Nuremberg, who, soon after the year 1500, made a portable clock without weights, which could be carried on the person and go in any position. Hence the first watches were called from their shape Nuremberg eggs, and a very interesting specimen was shown last September, on the bicentenary of the capture of Buda. It bore, in an inscription in old German, too long to quote in full, these words, "among the spoils this watch was taken." The watch is of the earliest construction known, has but one hand for the time of day, and from the Arabic characters was probably made by order of the Sultan. It has been in the possession of the firm of J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill, for more than half a century, and an illustration with full description will be found in the *Illustrated London News* of 11th September '86. The available space, however, not permitting us to pursue the historical aspect of the subject and to trace the developments and ultimate perfection to which the watch has been brought, we shall confine our remarks to what is modern and practical. A watch consists of two parts: first the train of wheels, technically called the movement, and the case in which it is contained and protected. Watches are distinguished by the character of that part of the mechanism which is called the escapement, the action of which is to economise the motive power, regulate the speed of the train of wheels, and determine the rate of time. It is obvious, therefore, that the value of a watch, regarded as a piece of mechanism, must depend on the efficiency of the escapement, of which a great variety exists—such as the verge, the cylinder or horizontal, the lever, the duplex, the chro-

nometer, etc. Dismissing those which are obsolete, we will briefly notice such as are in general use—viz., the horizontal and the lever. The horizontal is so called from the fact that the escape wheel acts in the same plane with or horizontally to the axis of the balance, instead of being at right angles, as in the ancient verge escapement. The invention was originated by Tompion, but was perfected and brought into working order by the celebrated George Graham about the year 1700. The advantage of this escapement over its predecessor, the verge, is that it allows the watch to be much thinner, flatter, and more compact. Although a great improvement on the verge, this escapement has its defects, which are chiefly the friction of the verge of the balance on the edges of the cylinder and the wear thus caused,—the mainspring is too weak and the balance-wheel too light,—a light balance meaning bad time. The best escapement is, by common consent as well as by its intrinsic merits, the **English Lever**, invented by Thomas Mudge in 1766, which, after many alterations and improvements, is now universally known as the patent detached lever. The advantages gained are the reduction of friction to a minimum, as the escape-wheel does not act directly on the balance-staff, but mediately by means of a pair of pallets and a lever. (1) On account of their lightness and delicacy, the escape-wheel and lever acquire a greater velocity in less time, as more of the motive power is transmitted to the balance. (2) The very small angles of locking and impulse on the pallet cause less friction. (3) The accuracy of time-keeping in a good lever watch is so great that five seconds a week variation is not an uncommon performance, and when well made the English lever watch will stand hard wear, and even rough usage, which no other construction will. The balance-wheel of a watch, to which frequent allusion has been made, corresponds to the pendulum of a clock in the regulation and government of the whole mechanism. This wheel does not revolve like the rest, but vibrates. Like most substitutes, the original balance-wheel—the spiral spring of which, known as the hair-spring, was invented by Dr. Hooke in 1651 (fell far short of the pendulum in isochronism (equal time), and consequently in accurate time-keeping; and many generations passed before it was brought to its present perfection, and the watch made to equal the clock in its correct performance. Amongst watches prominently before the public are Mr. J. W. Benson's **Ludgate Watch**, for which he received a gold medal at the Inventions Exhibition; and the **Waltham Watch**, the precursor of cheap watches, which has created quite a revolution in the watch trade; the interesting stand in the Inventions Exhibition, where the entire process was shown, disposing at once of the charge of "shoddy." This was quickly followed by the **American Waterbury**, which holds its own, though many similar ones are in the market. It is far from being a toy watch, as some suppose, but is a real and substantial full-sized watch, sold at a ridiculously low price. There is no doubt as to its durability, and many have testified that it is an accurate timekeeper. A new and improved form of the watch, at a slightly higher price, is the "**short wind**" Waterbury, which winds more rapidly than the ordinary watch; the hands are also set from the outside by simply pressing

Down the crown. It is stated to give very satisfactory results.

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Act, '87, limits the powers of the water companies to cut off the tenant's water supply where the rate is paid by the landlord. Where the owner, and not the occupier, is liable by law, or by agreement with the company, to the payment of the water rate, the company is not to cut off the supply for non-payment; but the water rate, without prejudice to the other remedies of the company for enforcing payment from the owner, is, together with interest thereon, to be a charge on the dwelling house in priority to all other charges affecting the premises, and without prejudice to such charge the amount may be recovered with costs from the owner or occupier in the same way as water rates may by law be recovered. But proceedings are not to be taken against the occupier until notice shall have been given to him to pay the amount of water rate due out of the rent, and he shall have omitted so to pay such water rate; and he is entitled by the Act to deduct the amount from the rent payable by him.

Waterhouse, Alfred, A.R.A., b. 1830. Studied architecture at Manchester. His first important work was the Manchester Assize Court, and he has been the architect of the County Gaol, Owens College, and the Town Hall in the same city. In London Mr. Waterhouse has designed the Natural History Museum, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, the New University Club, the New St. Paul's Schools, and the City Guilds Institute in the Exhibition Road. Balliol College, Oxford, and Caius and Pembroke, Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. Elected A.R.A. (1878). Mr. Waterhouse has chiefly adapted the Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture to modern requirements.

Waterloo Cup. See COURSING.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., b. 1820. In 1843 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. He has been a regular exhibitor of his productions—chiefly portraits—at the Royal Academy. His "Judgment of Paris" contributed to last year's Grosvenor Gallery was a canvas of remarkable power and originality of treatment. An exhibition of some of the principal of this artist's works is now (Jan. '88), being held at the South Kensington Museum. Elected R.A. (1868).

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to

taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus in 1885, Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Ways and Means, Chairman of. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Wellington. Capital of New Zealand (*q.v.*), pop. 27,800; on Port Nicholson, North Island.

Wellington College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Wells, Henry Tanworth, R.A., b. 1828, devoted his early years to miniature painting, and was a worthy competitor of Ross and Thorburn. On the death of the former and the retirement of the latter he was indisputably the first miniature painter of the day. Subsequent to 1861 Mr. Wells devoted his energies to oil painting, and became a regular contributor to the Royal Academy. During his time he has painted many large and valuable portrait pictures. Elected R.A. (1870).

Welsh National League. The programme of a new organisation called the Welsh National League was published on Christmas Day '87. It is mainly the outcome of the anti-tithe agitation, which commenced in the Vale of Clwyd and which subsequently spread to other portions of the Principality. This movement was originated by Mr. Thomas Gee, proprietor of *Baner ac Ameraw Cymru* ("The Banner and Times of Wales,") an advanced Radical organ, published in Denbigh, the centre of the Vale of Clwyd, where the tithe war raged most fiercely. Assisted by his son, Mr. Gee induced the farmers to form a kind of trades union, and this association brought about the violent scenes which occurred in Flintshire, in Denbighshire, and in Montgomeryshire. There was a serious riot at a place called Mochdre, not far from Conway, and Mr. John Bridge, one of the Metropolitan police magistrates, was sent down by the Government to inquire into its causes. He reported in exceedingly general terms, describing the nature of the tithe difficulty, and sketching the origin of the disturbances which had taken place. His report was received by the vernacular press with great indignation. Apparently some of the leaders of the anti-tithe movement had persuaded themselves that Mr. Bridge, who in the course of the inquiry had dropped several expressions of sympathy with the farmers, was about to present to the Government an elaborate manifesto on their behalf. Being a magistrate, Mr. Bridge contented himself with a much humbler part. His story of the Mochdre riots was in due time sent in to the Home Secretary, and there this feature of the Welsh anti-tithe movement came to an end. Little or nothing more was heard of it until close upon Christmas Day, when distraints were resumed upon the goods of refractory farmers in Flintshire. At the same time Mr. Gee, of Denbigh, again became very active. This time he published a *schema* for the forma-

tion of a Welsh National League, having for its objects the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales, the appropriation of the tithe to national purposes, and a radical improvement in the land laws affecting the Principality. A few subsidiary objects, such as the payment of members of Parliament, are included in the scheme. It remains to be seen what measure of success will attend the new enterprise. In the meantime a new Welsh "National" Magazine has been commenced at Dolgelly, under the editorship of Mr. T. J. Hughes (Adfyfyr), of Pontypridd. Its title is *Cymru Fydd*, ("Wales that is to Be").

Wenham Light. The system of lighting in which coal-gas is used, but in what are called "regenerative" gas lamps, was patented in '82, and it is now, in a more perfected form, carried out by the Wenham Light Company, Limited. The lamps are attached to the ceiling of a room, a central column, with pendent globe communicating above the ceiling line with an iron box or receiver, fixed between the joists. The products of combustion are delivered naturally into this through the chimney of the lamp, and by a flue are carried entirely away. By these means the upper part of a room is maintained free from vitiated air. The receiver is surrounded by a non-conducting material, such as silicate of cotton. It is also provided that a small gas pipe runs alongside the ordinary gas pipe length, acting as a pilot light or flash jet. The latter is always kept burning, using but a minute quantity of gas, and when the main supply is turned on, this flash flame secures that the whole light comes into play, thus avoiding the constant re-lighting of the chief burner. The system is now extensively adopted in many theatres, business, and club houses. The light is steady and brilliant, excess of heat is avoided, and good ventilation kept up, while the consumption of gas is economised.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. John was born at Epworth on June 3rd, 1703, and Charles at the same place on December 18th, 1707. They were both educated and became tutors in the University of Oxford, at which place, in 1729, they began a strict religious movement which led to their being designated "Methodists." In 1735 John Wesley went, under the direction of General Oglethorpe, to the new colony of Georgia, in South America, to be a missionary to the colonists and the Indians. He was then a high churchman of the strictest type. His mission was a failure. He returned to England early in 1738, and in the May following, having been instructed by certain German Moravians, both the brothers were converted within four days of each other. They began a new course of life, and amid abounding wickedness they preached justification by faith alone in all churches to which they had access; and when these were closed to them, they preached in the open air, first near Bristol, then in London, on both Moorfields and Kennington Common, to assemblies of from five to twenty thousand, and hundreds of persons were converted. In December 1739 a few of Wesley's converts came to him asking for spiritual counsel, and he appointed a weekly meeting for them. The numbers who attended increased rapidly, and the old ruined foundry was taken in Moorfields (now Tabernacle Street), where the first Methodist society was organised. Their work prospered and spread

Both the brothers began to itinerate over England and Wales; Scotland and Ireland were soon included in their journeys, and societies were established in all the populous parts of the country. The Foundry was the central home of Methodism for nearly forty years; City Road Chapel was opened 1778. The first Methodist chapel John Wesley built was in the Broadmead, Bristol, and he continued to form new societies to the end of his long life. Charles Wesley at his death left some 6,500 hymns and sacred poems, some of which are sung in every Christian country. Charles Wesley died March 20th, 1788, aged 80; John Wesley died March 2nd, 1791, aged 87, leaving 61,463 persons as members of his Society in Great Britain, and 382 preachers. In 1797, owing to the expulsion of Alexander Kilham from the Methodist ministry, a new society was formed, which began with 5,000 members, and was denominated the "Methodist New Connexion." It has missions abroad, especially in China, and its total membership by last returns was 34,254, with 224 ministers. In 1811 another society was commenced, as the result of expelling from membership Hugh Bourne and William Clowes; they are called the "Primitive Methodists" (q.v.); they have foreign missions, and a membership of 191,662, with 1,038 ministers. In 1815, the "Bible Christian" Society was originated by the expulsion of William O'Bryan: they have a mission in Australia, a membership of 30,034, and 251 ministers. The Methodist Free Churches were formed out of members expelled from Methodism in 1828, 1835, and 1849, all of which amalgamated in 1857: they have foreign missions in Africa and Australia; their total membership is 85,049, with 421 ministers. There are also two other small societies, known as the "Wesleyan Reform Union," and the "Independent Methodists," their united membership being 14,410. The Methodists in Ireland number 25,369, with 236 ministers. All above enumerated are those who are church members, not merely attendants at divine worship. In connection with British Methodism there are affiliated Conferences in France, South Africa, West Indies, and Australia, and foreign missions. The Wesleys have four colleges for the training of ministers—at Richmond, Didsbury, Headingley, and Handsworth; and colleges at Sheffield, Cambridge, and Taunton. There are also high-class schools at New Kingswood (Bath) for the sons of preachers, and at Southport and London for preachers' daughters; in addition to several proprietary colleges which are not connexional; also a Children's Home and Orphanage, in six branches, under the direction of the founder Dr. Stephenson. The Primitive Methodists have two colleges, and the New Connexion, Methodist Free Churches, and Bible Christians have one college each. Each of these societies has a "book room," from which are issued many thousands of hymnbooks, magazines and other publications every year. John Wesley's cheap publications, in the last century, were the pioneers of good and cheap books for the English people. The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. Methodism began in New York by two Irish families in 1766; the original promoters were Barbara Heck and Philip Embury. The church which they founded

on a rigging loft, in New York, is perpetuated in the old John Street Church in that city. In December 1784 it was organised by Dr. Thomas Coke as a Methodist Episcopal Church, who at that time ordained Francis Asbury its second bishop. Dr. Coke being the first. Their churches and societies are now divided into North, South, and Coloured; the church North has a membership of 1,900,000, the church South has nearly 1,000,000 members, and the other branches are smaller. The following is a tabulated summary of the Methodists throughout the world, as represented by the official returns published immediately preceding January of the present year:—

	Minis- ters.	Class Members.
<i>English Wesleyans in—</i>		
Great Britain	1,988	496,622
Ireland	240	25,753
Foreign Missions	341	35,416
French Conference	33	1,668
South African Conference ...	180	32,158
West Indian Conference ...	89	50,662
Australian Conference ...	600	79,023
Methodist New Connexion ...	193	34,756
Primitive Methodists	1,038	191,662
Bible Christians	253	31,258
Methodist Free Churches ...	426	84,935
Wesleyan Reform Union ...	18	8,351
Independent Methodists ...		6,090
<i>In United States of America—</i>		
Methodist Epis. Ch., North ...	12,032	1,934,684
Methodist Epis. Ch., South ...	4,046	900,904
Methodist Protestant Church ...	1,340	120,203
Evangelical Association ...	1,069	132,508
United Brethren Church ...	1,348	173,265
American Wesleyan Church ...	179	17,727
Free Methodist Church ...	373	12,314
African Meth. Epis. Church ...	2,550	405,000
African M. E. Zion Church ...	2,110	314,000
Colored Meth. Epis. Church ...	1,729	165,000
Union American M. E. Ch....	40	3,660
Other Methodist Churches ...	70	26,000
<i>In Canada—</i>		
Methodist Church in Canada ...	1,610	199,479
Totals	35,255	5,323,386
Total Ministers and Members ...		5,616,641

These are duly accredited members of the Methodist Society, heads of families mostly. Take the low average that there are four adherents to Methodism for every member of society, we have a total of persons who attend Methodist worship constantly of 23,083,205, all of whom properly belong to Methodism. For foreign mission statistics see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.**

West End Mission. See **LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION.** Superintendent, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (q.v.), who now preaches every Sunday at St. James's Hall.

Westcott, Rev. E. F., D.D., Canon of Westminster and Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; was b. 1825. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with honours. Assistant-master at Harrow (1852-59); Canon of Peterborough (1869); Regius Professor of

Divinity (1870); Canon of Westminster (1884). Canon Westcott is distinguished for his critical acumen, and, besides his well-known work on the Canon, is known for his Commentaries on the "Gospel and Epistles of St. John," and his "Greek Testament," issued in conjunction with Dr. Hort.

Western Africa, British Possessions. See **GAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE, GOLD COAST, LAGOS, NIGER DISTRICTS, and WOLFISCH BAY;** and for Executive Council, see **DIPLOMATIC.**

Western Australia. A colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It is 1,280 miles N. to S., and 800 E. to W., including area of 1,060,000 sq. m.; pop. 39,584. Divided into thirteen electoral and five land districts; also twenty-six counties in S.W. Land districts are Central, Eastern Central, South Eastern, Northern, and Kimberley. Capital Perth, pop. 10,000; chief port, Fremantle, pop. 5,000; other towns Albany, Geraldton, Roebourne, York, Northampton, etc. Carnarvon on the Gascoyne, and Derby on the Fitzroy, are new port-townships in the north. Settlement almost entirely confined to S.W., though enormous tracts of rich grass recently discovered in N. now being taken up. Interior and S.E. sterile, scrubby, with salt marshes. South-west covered with immense forest of giant timber; jarrah, kari, kauri, and sandalwood especially valuable for export. Many rivers: the Swan, Fitzroy, Glenelg, De Grey, Gascoigne, Murchison, etc.; but none navigable at all seasons. Resources of the colony enormous, but undeveloped as yet. Lead and copper are worked; gold, coal, tin, zinc, and iron exist. Forest wealth incalculably vast. Pearl fisheries rising in value. The Kimberley and northern districts contain boundless pastures, and much land suitable for sugar, tobacco, wheat, etc. A gold-field was discovered and opened here in 1886, and a great rush to it ensued. By last accounts it had proved generally disappointing. In other parts are regions and climates admirably suited for silk-growing, vintage, olive, etc., as more than experiment has already demonstrated.—Ruled by Governor and officials, and Legislative Council, 9 nominated and official members, and 17 elected on £10 suffrage for five years. Is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The Church of England takes half the population, and nearly half the remainder are Roman Catholics. Education provided for and compulsory. Volunteer force of 575, and one torpedo-boat. There are 154 miles of railway open and 46 constructing, 700 of road, 2,385 of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Exports consist of timber, wool, lead, copper ore, whale-oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls, and pearl-shell. There are in the colony 86,248 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupies 24,043 acres, oats 1,766 acres, barley 5,185 acres, vines 624 acres. Average produce 12 bushels of wheat per acre, and about 16 of oats and barley. Wine made, 59,488 gallons. The stock consists of 38,000 horses, 88,000 cattle, 1,600,000 sheep, and 24,000 swine.—Land of good class may be taken up at 10s. per acre for fee simple, payable in ten annual instalments. Free grants are made conditional on all being fenced and one-fourth

cultivated within ten years. Founded in 1829 as **Swan River Settlement**. Till 1850 struggled for existence, having scanty population, no capital, and no market. Then made a convict station, till transportation ceased in 1868. Since, has been making slow advance. Only capital and labour required to raise Western Australia to a position equal to the eastern colonies. It is gradually acquiring more attraction for immigrants than has hitherto been the case. Speculators and others are turning their attention to the colony, in view of the immense natural wealth it contains, while the Government is desirous of promoting immigration in every possible way. Such are the inducements offered that ere long it is probable Western Australia will receive additional population and make rapid advance. In Nov. 1887 the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, agreeing in principle to the concession of responsible government to Western Australia. Consult Nicolay's "Handbook for Western Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Travels in Central Australia," etc.

West Indies. The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 500,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.—Politically the various islands are divided among five European Powers, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent, and the small islands appertaining to Venezuela. The possessions of Spain cover an area of 46,770 sq. m.; pop. 2,275,997; consisting of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Pinos, Bischoe, and Culebra (*q.v.*). Great Britain holds a large number of islands, whose total area covers 13,487 sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. They are grouped into six Governments: Bahamas, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad (*q.v.*). The islands belonging to France are Guadeloupe and Martinique, with their dependencies; area 1,769 sq. m., pop. 349,085. Holland holds Curaçao, Oruba, St. Marta, Buen Ayre, St. Eustatius, and Saba; united area 403 sq. m., pop. 43,444. Denmark possesses St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John; united area 118 sq. m., pop. 33,763. Hayti is divided into the two republics of Hayti and San Domingo. Whole area 28,249 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,300,000, entirely of negroes and mulattoes; there being only a few score whites. For further details see under the name of each island respectively, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies," and Layard's "Through the West Indies."

Westminster Assembly. The name given to the assembly of Puritan ministers and laymen (about sixty in all) convoked by order of the Long Parliament in 1643, to consider the then condition of the Church. It had no direct authority, and depended almost entirely on the parliament which had summoned it; but it included many prominent Presbyterians (Henderson, Baillie and others), a party of "Erastians" (Selden the lawyer, St. John, Whitelocke, etc.), and several

Independents (Vane, Rye, Bridge, Goodwin, Burroughs, and Simpson). They took the Solemn League and Covenant, and ultimately drew up a "Directory of Public Worship," to replace the "Book of Common Prayer," and the celebrated "Westminster Confession of Faith," with a Longer and Shorter Catechism, the former of which was adopted by the Scotch Presbyterians. In 1647 the Scots retired from the Assembly, which gradually fell away until Cromwell's dissolution of the Rump (1652), when it disappeared altogether.

Westminster, Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, D.D., Dean of, was b. 1821. Educated at Rugby, where Dr. Arnold was then head master, and at Univ. Coll., Oxford, of which the late Dean Stanley was then tutor. He graduated First Class in Classics '44, and was elected a Fellow of his College the same year. He was subsequently assistant master to Dr. Tait, at Rugby, and Head Master of Marlborough Coll., where he introduced the study of modern languages and science. He was elected Master of Univ. Coll., Oxford, in '70, appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Queen '74, Chaplain in Ordinary '76-81, Canon of Worcester Feb. '81, and, in the following August, Dean of Westminster. He is the author of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," "Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes," "Lectures on the Book of Job, delivered in Westminster Abbey" ('87), and of a standard work on Latin prose.

"**Westminster Review**" (quarterly, 6s.) was founded (1824) under that title, changed (1835) to the *London Review*, then named the *London and Westminster Review* (1836); on commencing a new series in its present form (1852) reverted to its original title. The *Westminster Review* treats of political and social subjects, and has long maintained a philosophical high-class reputation. Amongst its contributors have been Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. George Grote, George Eliot, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Herbert Spencer. In April 1887 a monthly series was commenced, and the scope of the magazine extended. Office, 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Westminster School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Wharnccliffe Meeting. So called after a standing order passed originally at the instance of Lord Wharnccliffe, and which in its present form provides that every bill promoted by a company already constituted by Act of Parliament, and every bill empowering or requiring any existing company to do any act not authorised by the articles of association, or authorising the abandonment of the undertaking of any such company, or the dissolution thereof, and every bill in which provisions have been inserted by either House empowering the promoters of a company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute, undertake, or contribute towards any work other than that for which it was originally established, or to sell or lease their undertaking, or to enter into agreements with another company for the working, maintenance or management of the railway or works of either company, or to amalgamate the undertaking with another undertaking, or to purchase any other undertaking, or any additional lands, or to abandon the undertaking, or to dissolve the company, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the bill have been materially altered, or in which any such powers

is conferred on any company not being the promoters of the bill, shall be submitted to the proprietors of such company at a meeting held specially for the purpose, and approved by proprietors present in person, or in proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the bill, if tendered at the meeting, are to be recorded separately. Proof of compliance with this standing order is to be given to the Examiners. See BILL, PARLIAMENTARY (Private).

Whittaker's Almanack. Mr. Jos. Whittaker's first almanack was issued in 1850. It was published at a penny, but only survived two or three years. The present almanack first appeared in 1868 (for 1869), and has steadily increased in its circulation. In 1878 the half-bound edition was enlarged by the addition of supplementary sheets, and a further extension was made last year, the price being advanced to half a crown. The design on the familiar cover of the shilling almanack was executed by John Leighton. Office, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

White Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

White House, The. Official residence in Washington of the President of the United States. Built of white stone, from whence the name originates.

White, Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., b. 1824. Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb. After holding various diplomatic appointments he was summoned to Constantinople as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary during the Conference (1876-77). Created C.B. (1873). Mr. White proceeded to the Turkish capital as *chargé d'affaires* (April 23rd, 1885). The Bulgarian crisis developing many complicated features, Sir W. White retained the post until Sir E. Thornton could take up his new appointment, having been succeeded at St. Petersburg. Created (Jan. 29th, 1886) K.C.M.G. On Feb. 25th he received his letters of recall from Constantinople; but the rapid succession of events in the Levant and the Balkans kept him almost constantly at the Porte, and eventually it was decided to appoint Sir William the Ambassador Resident, and to recall Sir E. Thornton. On Jan. 8th, 1887, it was stated that Sir William had been definitely named Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Whitman, Walt. American poet, a native of Long Island, New York, and was b. 1819. In his youth he was apprenticed both to the printing and carpentering crafts. He abandoned these, however, for scholastic and journalistic pursuits. In his younger days he was a great walker, and made long journeys on foot through the United States and Canada, receiving inspiration by the way for his remarkable poems, which are characterised by strong individuality and a disregard for literary conventions. The best known of his works are "Leaves of Grass," "Drum Taps," and "Democratic Vistas." During the Civil War he devoted himself to the care of the wounded in the hospitals of Virginia and Washington. He subsequently entered the

Government service at the latter city, where he remained till '74, when he retired to Camden, New Jersey. The English admirers of W. W. have recently presented him with a timely testimonial in the form of a purse of gold; amongst the subscribers being Lord Tennyson, who has also recently written him a characteristic letter acknowledging the receipt of his photograph.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, b. 1807, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He received his education at the common school, and was employed on a farm in his boyhood. When eighteen years old he began to write verses for the *Haverhill Gazette*; spent two years at Haverhill Academy. In 1829 he became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a Boston newspaper; afterwards succeeded S. D. Prentice as editor of *New England Weekly Review*; returned to Haverhill in 1831, and engaged in farming; still continued to edit the *Gazette*; entered the legislature of Massachusetts in 1835; became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, at Philadelphia; edited *Pennsylvania Freeman* in 1838-39, when his office was sacked and burnt by a mob; returned to his native state (1840), and became correspondent of the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington in 1847; contributed anti-slavery and other lyrics to this paper, and has lived for years in literary retirement, publishing some volumes of poems, which have given him a prominent place among American authors. The best edition of his poems is the "Centennial edition," published in 1876. His prose writings are: "Legends of New England" (1831), "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery considered with a View to its Abolition" (1833), "Supernaturalism in New England" (1847), "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (1850), and "Literary Sketches" (1854), etc. His 80th birthday was celebrated in America a few weeks since by many of his literary friends and admirers.

Wilde, Oscar, poet, art-lecturer, and literary critic, second son of Sir William R. Wilde Wilke, the eminent surgeon and archaeologist, and of Lady Wilde ("Speranza"), whose poems are well known, was b. in Dublin, 1855. Educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin (where he gained the Berkeley gold medal for Greek), and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (two first-classes in Moderations '75, Lit. Hum. '78). Awarded the Newdigate Prize for his poem on "Ravenna." Mr. W. on coming to London became known as the leader of the æsthetic movement. In '81 Mr. W. published his volume of "Poems" (David Bogue), which attracted considerable attention. The same year Mr. W. accepted an invitation to lecture on the æsthetic movement in the United States. In '83 his play of "Vera" was produced in New York. Mr. W. is well known as an art lecturer and literary critic, and contributes to the leading magazines. Became ('87) Editor of "The Lady's World," which he converted into "The Woman's World," an artistic illustrated monthly magazine.

"Wilde," The. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Will and Codicil. A will is an instrument disposing of property, as from the death of the owner. In order to be valid in English law a will must be in writing, and signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; such signature to be made or ac-

knowledgeed by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time. The witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. If any beneficial interest whatsoever is given by the will to any one of the witnesses, or to the wife or husband of such witness, the witness is none the less good; but the gift of the beneficial interest is void. Creditors are admissible witnesses. A will is revoked by subsequent marriage, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or in his presence and by his direction; or by writing executed in the same manner as a will and declaring an intention to revoke; or by a subsequent will executed in the same manner. A will speaks from the death of the testator without reference to the time of its execution. The Courts, in interpreting wills, have endeavoured to ascertain the testator's intention, without observing the same strict rules as are applied to the interpretation of other legal documents. The result has been an accumulation of rules and decisions which are extremely perplexing and defeat their own end. A will of real estate operates as a conveyance needing no further sanction. But if the real estate be situated in Middlesex or Yorkshire, a memorial of the will must be registered within six months of the testator's death if he dies in Great Britain, and within three years if he dies elsewhere. A will of personal estate must be proved; that is to say, the executors must deposit it in the Probate Division of the High Court, receiving a copy called the probate, which is the only proper evidence of the rights of the executors. The will is proved by the oath of the executor that he believes it to be what it purports to be; but in particular cases the evidence of one or of both of the attesting witnesses is necessary. A codicil (Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*=a book or writing) is a supplement to a will. The law relating to the execution, interpretation, etc., of codicils is in all respects the same as that which applies to wills. But a codicil, if it does not expressly revoke a will, will not be construed to do so. In cases of *intestacy* there are certain well defined rules under which the property of deceased persons is distributed. As regards *personal estate*, where the intestate dies leaving a widow and children, the widow takes one-third and the children the remainder. Where the wife only survives, and there are no blood relations, half goes to the wife and the other moiety to the Crown. A surviving husband, however, takes the whole of his deceased wife's property. Where there is a widow left, and no near relations, half goes to the wife and the rest to the next-of-kin. Where there is a father, and brother or sister, the whole goes to the father. Where, however, there is a mother, or brother or sister, the property is divided amongst them equally. A wife and father divide, as do a wife and mother. The distribution of *real estate* where the owners have died intestate follow a different rule, the heir taking the property. The old local customs relating to the estates of intestates have been abolished.

Willemstadt. Capital of Oranoso (g.v.).

William I., Emperor of Germany, son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, b. March 22nd, 1796. His military career dates from 1813, when he played a part in the War of Freedom. While governor of Pomerania

(1848) the revolution broke out, and he had to fly to England. He became member of the Constituent Assembly sitting at Berlin (1848). He commanded the forces operating against the revolutionists in Baden. He was Regent of Prussia (1858-61), and came to the throne in 1861. Under the reign of Emperor William the war with Denmark added the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom of Prussia. Next followed the war with Austria, which ended at Sadowa in favour of Prussia the feudal contest existing between the two nations as to which should be supreme in Germany. The war was brought about through the diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, with the view to establish a North-German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia, and an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance was concluded with Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg. France saw with uneasiness the rising military power of Prussia, and the Emperor of the French, whose government was failing at home, endeavouring to restore his *prestige* by a bold stroke, entered upon the war with Germany (1870-71), resulting in the fall of the Empire, and the subjugation of France. The Prussian King besieged Paris, and forced it to surrender (armistice signed January 19th, 1871). After the signature of the treaty of peace (February, 1871), by which France lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and had to pay Germany an indemnity of £200,000,000, King William of Prussia was crowned as the first Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles. The life of Emperor William has been several times attempted. Consult Barnard Smith's "Life of William I."

William III., Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, King of the Netherlands (Holland), b. 1817. He succeeded his father, the late King William II., 1849. His mother, Queen Anne Pauline, was the sister of the late Czar Nicholas I. of Russia. In 1827 he put an end to the Concordat with the Holy Sec. He married twice; his first wife being the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., Duke of Württemberg. She died in 1877. He married, in 1879, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and sister of our own widowed Duchess of Albany. King William by his first wife had issue, Prince William Nicholas Alexander Charles Henry, b. 1840, d. 1879, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, b. 1851; the elder died at Paris June 21st, 1884. The heir presumptive is Princess Wilhelmina, b. 1880.

Williams, Mr. Montagu, a distinguished member of the criminal bar, and now (1888) one of the police magistrates for Greenwich, was at various times a tutor, soldier, playwright, actor, critic, and journalist. Called to the bar in 1862, Mr. Williams devoted himself entirely to criminal practice, in which he was markedly successful. Within the last few years Mr. Williams' voice unfortunately gave way, and for this reason probably he accepted a police magistracy, for which his ripe experience eminently qualifies him.

Williamson, Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Dublin and Edin., b. May 1st, 1824. Studied in the universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. Appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in

University College, London (1849), and on the retirement of Professor Graham from the chair of chemistry in the same college Dr. Williamson was chosen to succeed him in that office, while still retaining the chair of practical chemistry. For important researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts," Professor Williamson was awarded in 1862 the **Royal Medal** of the Royal Society. He has twice been President of the Chemical Society; President of the **British Association** (1873), and now holds the position of general treasurer. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London. Appointed chief gas examiner to the City of London (1876). He took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London, and has written numerous works, amongst others being his "Handbook of Chemistry."

Wills, Sir Alfred, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, was b. in 1828, and after a distinguished academical career, entered at the Middle Temple, by which Inn he was called to the bar in 1851. He obtained a solid reputation as a junior. Q.C. (1872). His appointment to the bench enriched the judicature with the presence of an able lawyer, and a man of the highest personal character. Mr. Justice Wills never took any great part in politics, but has published one or two little works about Alpine scenery.

Wills, William Gorman, dramatist, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland, 1828. Educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin. He subsequently became a student at the Royal Irish Academy, and devoted himself to portrait painting. He is the author of a large number of plays and adaptations, of which the best known are "The Man of Air," "Charles I." (which ran for 200 nights at the Lyceum in '72-73, and which first brought out the tragic powers of Mr. Henry Irving); "Ninon" (ran for 8 months at the Adelphi); "Olivia," "Claudian" (in conjunction with Mr. Wilson Barrett) at the Princess's, '85; and the adaptation of "Faust," in which Mr. Irving and Miss Terry achieved their most brilliant successes. The play, produced in Nov. '85, ran for 188 nights. The same play, on the return of Mr. Irving from America, was revived, and had another prolonged run.

Wimbledon Meeting. A meeting held annually under canvas at Wimbledon, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, for the encouragement of rifle shooting among the volunteers. Various prizes are competed for; the principal event being the Queen's Prize, value £250, with the badge of the Association, won in 1887 by Lieut. Warren, 1st Middlesex.

Winchester, Rt. Rev. Edward Harold Browne, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 635, and has an income of £6,500. In precedence bishops of this diocese rank after London. His lordship, the 84th bishop, and prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter (1873), is the son of Lieut.-Col. Robert Browne, J.P., D.L., of Morton House, Bucks, and was b. 1811. Educated at Eton, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he graduated as Wrangler (1832), took the Crosse Theological Scholarship (1833), the Tyrrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship (1834), and the Norrisian prize (1835), and the same year proceeded M.A., B.D. (1835), and D.D. (1864). The Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford (1877), Hon. D.D. (1885). Ordained deacon (1836), priest (1837), by the Bishop of Ely, he was consecrated

Lord Bishop of Ely in Westminster Abbey (1864), and translated to the diocese of Winchester (1873). In 1884 his lordship was made an Hon. Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Formerly was Fellow and Tutor of his College (1837-40), curate of Stroud, Gloucester (1840); perpetual curate of St. James's, Exeter (1841); perpetual curate of St. Sidwell, Exeter (1841-43); Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew in St. David's College, Lampeter (1843-49), prebendary of St. David's (1848-50), vicar of Kenwyn and prebendary of Exeter (1849-57), Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge (1854-64), vicar of Heavitree (1857), Canon of Exeter (1857-64), Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter (1852-64). As an author his lordship is best known by his learned "Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles" (1850; 12th edition 1882). This work has been translated into Spanish, and the Exposition of Article VI. into French.

Winchester College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Windsor Military Knights. See ARMY.

Windthorst, Dr. Ludwig. The leader of the Roman Catholic party in the parliament of Prussia, b. in 1812. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen, and Heidelberg. After having filled several posts in the legal profession, he became, in 1863, Minister of Justice under the Hanoverian Government, being also a member of the Hanoverian Estates of the Realm. In 1867 he entered the Prussian Parliament, and constituted himself the champion of the Catholic Church of Germany. At the present time he occupies a prominent position in the Reichstag.

Windward Islands. The southern section of the Lesser Antilles. Politically the name is applied to the British Colony, whose constitution was remodelled in 1885, and now consists of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago. Area 635 sq. m., pop. 114,000. These islands have previously formed separate colonies, and have possessed other forms of government. They now together form one Crown colony, with a Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils, wholly un elective. Each island has a subordinate Administrator and staff. Before the new arrangement the Governor of Barbados was vested with supreme authority over the Windward Islands; but now that connection has been severed. St. George's in Grenada, is the capital, and seat of government. See under the several islands. Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies," Layard's "Through the West Indies," etc.

Wingfield Sculls. See AQUATICS.

Winnipeg (Indian "turbid water"). The capital of Manitoba (q.v.), pop. 30,000. At the junction of Red and Assiniboine rivers, some miles above their outflow into Lake Winnipeg. Mere hamlet 1871, pop. 240; now a fine city.

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond, P.C., K.C.B., son of the celebrated traveller Dr. Samuel Wolff, and Lady Georgiana Mary Wolff. He first entered into the public service—after quitting Rugby, where he was educated—under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, to whom he was introduced at the age of seventeen, and who gave him an appointment in the Foreign Office. After a service of five years in this office he was made attaché to the British Legation at Florence. Afterwards he was attached to the mission of the Earl of Westmorland; and was next appointed by the Earl of Malmes-

bury to a post in the Foreign Office. Not long after he was transferred to the Colonial Office, under the auspices of Sir E. L. Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton), and sent to the Ionian Islands as secretary to the Lord High Commissioner. His services in this capacity were acknowledged in 1862 by his appointment as K.C.M.G., when, on the cessation of the British protectorate over these islands, his services ceased. He first entered Parliament in 1874, as member for Christchurch, and in 1885 was elected member for Portsmouth, for which borough he continued to sit up to the election of '85. On his entry into parliament he showed an early capacity for dealing with foreign affairs, and in particular he gave valuable aid to the administration of Lord Beaconsfield in all matters relating to its Eastern policy, which led to his appointment, in 1875, as British High Commissioner for the delimitation and organisation of "Eastern Roumelia." In this new sphere Sir H. D. Wolff achieved a marked success. He was nominated a K.C.B. In parliament he took a prominent and authoritative part in all debates on the Eastern Question, including Egypt. His acquaintance with Egyptian and Turkish affairs led to his being sent (1885) by the Salisbury administration to Constantinople, as plenipotentiary for the settlement of the affairs of Egypt, in accordance with the Ottoman Government. Appointed as Ambassador to Teheran Jan. '88.

Wolseley, General, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Visct. (creat. 1885); b. 1833 in county Dublin. Entered the army as an ensign in the 80th Regiment, in 1852. After going through the second Burmese war, in which he was wounded so severely as to necessitate his leaving for England, he was commissioned as a major in the 90th Foot. He served before Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, as Acting-Engineer, when he was again seriously wounded. Promoted, he was subsequently ordered to China, where, after attaining to a colonelship, he returned home. In 1867 he was sent, as deputy Quarter-Master General, to Canada, where trouble was apprehended in connection with the "Trent" affair. He successfully led the Red River expedition, and after serving as assistant Adjutant-General at home, in 1873-4 successfully conducted the Ashantee war. For his services in this campaign he received the thanks of Parliament with a grant of £25,000, and created a K.C.B. He bears a large number of medals and orders. Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to administer the Government of Natal in 1875, and Cyprus in 1878. On his return from South Africa, he was (1880) appointed Quarter-Master General, Adjutant-General in 1882, and General the same year. In recognition of his services in successfully conducting the military operations against Arabi Pasha in Egypt he was created Baron Wolseley of Cairo (1885), and received a gratuity of £20,000. He was elevated to the rank of a Viscount, and made a K.P. for his services in conducting the expedition into the Soudan for the relief of General Gordon. Lord Wolseley has written a novel, and various military papers; and his "Soldier's Pocket-book" is well known.

Women, Higher Education of. See ed. '87.

Women's Offering. See QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

Women's Rights. See ed. '86.

Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn, V.C.,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., b. 1838. Served in the navy (1852-55), and was severely wounded at the storming of the Redan at Sebastopol. Joined the army (1855) as a Cornet of Light Dragoons (the 13th). Saw service in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, being (1855) a brigadier-major in Somerset's brigade, and commander of a regiment of Beaton's Horse (1859-60). He won at this time the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross, and medal for the Mutiny suppression (1855-60). Was wounded in the Ashanti war; and commanded a column in the war against the Kaffirs. In the Zulu campaign (1879), won the battle of Kambala. Commanded in the Boer war (1881), and on the death of Sir Geo. Colley became Governor of Natal and Commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1882 the fourth brigade of the second division was under his order in Egypt, during the operations before Alexandria, and those leading to the surrender of Kafir Dowa and Jamietta. Bore part in the Soudan campaign of 1885, and was afterwards Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. **Woodcote Stakes.** See HORSE RACING.

Woolen and Worsted Manufactures, The. (For history see ed. '87, and for Board of Trade Returns see TRADE '87).

Woolner, Thomas, R.A., b. 1825, showed an early talent for sculpture, and was placed in the studio of William Behnes. Exhibited remarkable skill in producing models of a poetical and historical character. His "Death of Boadicea" (1843) attracted much attention, and gave promise of his subsequent eminent career. Mr. Woolner, who favoured the ideas of the "pre-Raphaelite" school (*q.v.*), went to Australia in 1854, where he modelled a number of excellent likenesses in medallion. Since his return (1856) he has produced statues and busts of many eminent men. Amongst his latest works are statues of Sir Stamford Raffles for Singapore, and of Bishop Fraser of Manchester. Elected R.A. (1874) he was for some years Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy.

Worcester, Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., 102nd Bishop of (founded 679); b. at Chichester 1807; son of Richard Philpott, Esq. Educated at St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman); elected a Fellow, and (1845) Master of his College and Canon Residentiary of Norwich; ordained deacon (1831), priest (1833); was subsequently chaplain to the late Prince Consort; consecrated to this see (1860).

Working Men's Clubs and Institutes.

The first regularly appointed "Working Men's Club" formed under that name was established by the Rev. E. Butcher Chatter, vicar of St. Matthias, Salford, in 1858. Miss Adeline Cooper, with the aid of the Earl of Shaftesbury and other friends, opened the Duck Lane Working Men's Club in Westminster in 1860; and in 1861 Miss Bayley opened a Workmen's Hall in the Kensington Potteries. In 1862 the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was formed, with Lord Brougham as its president. The main difference between previous attempts to meet the wants of working men, and these clubs, was that in the latter recreation, refreshment and social intercourse were the essential features. A determined and not altogether unsuccessful effort from the first has been made, by the best friends of working men's clubs in all ranks, to make them in a subordinate degree instrumental in promoting education among their members; and hence the word "institute"

has in many cases been connected with that of clubs. But the club movement, which as a national movement began in 1860-2, had its birth among temperance reformers, and was intended to supply the industrial classes with a counter-attraction to and a substitute for the public-house. This in its primary stages it failed permanently to do, except in a very few exceptional cases, where great popular and personal influence, as at Wisbeach, was brought to bear effectively. But the clubs never took root among the operative class until they could obtain any refreshments at them which they desired. The apprehensions felt on this score have proved groundless, and the cause of temperance has greatly gained by the formation of the social clubs where the members can get the drink they prefer without having to go to the public-house. Intemperance is never permitted in a *bona-fide* workmen's club. The Board of Inland Revenue and the Council of the Club Union, with the concurrence of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, have arranged clear and satisfactory rules for the protection of *bona-fide* clubs. When first started, working men's clubs were kept scrupulously free from all party political or sectarian elements. A common meeting ground was sought for men of all parties and sects. Many of them still adhere to this platform; but political clubs during the last ten or twelve years have multiplied in all directions with remarkable rapidity. Their first promoters affirmed as their *raison d'être* the necessity for promoting the political education of the people. In a large number of instances, especially in clubs formed by the operatives themselves, and not by candidates for parliamentary honours or their friends, this object is to some extent obtained, as in London and other large towns. But, although in probably a great majority of cases the Liberal or Conservative Club is the headquarters and recognised machinery for party political purposes, it differs from an ordinary working men's club only during electioneering activity, and perhaps in bringing together men of different social position more frequently. The political element has also been found to supply that element of brotherly fellowship and union, as at Wednesbury, which is so essential to the healthy life and vigour of a club, but which had been found fatally deficient when it was simply a social club without any sufficient bond of union between the members. In 1883 the Council of the Club issued a statement, from which it appeared that during the twenty years of its existence it had been instrumental in founding more than 1,000 clubs and institutes, having about 100,000 members. More than 500 of these are affiliated to the Society, and about 30 join it annually. More than 50 per cent. of the clubs are wholly self-supporting. It has a circulating library, which during the last ten years has lent to the affiliated clubs upwards of 50,000 volumes. It holds various meetings during the year for athletic sports, trophies and prizes being accorded. Money prizes for the best essays and answers in history examinations, and debating competition, are also given. The club movement has spread to Italy, Germany, Sweden, the United States, and America, and is now being introduced into

Wrangler. The title given to some thirty of

the most successful competitors in the highest mathematical examination at Cambridge, answering to the first class in the final mathematical schools at Oxford; the men of the second class being styled senior optimes, and the third class junior optimes. The term wrangler (very "to wrangle," used in its older sense, "to argue,") was adopted from the fact that the candidate used at one time to undergo *vis-à-vis* examination only. The student who heads the list is called "Senior Wrangler," the others being placed second, third, etc., according to merit. The examination, formerly held in January only, takes place twice in the year, the Tripos list being also issued in June.

Wreck Commissioner. The, assisted by one or more assessors, of nautical, engineering, or other special skill or knowledge, chosen by himself from the nominations of the Board of Trade, holds a formal investigation, at the request of the Board, into the loss or abandonment of any ship, or into any shipping casualty at sea, and may suspend the certificates of masters and mates. The Wreck Commissioner is also Chief of the Court of Survey for London, which hears appeals against decisions of the Board of Trade in cases where ships have been detained for being unseaworthy or overloaded. Commissioner, Henry Cadogan Rothery, M.A. (£3,000); Chief Clerk and Registrar, London District, W. E. S. Thompson (£380).

Wreck Statistics. See LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

Writ. Should a seat become vacant during a session, from any one of the causes mentioned under the head of HOUSE OF COMMONS, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (*Vacating of Seats*) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

Wyndham, Mr. Charles, actor, made his first appearance in a small part at New York in 1861. Shortly afterwards he served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. Coming to this country, he began his theatrical career on the London stage in 1866, and has always maintained a high reputation as a leading comedian. For ten years Mr. Wyndham has been lessee of the Criterion Theatre. In Feb. last Mr. W. was the recipient of a massive loving cup from the Prince of Wales as a souvenir of a performance of "David Garrick" at Sandringham, Jan. '87. Recently Mr. W., in company with Miss Mary Moore, performed in the above named play, in German, at the Residenz Theatre, Berlin, and won great applause from the German critics.

Yachting. Of the thirty-six leading Yacht Clubs in the United Kingdom the oldest is the Cornwall, which was established at Falmouth as far back as 1750, although the date of the Admiralty warrant is the same as that of the Northern, stationed at Rothesay. The Prince of Wales is commodore of the Yacht Squadron (Coves), the Albert (Southsea), the Alfred (Kingstown), and the Thames. Yachts of fifteen tons and upwards, Government measure, must be registered at the Custom House in London, or at one of the ports, and owners are not allowed to fly the colours of the club to which they belong without first having obtained the proper Admiralty warrants. The sailing rules, scale of time allowances, and measurements, are guided by the code arranged by the Yacht Racing Association in 1880, and regattas are held at various points of the coast during the summer months, whilst in the month of August the waters of the Solent are thickly studded with yachts of varying rig, tonnage, and nationality. The matches of '87 were especially exciting, and the movements of the steel cutter *Thistle* were watched with the keenest interest. She was built by Messrs. Henderson, at Meadowside, on the banks of the Clyde, from the designs of Mr. G. L. Watson, for a syndicate of Scotch gentlemen, headed by Mr. J. Bell, of Glasgow, with a view to competing with the *Mayflower* for the America Cup. Prior to her departure for the United States, however, she proved her superiority over all English yachts, and on starting for New York sported eleven winning flags. So remarkable were her performances in the home waters that the Americans decided upon building *The Volunteer*, and this sloop having defeated the *Mayflower* in a trial, it was decided to rely upon her in preference to the conqueror of the *Galatea*, in the series of races for the America Cup. This trophy was originally presented for open competition by the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes Regatta in 1851, on which occasion it was won by the *America*, a schooner flying the stars and stripes, and built on the wave principle. The winner, however, subsequently set it apart as a "perpetual challenge for friendly rivalry between foreign countries," but its possession has not been very frequently contested. In '70 the Cambria made an unsuccessful attempt to bring back the Cup to this country, as did the *Lionia* in the following year. The Canadian schooner Countess of Dufferin, the *Atlanta*, the *Genesta*, and the *Galatea* afterwards made equally futile efforts to defeat the American representatives; and the latest endeavours of the *Thistle*, over what is known as the inside (38 miles) and outside (50 miles in and 20 out) courses in New York Bay, on the 27th and 30th of September last respectively, proved just as ineffectual, the *Volunteer* winning the first race by nearly nineteen minutes (deducting a time allowance of a few seconds), and the last by ten minutes. The *Thistle* was commanded by Captain Barr, whilst the handling of the *Volunteer* was entrusted to Captain Hall; and the advantages of the centre-board used by American yachts are now more than ever evident. The race across the Atlantic between Captain Colt's *Dauntless* and Mr. Bush's *Coronet*, for a prize of 20,000 dollars, was started from Sandy

Hook on the morning of March 19th, and after parting company the same night they did not once afterwards sight each other, hence the element of uncertainty prevailed on board both yachts. The equinoctial gales were struck on the 17th, and on the 21st a terrific cyclone was encountered, but the vessels rode out the storm triumphantly, and on the 26th the *Coronet* was logged as doing the top score, 201 miles. The Irish coast-line burst upon the view of those on board this yacht early on the morning of the 27th; and Captain Crosby, obtaining the service of a pilot off the Old Head of Kinsale, learned the joyful tidings that his gallant craft was the first sighted. Speeding along with all sail set the *Coronet* scudded over the winning line-mark of Roche's Point at 12.40 p.m., amid the hearty cheers of a large party of yachtsmen who were on the alert. The full time occupied in the journey was 14 days and 19 hours; but Captain Samuels, who commanded the *Dauntless*, did not reach the goal until the evening of the following day, having met with light baffling winds and calms off the Irish coast. On the 25th, however, she succeeded in logging 328 miles. Contrary to general expectations, neither of the yachts took part in the Jubilee race for a prize of 1,000 guineas, round the British Isles, open to the world, irrespective of rig or tonnage. Neither did the *Thistle* nor *Ilex*; hence the result of the contest was deemed very doubtful. This race was promoted by the Royal Thames Club, and the conditions were that the start should take place from the Nore, that the competing craft should sail north, and that so long as the mainland was left on the port side those in command could select their own course. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and a large party, started eleven yachts shortly after noon on the 14th June, and the first vessel to complete the trip, the estimated distance of which is 1,500 nautical miles, was Sir Richard Sutton's *Genesta*, 85 tons; this beautiful cutter crossing the winning line at Dover at a quarter past five on the morning of the 27th, having made an average of 222 knots per day. Lord F. Cecil's cutter *Eleuthoud* was second, and Major Ewing's schooner *Gwendolin* third.

Yates, Edmund Hodgson, editor and proprietor of *The World*, was b. 1831. After completing his education, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office, from which he retired in 1870. Mr. Yates early distinguished himself. He was "The Flaneur" of the *Morning Star*, and subsequently dramatic critic to the *Daily News* and London correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Yates has also held various editorships, including *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and *Time*. He is the author of many novels, of which the most popular, perhaps, are, "Broken to Harness," "Running the Gauntlet," "Kissing the Rod," "Black Sheep," "Land at Last."

Yearlings, Sale of. The demand in 1887 has scarcely been equal to that of the two preceding years. A yearling may be bred and reared at a cost of £150; and the sales of colts and fillies in 1886 brought in an average of 215 guineas each, while the number sold was 521. In 1885, 284 yearlings were sold at an average of 273 guineas

and in 1884, 492 yearlings were disposed of at an average of 252 guineas. The highest price paid for a yearling during the season of '87 was the sum of 3,000 guineas, for a Hampton colt, the Hamptons having achieved the highest average. The other most successful sires of the season have been Hermit, Springfield, Isonomy, Speculum, and Camballo. See HORSE RACING.

Yellow Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

Yeomen of the Guard. A bodyguard to the sovereign, first instituted by Henry VII., and the oldest corps in H.M. Service. Its headquarters are at the Tower; and the men, who wear the picturesque dress of Tudor days, are better known as bee-eaters. The captain is always a peer and a privy councillor. See MINISTRY.

"Ye Sette of Odd Volumes." A social club for intellectual conversation and discussions, founded by Mr. B. Quaritch, 1878. Meetings held first Friday in every month. By rule xiv. "The Sette" consists of twenty-one; but there are "Supplemental Odd Volumes" to the number of seven. The club has edited and printed twenty books of exceptional rarity, which are very much sought after: the average of each edition is, however, only 133. For names and titles of members of the club see ed. '87.

Yeomanry, Old English. See LAND QUESTIONS.

York August Meeting. See HORSE RACING.

York, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, P.C., Lord Archbishop of Primate of England and Metropolitan, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000. His Grace, the 86th Archbishop in succession, is the son of the late John Thomson, Esq., J.P., of Whitehaven, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he entered

as a foundation scholar, and graduated B.A., 3rd class Lit. Hum. (1840), M.A. (1843), and proceeded B.D. and D.D. (1856), is F.R.S. and F.R.G.S. Ordained deacon (1845) by the Bishop of Oxford, and priest (1843) by the Bishop of Winchester. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dec. 15th, 1861), translated to York (Feb. 1863). His Grace became successively Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Bursar of Queen's College (1847-55), Provost of Queen's College (1855-62), was Hampton Lecturer (1853), Select University Preacher (1856), Preacher at Lincoln's Inn (1858); Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen (1860), and rector of All Saints', Marylebone (1855). As an author and editor his Grace is well known. He is the author of several sermons, addresses, and pamphlets published at various times, and has written more important works, among which may be mentioned, "The Atoning Work of Christ," Hampton Lectures (1853); "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought" (1849). This work made his Grace's position as a logician. His Grace has also contributed to the "Speaker's Commentary."

Yorkshire Anglers' Association. See ANGLING.

Young England Party. A band of young "old tory" aristocrats formed during the corn law agitation, 1842-6. Their principle was that the ancient relation subsisting between rich and poor should be restored, that the rich should rule with benevolence and justice, and that the lower classes should revert to the feudal vassalage. Lord J. Manners and Hon. G. Smythe were the leading spirits in the movement, and Disraeli gave them his support. Harriet Martineau compares their demands with those of the Tractarians in another but similar direction ("History of the Peace," vol. ii., p. 520).

Z

Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. The Zambesi is the largest of the African rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean. It rises in the Barotsse country, running south and then east, with a course of 1,500 miles. Its banks were the scene of Livingstone's earlier wanderings, and he discovered the famous Victoria Falls, more sublime than Niagara. Native traders descend to the Portuguese settlements on the lower river. South of the Zambesi lie the countries of Monomotapa, Maniana, and Manica, where are many ancient ruins, testifying to the presence of a civilised people. The most recent explorers seem to have found proof that these were Phœnician. Gold is said to be plentiful. The Shiré drains Nyassa and Shirwa lakes, falling into the Zambesi about 90 miles from the sea. There English enterprise is finding its way into Central Africa. Though navigation is broken by falls, there are steamers on the Shiré and Nyassa, and an increasing English settlement, whose trade already amounts to £200,000 per annum. But the traveller Hinkelmann was killed by natives near Mopea on the Shiré in 1886. These rivers form a natural waterway and means of access to vast populous regions, rich

in gold, iron, ivory, and many native products. See NYASSA, BLANTYRE, MOZAMBIQUE. Consult a paper by H. E. O'Neill, in "Proceedings R. G. S." July 1885.

Zanzibar. A territory on the east coast of Africa. Consists of the island of Zanzibar, 55 by 25 miles, area 625 sq. m.; pop. 300,000, the isles of Pemba and Mafia, and some points on the Suaheli coast. In 1886-7 a Joint Commission representing Great Britain, Germany, and France, fixed the boundaries of the Seyyid's dominions on the mainland, with reference to those of native chiefs and those acquired by Germany. To the last Power was assigned the country inland from the Rovuma river to Kilimanjaro, which is administered by the German East African Co. (g.v.), together with Vitu and Manda Bay and Port Durnford. Great Britain acquired a protectorate over the country from Kilimanjaro north to Tana river, with port of Mombasa. Zanzibar is left with a strip of coast extending ten miles inland, and from Cape Delgado to Kipini and the Ozi river, north of which it has only the isolated points of Lamoo, Kismayu, Brava, Merke, Mukdusha, and Warshaike. The capital, Shangani or Unguja, has a population of 90,000, and is the emporium

of a large trade. The islands are excessively fertile, producing cloves, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, cocoanut, oranges, etc. Of the rivers descending to the Suaheli coast, the Juba, Kingani, Wami, Lufiji, and Rovuma, are more or less navigable, the last two for many miles up. The whole coast is said to be capable of producing unlimited quantities of such valuable commodities as cloves, sugar, cocoa, coffee, nutmegs, cinnamon, Guinea pepper, sesame, indigo, cotton, tobacco, the oil-palm, etc. Cattle thrive well in some districts. Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat. It is now independent, and is ruled by a sultan or Seyyid, Bargaah ben Said, son of the Imam of Muscat, who succeeded in 1870. Caravans start to the interior and the Great Lakes from Mombasa, Pangani, Saadani, Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salam (whence a road is being cut to Nyassa), and Quiloa. They carry arms, cotton, beads, and brass-wire, returning with gum copal, cloves, ivory, wax, indiarubber, cocoanut oil, oil-seeds, etc. The pop. of Zanzibar island is composed of Arabs, intermixed with various East African races, Hindi and Malagas; traders, and numerous foreigners. Chief are the Arab land-holders and slave-employers. The slave-trade, nominally suppressed by treaty with the Seyyid, is still carried on secretly. There is an army of some 1,200 men. Industries are chiefly the extraction of cocoanut oil, and, now, sugar-boiling. The Seyyid's revenue is £245,000. Imports in 1880 £709,000; exports £870,350; imports in 1883 £1,220,000; exports £800,000. The commercial importance of Zanzibar has been recently increasing, and there is no doubt will now tend to progress vigorously. Trouble between Zanzibar and Portugal occurred early in 1887, with reference to the possession of territory at Cape Delgado and Tungi Bay. The dispute was peaceably terminated through the intervention of Great Britain and Germany. Consult report of Consul Kirk, in "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls," Part xiii., 1882; Keith Johnston's "Africa"; H. Johnston's "Kilima-Njaro"; Burton's "Zanzibar"; Thomson's and Stanley's various works, etc. See DIPLOMATIC.

Zebahr Pasha, at one time one of the greatest leaders, particularly of slaves in the Soudan. He obtained much authority there, and acting under the Government at Cairo suppressed several revolts in Darfour and adjoining provinces. During Gordon's first administration Z.'s son rose in revolt, and being defeated by the Egyptian troops was afterwards shot, along with several of his officers. After this there was always supposed to be a blood-feud between Gordon and Z., who was ultimately, about '73, sent to Cairo, where he remained in dignified exile. After Gordon reached Khartoum in the beginning of '83, he pressed with great vehemence on the English Government to send Z. to Khartoum as his successor, and with instructions neither to go to Darfour nor the Bahr-Gazelle provinces, to keep the peace with Abyssinia, and to pursue no one who had been engaged in suppressing his son's revolt. Gordon had a high opinion of Z.'s courage, administrative ability, and personal influence; but the English Government declined to follow his advice, chiefly because they feared that Z. would revive the slave trade, turn traitor, and probably kill Gordon instead of assisting him. Some time after the fall of Khartoum, Z. was arrested at Cairo and charged with being engaged in a

conspiracy against the Khurri, and was removed to Gibraltar; but was released some months ago, and is now at Cairo.

Zeilah. A town and port on the north Somali coast of the Gulf of Aden. It forms part of the British Protectorate established in 1885 on this coast. It is a market for the exchange of produce from the interior with European goods. In the seventh century, and for long after, Zeilah was the capital of the Arab empire of the same name. It was in Egyptian hands before England took it. See BERBERA, ADEN, and SOMALILAND.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society. In co-operation with the Church Missionary and other Protestant missionary societies in India. Founded 1852. The object of the Society is threefold: viz. (1) To send to the women of India the Gospel, by means of female missionaries; (2) To alleviate their sufferings in sickness, and minister to their spiritual need, through the agency of duly qualified lady medical missionaries; (3) To promote education, especially among the higher classes, based on Holy Scripture. It employs 28 European missionaries, 107 Eurasian and native assistants in schools and zenanas (that part of the house reserved exclusively for the women of families of good caste), and 53 Bible-women. It has mission stations at Allahabad, Benares, Bombay, Fyzabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nussick, Patna, Poonah, and missionaries or Bible-women at about twenty-five small towns and outlying districts. The medical mission at Lucknow is under the superintendence of a duly qualified lady doctor, assisted by a trained native Christian nurse. The zenana-missionaries have access to 900 private houses, with 1,235 zenana pupils under instruction. Schools—56 day schools, with 1,873 pupils; 3 normal schools, with 143 students training for mission work. There are 120,000 women in India, one-third of whom are computed to be shut up in zenanas. They can only be reached by means of female agents; and if they are not taught the Gospel by female missionaries they cannot be taught at all. Three ladies are at present studying at the London School of Medicine for Women, with a view of proceeding to India for medical mission work in connection with the Society as soon as they have fully qualified. Two others (fully qualified doctors) are gaining experience in hospitals in Vienna and Madras respectively, from whence they will shortly be removed to take charge of new Hospitals in India under the Society's auspices. The income of the Society is about £11,000. Offices, 2, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and 1, Erskine Place, Edinburgh. Sec., Rev. A. H. Lash.

Zhob Valley Expedition. Undertaken (Sept. 1884) by a force of 4,000 troops from Quetta, under command of General Sir Orleat Lanner, to punish Shah Jehan, chief of the Zhob Valley Kakars, for attacks on English pickets and traders. The chief object, however, was to survey the Zhob valley, and ascertain whether it was possible to construct a short easy road through it from India to Candahar. The expedition was entirely successful. The people submitted in most of the country traversed, and after a short encounter near the stronghold of Shah Jehan, who took to flight, the entire tribe accepted our terms of peace. The Zhob valley, on examination, was found

not to be suitable for the required road, but the adjoining **Bori valley**, nearer Quetta, answered the wishes of the Indian Government, and a military road is now being carried through it. The expedition was further useful in proving the whole of this part of southern Afghanistan to be eminently capable of cultivation. In former times the Zhub and Bori valleys were densely populated, and under British rule they will doubtless recover much of their prosperity.

Zola, Emile. Born April 2nd, 1846, in Paris. Educated at the Lycée St. Louis, in Paris, he began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He devoted much of his leisure to literary work, and soon appeared as a novelist in "*Les Mystères de Marseille*," and "*Thérèse Raquin*," exhibiting his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "*L'Assommoir*," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. On the stage Zola has not had much success, but a dramatised version of "*L'Assommoir*" ran for two hundred nights, and an English adaptation, "*Drink*," had a great success. He is also the author of "*Mana*," "*Pot-Bouille*," and many other works. As a critic, Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro*. He is a writer of remarkable power and industry. His last novel is "*La Terre*." The book has been prohibited in Austria on account of its alleged indecency.

Zollverein. The Union for customs purposes of different independent German States was first proposed by Prussia. Levying varying customs at the frontiers of every State being found to work disadvantageously, it was proposed that one uniform tariff with regard to countries outside the Union should be collected, and the receipts divided among the members of the Union in proportion to their population. With respect to internal trade in the Union, as the duties varied in the different States, a system of drawbacks was adopted, so as to put all upon an equal footing. The system has worked most beneficially for the trade of Germany.

Zorrilla, Leon Manuel Ruiz, Spanish Republican leader, was b. at Burgo de Osma, in Old Castille, in 1834. Practised law in Madrid, and entered the Cortes in 1858 as a Progressist. For participation in the June rising of 1866 he was exiled, but soon returned to Spain, and became Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce under the provisional government of 1868. In all, Señor Zorrilla has been three times a Minister of State: was twice Prime Minister, and once during the reign of Amadeo, President of the Cortes. Among the more notable of Señor Zorrilla's political acts was the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico; and he also assisted in removing the differential duties upon English goods, in granting freedom of worship, and in instituting civil marriage. After the resignation of Amadeo, Señor Zorrilla left Spain, and has since lived abroad, chiefly in London and Paris, whence he has carried on an active Republican propaganda.

Zukertort, M. See CHESS.

Zululand. A country in South Africa, north-east of Natal, now a British possession. Area about 10,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 200,000.

Is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, proclaimed British (1885), is full of shoals, and very unhealthy. The coast is damp and hot, but suitable for sugar and other semi-tropical products. The interior is rugged and intersected with rapid rivers, but being high, is cooler, drier, and more healthy than the coast. At the beginning of this century, Chaka, a Zulu chief, organised his people into an army on a European plan. He became master of the whole country between the Limpopo and Cape Colony. In 1839 his brother Dingaan succeeded him. Sundry of Chaka's generals became independent, forming kingdoms far to the north and west; and under Panda, the successor of Dingaan, the Zulu kingdom became reduced to the territory now called Zululand. In 1873 Panda was succeeded by Cetewayo (pron. Ketchwyo), who reorganised the Zulu regiments. Cetewayo became embroiled with the Natal government, and in 1879 British troops entered Zululand in three columns. The centre, under Lord Chelmsford, suffered a terrible reverse at Isandhlwana, where 1,000 British troops were slain. In spite of the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift, it had to retreat. On the south Col. Pearson defeated a Zulu force, but was beleaguered in Etchowe for some months. On the north Sir Evelyn Wood suffered some reverses, but defeated the Zulus at Kambula Kop. Eventually the Zulus were utterly overthrown at Gingihlova and Ulundi, and Cetewayo made prisoner. Zululand was then partitioned into thirteen chieftainships; but disorder soon ensued. In 1882 Cetewayo was restored to a part of the country, with a Native Reserve, under a British Resident, between him and Natal. But he was soon overthrown by the chief Usibepu, and obliged to fly to the Reserve, where he died. In 1885-6 many Boers trekked into Zululand from the Transvaal, seizing land and "squeezing" out the Zulus. The influx of Zulu refugees into the Reserve and Natal, and the formation of a new Boer Republic, in defiance of treaties and native rights, caused great excitement in Natal. The British Government eventually deputed Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, to negotiate with the Boer leaders. He allowed their claim to the part of Zululand they had chiefly settled, and recognised their republic, while forbidding further encroachment. The "New Republic," as the Boers have named it, is now regularly constituted. It occupies the western part of Zululand, and does not reach the coast. Its area is 1,380 sq. m.; capital Vryheid. In 1887 the British Government, being strongly pressed thereto both at home and in South Africa, formally annexed the whole of Zululand except the New Republic. The area of this acquisition is 8,220 sq. m. It is to be governed as a separate Crown colony, and is at present administered by a Resident Commissioner under the Governor of Natal. Late in 1887 the Zulu chiefs Dinizulu and Undabuko were cited to appear before the Governor, in consequence of their having sought Boer aid against the British. They refused to appear, and some hostilities have ensued. Etchowe appears to be the capital of the new British possession. See NATAL, TRANSVAAL, SWAZILAND, and AMATONGALAND.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Algeria. Estimated expenditure ('87), 115,000,000 fr.; revenue, 4,000,000 fr. Imports ('86) 222,167,526 fr.; exports, 196,399,452 fr.

Antarctic Expedition. The Treasury has returned an unfavourable answer to proposed expedition (Jan. 20th). See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS.

Austria-Hungary. *Manfred*, with Schumann's music, given in honour of centenary of Lord Byron's birth (Jan. 22nd). Budget approved by Lower House of Hungarian Diet as a basis for discussion of details.—The first prosecution in Austria for infringement of a trademark resulted in a conviction (Jan. 21st).—Count Dubsky presented his credentials, as Ambassador to Spain, to the Queen Regent (Jan. 21st).

Belgium. Conference of European railway managers at Brussels (Jan. 23rd), to regulate summer service of railway lines of central Europe.—Baron de Worms at Brussels in connection with Sugar Bounties question (Jan. 20th).

Burmah. Late in Jan. '88 it was stated that the local government had removed the prohibition against visiting the Ruby Mines. On Jan. 22nd it was reported that Michell's expedition had reached Patkoi.

Byron. Centenary celebrated in London and Athens (Jan. 22nd).

Canada. Great fire in Montreal (Jan. 21st).—Severe weather and snowstorms prevailing (Jan. 26th)—*Reuter*.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Towards the end of Jan. '88, it was reported that the Government of British Columbia had obtained judgment for £50,000 against the Company for failure to build the railway to English Bay in the agreed time. It subsequently appeared, however, that the Company had been impeded in the work by an order of the local courts against their expropriating some necessary land.

Churchill, Lord R., on his return journey was the guest of Sir E. Malet at Berlin (Jan. 23rd).

Coaling Stations, British. Important paper on, by Lord Brassey, before London Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 25th).

Cox, Mr., M.P., arrested in London under Crimes Act (Jan. 23rd).

Dillon, Mr. J., M.P., addressed Home Rule meeting at Cambridge (Jan. 24th).

Egypt. Rebel force of Osman Digma, 2,000 strong, attacked and defeated the Amarat tribe, at Darah (Jan. 17th). Claims of Ismail Pasha and other princes settled (Jan. 23rd), Ismail receiving Egyptian palaces formerly belonging to him, property at Stamboul (value £500,000), a commutation of his civil allowances (fourteen years' purchase), and £100,000 for crops.

France. By 278 to 220 votes the Chamber agreed to principle of bill for utilisation of sewage of Paris (Jan. 23rd).—French Government offered reward for the discovery of Mr. McNeill's murderer (Jan. 25th).

Germany. Celebration at San Remo of 30th anniversary of Crown Prince's wedding (Jan. 25th).—Bill submitted to Federal Council (Jan. 25rd) authorising conclusion of loan (about 230,000,000 marks) for carrying out new Military Organisation Bill.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. J., addressed mass meeting of Liberal Unionists at Hastings (Jan. 23rd).

Havana. Key West telegrams report disturbances here in consequence of unscrupulous acts of officials (*Reuter*).

Holland. Government of Dutch Indies purpose constructing a railway to work the Sumatra coal mines (Jan. 23rd).

India. *Gazette* extraordinary (Jan. 19th) announced an increase in the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land into India.—Value of rupee fixed by Treasury for the adjustment of accounts between Imperial and Indian Governments, for '88-89 at rs. 5d.

Inns of Court. Mr. Hugh Shield, Q.C., new Treasurer Gray's Inn (Jan. 26th).

Knights. Sir H. Parkes, Premier New South Wales, K.C.M.G., to be G.C.M.G. (Jan. 19th).—It is stated (*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 23rd) that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. G. Baden-Powell, M.P.

Leo XIII. *Politische Correspondenz* states that the Pope will shortly issue Encyclical letter on the social condition of the working classes.

Madden, Mr. Serjeant. New Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland (*Gazette* Jan. 23rd).

Matthews, Rt. Hon. H., addressed large meeting at Birmingham in support of Government (Jan. 24th).

Michel, Louise, shot at and wounded by an anarchist at Havre (Jan. 22nd).

New South Wales Centenary. Celebration commenced Jan. 24th. Statue of the Queen unveiled by Lady Carrington.

Obituaries.

***Beaumont, M. C. E. de**, President French Water Colour Soc. (Jan. 23rd a), 66

***Buxton, Sir E. J.** (3rd Bart.), M.P. South Shields '71-85, D.L. Norfolk (Jan. 20th), 56

***Enthoven, Chapman**, one of the last of the Waterloo heroes (Jan. 22nd a), 103

***Labiohe, M. Eugène**, French popular dramatist (Jan. 23rd), 62

***Gwyn, Howell, M.P.** Brecon '66-68, D.L. Glamorganshire (Jan. 25th), 81

Obituary—continued.

John Oliver, W. H., M.P. E. Cornwall '45-52, and

'76 (Jan. 20th), '76

Sackville, Lady, second wife of Lord Sackville, (Jan. 23rd).

Parliamentary. The Speaker's notification of issue of writs for election of new member for Walton Div. of Liverpool, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Panama Canal. Under date Jan. 20th, '88, M. de Lesseps issued a circular to the shareholders, stating that the French Premier, M. Tirard, had declined to submit the necessary bill to the Chamber authorising the Company to issue lottery bonds. The venerable President urged them to take action in the matter with a view of securing the introduction of a bill in another way, and securing support for it. On Jan. 23rd *The Times* published part of the text of M. Rousseau's official report (in favour), for which see volume.

Russia. It is stated (*Reuter*) that the Russian Government intend to impose a tax of 3 per cent. on the net profits of the railway companies not specially exempted by statute.

Samoa. News received at Melbourne (Jan. 23rd) states that the Germans are enforcing the payment of taxes, and that a German judge will shortly arrive at Apia. It is expected that a German protectorate will be proclaimed.

Serbia. Dissolution of the Skuptschina decreed by the King (Jan. 24th).

Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. J., addressed large meeting at Bradford on the imprisonment of Mr. Blunt (Jan. 24th).

Spain. The Morocco Conference is expected to meet about the 25th February, should the Powers be agreed before that date.

Suez Canal. It was announced from Vienna (*Times*, Jan. 24th) that the Sultan desires to introduce some changes in the S. C. Convention.

Switzerland. Federal Council have ratified

arrangement for repurchase of the North-Eastern Railway (Jan. 19th).

Thibet. The 32nd Regt. Bengal Infantry has been ordered by the Indian Government to start for Sikkim (Calcutta, Jan. 25th).—Important account of the last exploration in Nepal and Thibet by the Indian Survey Dept. given in *Times* of Jan. 24th.

Transcaspiian Railway. It was reported on Jan. 20th, '88, that on the 18th the first train, containing Gen. Annenkoff and the Bey of Chardjui, crossed the bridge over the Amu Daria, the length of the bridge being 6,804 feet.

Turkey. Second Army Corps to be reinforced, raising the force to 60,000 men on the Roumelian frontier. Defensive works at Adrianople to be completed (Constantinople, Jan. 21st).—The unutilised resources (mineral and industrial in particular) of Turkey are, by the direction of the Sultan, to be placed under the administrative control of German officials (Jan. 21st).

United Kingdom. Léon Serné sentenced (Jan. 21st) to twenty years' penal servitude for setting fire to his house in the Strand.—Attempt to meet in Trafalgar Square (Jan. 22nd) frustrated by police.—Reredos at St. Paul's Cathedral, costing £37,000, unveiled (Jan. 25th).

United States. Mr. Belmont, member for N.Y. in House of Representatives, presented memorial asking resolution to be passed requesting the President to propose a treaty to Great Britain providing for arbitration between the two countries if they fail to arrange their difference by negotiation (Jan. 24th).—Great fire in Philadelphia (Jan. 23rd), with loss amounting to \$1,500,000.—New Tariff Bill, now being prepared by the Democratic leaders, will shortly be ready for the consideration of the Democratic majority in the Committee of Ways and Means (Philadelphia, Jan. 23rd). The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will shortly ask that body to resume its consideration of the proposed Anglo-American Extradition Treaty (Jan. 22nd). Extradition treaty with Holland ratified.

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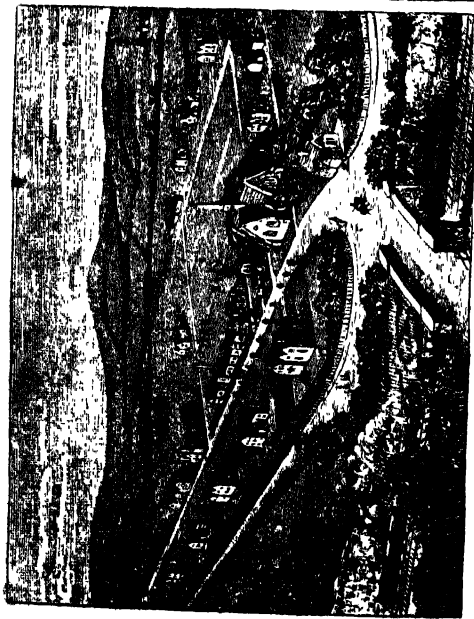
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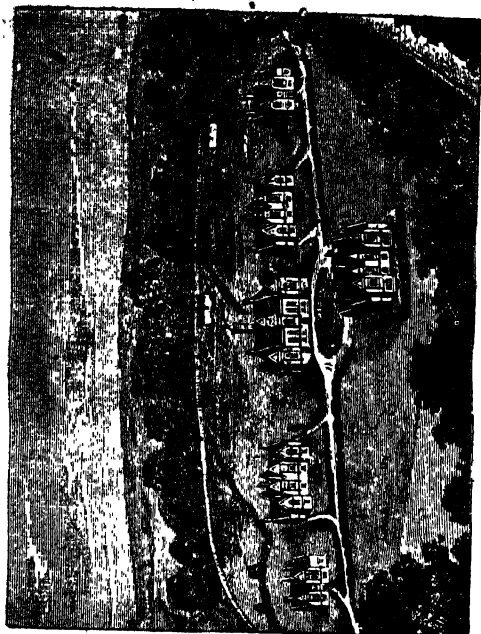
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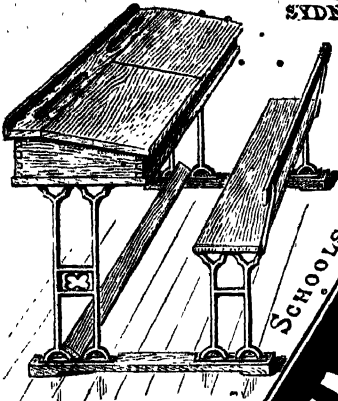
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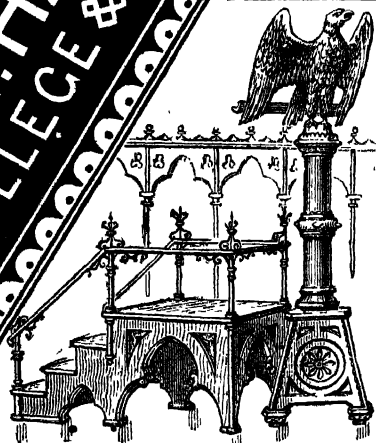
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